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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 1997).

Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes. It is a multifactorial condition, with genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors all contributing to its development. The most common cause of obesity is a combination of a sedentary lifestyle and a diet high in calories and fat. Other factors that can contribute to obesity include hormonal imbalances, certain medications, and underlying medical conditions. Obesity is a leading cause of many chronic diseases, including heart disease, diabetes, and certain types of cancer.

Obesity is a global health problem, with the highest prevalence rates in developed countries. In the United States, for example, more than 60% of the adult population is overweight or obese. In developing countries, the prevalence of obesity is increasing rapidly, particularly in urban areas. This is due to a combination of factors, including a shift towards a more sedentary lifestyle and a diet that is high in calories and fat. Obesity is a major public health concern, as it is a leading cause of many chronic diseases and is associated with a higher risk of mortality.

There are many different definitions of obesity, but the most commonly used is the Body Mass Index (BMI). BMI is a measure of body fat based on a person's weight and height. It is calculated by dividing a person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters. A BMI of 30 or higher is generally considered to be indicative of obesity. However, BMI is not a perfect measure of body fat, as it does not take into account factors such as muscle mass and bone density. Despite its limitations, BMI is a useful tool for identifying people who are at risk of obesity and for monitoring changes in body weight over time.

There are many different treatments for obesity, but the most effective ones are those that focus on lifestyle changes. These include a combination of a healthy diet and regular physical activity. Diet changes typically involve reducing the intake of calories and fat, while increasing the intake of fruits, vegetables, and whole grains. Physical activity typically involves increasing the amount of time spent engaged in moderate to vigorous exercise. In addition to lifestyle changes, there are also many different medications and surgical procedures that can be used to treat obesity. However, these treatments are typically reserved for people who have severe obesity and who have not been able to lose weight through lifestyle changes alone.

Obesity is a complex condition, and its treatment can be challenging. However, with the right approach, it is possible to lose weight and improve overall health. The most important thing is to make sustainable lifestyle changes that can be maintained over the long term. This includes a combination of a healthy diet and regular physical activity. If you are struggling with obesity, it is important to talk to your doctor about the best treatment options for you. They can help you develop a plan that is tailored to your individual needs and goals. With the right support and motivation, you can achieve lasting weight loss and improve your quality of life.



5/11/46
B425









John Bell

BELL'S EDITION,
THE POETS OF GREAT BRITAIN
COMPLETE FROM
CHAUCEER to CHURCHILL.



SEASONS.

Wm. Bell

London Printed for John Bell in the Strand, 1797.



THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
JAMES THOMSON.

WITH HIS LAST
CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

WITH THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

FROM THE ROYAL QUARTO EDITION OF 1762.

He wants no advocate his cause to plead;
You will yourselves be patrons of the dead.
No party his benevolence confin'd,
No sect—alike it flow'd to all mankind.—
Such was the Man—the Poet well you know;
Oft' has he touch'd your hearts with tender woe:—
For his chaste Muse employ'd her heav'n-taught lyre,
None but the noblest passions to inspire:
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot.—
PROM. TO CORIOL.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY *Wm* AND *Cochman*, MOOREFIELDS.

Anno 1787.

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THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
JAMES THOMSON.
VOL. I.

CONTAINING HIS
SEASONS.

VIZ.

SPRING,

SUMMER,

AUTUMN,

WINTER.

These, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, thy tendernefs and love.—
Then comes thy glory in the Summer months,
With light and heat refulgent,—
Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin'd,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In Winter awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around thee thrown! tempest o'er tempest roll'd! &c.

HYMN.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY *W. and C. Goughman*, MOORFIELDS.

Anno 1787.



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1997

*Gift
Glades Family
4-29-32* THE LIFE OF

JAMES THOMSON.

It is commonly said that the life of a good writer is best read in his works, which can scarce fail to receive a peculiar tincture from his temper, manners, and habits: the distinguishing character of his mind, his ruling passion, at least, will there appear undisguised. But however just this observation may be, and altho' we might safely rest Mr. Thomson's fame as a good man, as well as a man of genius, on this sole footing, yet the desire which the public always shews of being more particularly acquainted with the history of an eminent author ought not to be disappointed, as it proceeds not from mere curiosity, but chiefly from affection and gratitude to those by whom they have been entertained and instructed.

To give some account of a deceased friend is often a piece of justice, likewise, which ought not to be refused to his memory, to prevent or efface the impertinent fictions which officious biographers are so apt to collect and propagate: and we may add, that the circumstances of an author's life will sometimes throw the best light upon his writings, instances whereof we shall meet with in the following pages.

Mr. Thomson was born at Ednam, in the shire of Roxburgh, on the 11th of September, in the year 1700. His father, minister of that place, was but little known

beyond the narrow circle of his co-presbyters, and to a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood, but highly respected by them for his piety and his diligence in the pastoral duty, as appeared afterwards in their kind offices to his widow and orphan family.

The reverend Messrs. Riccarton and Gushart particularly, took a most affectionate and friendly part in all their concerns. The former, a man of uncommon penetration and good taste, had very early discovered, through the rudeness of young Thomson's puerile essays, a fund of genius well deserving culture and encouragement: he undertook, therefore, with the father's approbation, the chief direction of his studies, furnished him with the proper books, corrected his performances, and was daily rewarded with the pleasure of seeing his labour so happily employed.

The other reverend gentleman, Mr. Gushart, who is still living *, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and senior of the Chapel-Royal, was no less serviceable to Mrs. Thomson in the management of her little affairs, which, after the decease of her husband, burdened as she was with a family of nine children, required the prudent counsels and assistance of that faithful and generous friend.

Sir William Bennet likewise, well known for his gay humour and ready poetical wit, was highly delighted with our young Poet, and used to invite him to pass

* *This life was first published in the year 1762.*

the summer vacation at his country-seat, a scene of life which Mr. Thomson always remembered with particular pleasure: but what he wrote during that time, either to entertain Sir William and Mr. Riccarton, or for his own amusement, he destroyed every new-year's day, committing his little pieces to the flames in their due order, and crowning the solemnity with a copy of verses, in which were humourously recited the several grounds of their condemnation.

After the usual course of school education, under an able master at Jedburgh, Mr. Thomson was sent to the University of Edinburgh: but in the second year of his admission, his studies were for some time interrupted by the death of his father, who was carried off so suddenly, that it was not possible for Mr. Thomson, with all the diligence he could use, to receive his last blessing. This affected him to an uncommon degree, and his relations still remember some extraordinary instances of his grief and filial duty on that occasion.

Mrs. Thomson, whose maiden name was Hume, and who was co-heiress of a small estate in the country, did not sink under this misfortune. She consulted her friend Mr. Guthart, and having, by his advice, mortgaged her moiety of the farm, repaired with her family to Edinburgh, where she lived in a frugal decent manner, till her favourite son had not only finished his academical course, but was even distinguished and patronized as a man of genius. She was, herself, a

person of uncommon natural endowments, possessed of every social and domestic virtue, with an imagination for vivacity and warmth scarce inferior to her son's, and which raised her devotional exercises to a pitch bordering on enthusiasm.

But whatever advantage Mr. Thomson might derive from the complexion of his parent, it is certain he owed much to a religious education; and that his early acquaintance with the Sacred Writings contributed greatly to that sublime by which his works will be for ever distinguished. In his first pieces, the Seasons, we see him at once assume the majestic freedom of an Eastern writer, seizing the grand images as they rise, clothing them in his own expressive language, and preserving, throughout, the grace, the variety, and the dignity, which belong to a just composition, unhurt by the stiffness of formal method.

About this time the study of poetry was become general in Scotland, the best English authors being universally read, and imitations of them attempted. Addison had lately displayed the beauties of Milton's immortal work, and his Remarks on it, together with Mr. Pope's celebrated Essay, had opened the way to an acquaintance with the best poets and critics.

But the most learned critic is not always the best judge of poetry, taste being a gift of Nature, the want of which Aristotle and Bosſu cannot supply, nor even *the study of the best originals*, when the reader's fa-

culties are not tuned in a certain consonance to those of the poet; and this happened to be the case with certain learned gentlemen into whose hands a few of Mr. Thomson's first essays had fallen. Some inaccuracies of style, and those luxuriancies which a young writer can hardly avoid, lay open to their cavils and censure; so far, indeed, they might be competent judges, but the fire and enthusiasm of the poet had entirely escaped their notice. Mr. Thomson, however, conscious of his own strength, was not discouraged by this treatment, especially as he had some friends, on whose judgment he could better rely, and who thought very differently of his performances: only, from that time, he began to turn his views towards London, where works of genius may always expect a candid reception and due encouragement; and an accident soon after entirely determined him to try his fortune there.

The divinity chair at Edinburgh was then filled by the reverend and learned Mr. Hamilton, a gentleman universally respected and beloved, and who had particularly endeared himself to the young divines under his care by his kind offices, his candour and affability. Our Author had attended his lectures for about a year, when there was prescribed to him, for the subject of an exercise, a psalm in which the power and majesty of God are celebrated. Of this psalm he gave a paraphrase and illustration, as the nature of the exercise required.

but in a style so highly poetical as surprised the whole audience. Mr. Hamilton, as his custom was, complimented the orator upon his performance, and pointed out to the students the most masterly striking parts of it; but at last, turning to Mr. Thomson, he told him, smiling, that if he thought of being useful in the ministry, he must keep a stricter rein upon his imagination, and express himself in language more intelligible to an ordinary congregation.

This gave Mr. Thomson to understand, that his expectations from the study of theology might be very precarious, even though the Church had been more his free choice than probably it was: so that having, soon after, received some encouragement from a lady of quality, a friend of his mother's, then in London, he quickly prepared himself for his journey: and although this encouragement ended in nothing beneficial, it served, for the present, as a good pretext, to cover the imprudence of committing himself to the wide world, unfriended and unpatronized, and with the slender stock of money he was then possessed of.

But his merit did not long lie concealed. Mr. Forbes, afterwards Lord President of the Session, then attending the service of Parliament, having seen a specimen of Mr. Thomson's poetry in Scotland, received him very kindly, and recommended him to some of his *friends*, particularly to Mr. Aikman, who lived in great

intimacy with many persons of distinguished rank and worth. This gentleman, from a connoisseur in painting, was become a professed painter; and his taste being no less just and delicate in the kindred art of descriptive poetry than in his own, no wonder that he soon conceived a friendship for our Author. What a warm return he met with, and how Mr. Thomson was affected by his friend's premature death, appears in the copy of verses which he wrote on that occasion.

In the mean time our Author's reception, wherever he was introduced, emboldened him to risque the publication of his *Winter*; in which, as he himself was a mere novice in such matters, he was kindly assisted by Mr. Mallet, then private tutor to his Grace the Duke of Montrose, and his brother the Lord George Graham, so well known afterwards as an able and gallant sea-officer. To Mr. Mallet he likewise owed his first acquaintance with several of the wits of that time, an exact information of their characters, personal and poetical, and how they stood affected to each other.

The poem of *Winter*, published in March 1726, was no sooner read than universally admired, those only excepted who had not been used to feel or to look for any thing in poetry beyond a point of satirical or epigrammatic wit, a smart antithesis richly trimmed with rhyme, or the softness of an elegiac complaint. To such

his manly classical spirit could not readily recommend itself, till, after a more attentive perusal, they had got the better of their prejudices, and either acquired or affected a truer taste. A few others stood aloof, merely because they had long before fixed the articles of their poetical creed, and resigned themselves to an absolute despair of ever seeing any thing new and original. These were somewhat mortified to find their notions disturbed by the appearance of a Poet, who seemed to owe nothing but to Nature and his own genius : but, in a short time, the applause became unanimous, every one wondering how so many pictures, and pictures so familiar, should have moved them but faintly to what they felt in his descriptions. His digressions, too, the overflowings of a tender benevolent heart, charmed the reader no less, leaving him in doubt whether he should more admire the Poet or love the Man.

From that time Mr. Thomson's acquaintance was courted by all men of taste, and several ladies of high rank and distinction became his declared patronesses ; the Countess of Hertford, Miss Drelincourt, afterwards Viscountess Primrose, Mrs. Stanley, and others. But the chief happiness which his Winter procured him was, that it brought him acquainted with Dr. Rundle, afterwards Lord Bishop of Derry, who, upon conversing with Mr. Thomson, and finding in him *qualities greater still, and of more value, than those of*

poet, received him into his intimate confidence and friendship, promoted his character every where, introduced him to his great friend the Lord Chancellor Talbot, and, some years after, when the eldest son of that nobleman was to make his tour of travelling, recommended Mr. Thomson as a proper companion for him. His affection and gratitude to Dr. Rundle, his indignation at the treatment that worthy prelate had met with, are finely expressed in his poem to the Memory of Lord Talbot. The true cause of that deserved treatment has been secreted from the public, as well as the dark manœuvres that were employed; and Mr. Thomson, who had access to the best information, places it to the account of

—Sland'rous zeal, and policies infirm,
Jealous of worth.—

Mean while our Poet's chief care had been, in return for the public favour, to finish the plan which his friends wished laid out for him; and the expectations which his *Winter* had raised were fully satisfied by the successive publication of the other Seasons; of *Summer* in the year 1727, of *Spring* in the beginning of the following year, and of *Autumn* in a quarto edition of his works printed in 1730.

In that edition the Seasons are placed in their natural order, and crowned with that inimitable Hymn, which we view them in their beautiful succession, as one whole, the immediate effect of infinite power.

Volume I.

B

and goodness. In imitation of the Hebrew bard, all Nature is called forth to do homage to the Creator, and the reader is left enraptured in silent adoration and praise *.

* Excellent as the works of Mr. Thomson are, it is remarkable that there has not been any considerable criticism on his merits and character; and therefore we will take the liberty of transcribing, pretty largely, from an ingenious and elegant writer (*Essay on the writings and genius of Pope*), who is the only one we know of that has spoken particularly to them; "It would be unpardonable," says he, "to conclude these Remarks on descriptive poetry, without taking notice of the *Seasons* of Thomson, who had peculiar and powerful talents for this species of composition. Thomson was blessed with a strong and copious fancy; he hath enriched poetry with a variety of new and original images which he painted from Nature itself, and from his own actual observations: his descriptions have, therefore, a distinctness and truth which are utterly wanting to those of poets who have only copied from each other, and have never looked abroad on the objects themselves. Thomson was accustomed to wander away into the country for days and for weeks, attentive to each rural sight, each rural sound; while many a poet, who has dwelt for years in the Strand, has attempted to describe fields and rivers, and generally succeeded accordingly. Hence that nauseous repetition of the same circumstances; hence that disgusting impropriety of introducing what may be called a set of hereditary images, without proper regard to the age, or climate, or occasion, in which they were formerly used. Though the diction of the *Seasons* is sometimes harsh and inharmonious, and sometimes turgid and obscure; and though, in many instances, the numbers are not sufficiently diversified by different pauses, yet is this Poem on the whole, from the numberless strokes of Nature in which it abounds, one of the most captivating and amusing in our language; and which, as its beauties are not of a fugacious kind, as depending on particular customs and manners, will ever be perused with delight. The scenes of Thomson are frequently as wild and romantic as those of Salvator Rosa, pleasingly varied with precipices, and torrents, and castled cliffs, and deep vallies, with piny mountains, and the gloomiest caverns. Innumerable are the little circumstances in his descriptions, totally

Besides these, and his tragedy of *Sophonisba*, written and acted with applause in the year 1729, Mr. Thomson had, in 1727, published his poem to the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton, then lately deceased,

"unobserved by all his predecessors. What poet hath ever taken notice of the leaf, that towards the end of the autumn,

"Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
"Oft' starting such as, fludious, walk below,
"And slowly circles thro' the waving air?

"Or who, in speaking of a summer evening, hath ever mentioned,

"The quail that clamours for his running mate?

"Or the following natural image, at the same time of the year?

"Wide o'er the thistly lawn, as swells the breeze,
"A whitening shower of vegetable down
"Amulive floats.

"Where do we find the silence and expectation that precedes an April shower insisted on, as in ver. 165. of *Spring*? or where

"The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard
"By such as wander thro' the forest walks,
"Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves.

"How full, particular, and picturesque, is this assemblage of circumstances that attend a very keen frost in a night of winter!

"Loud rings the frozen earth, and hard reflects
"A double noise; while at his evening watch
"The village dog deters the nightly thief;
"The heifer lows; the distant water-fall
"Swells in the breeze; and with the hasty tread
"Of traveller, the hollow sounding plain
"Shakes from afar.

"In no one subject are common poets more confused and unmeaning, than in their description of rivers, which are generally said only to wind and to murmur, while their qualities and courses are seldom accurately marked: examine the exactness of the ensuing description, and consider what a perfect idea it communicates to the mind:

Bij

containing a deserved encomium of that incomparable man, with an account of his chief discoveries; blimely poetical, and yet so just, that an ingenious foreigner, the Count Algarotti, takes a line of it

" Around th' adjoining brook, that purls along
 " The vocal grove, now frening o'er a rock,
 " Now scarcely moving thro' a reedy pool,
 " Now starting to a sudden stream, and now
 " Gently diffus'd into a limpid plain,
 " A various group the herds and flocks compose,
 " Rural confusion !

" A group worthy the pencil of Giacomo de Bassano,
 " so minutely delineated, that he might have worked
 " this sketch ;

" on the grassy bank
 " Some ruminating lie ; while others stand
 " Half in the flood, and, often bending, sip
 " The circling surface.

" He adds, that the ox, in the middle of them,

" from his sides
 " The tremulous insects lasses, to his sides
 " Returning still.

" A natural circumstance, that, to the best of my remembrance
 " hath escaped even the natural Theocritus. Nor do I recollect
 " that any poet hath been struck with the murmurs of the
 " senseless insects that swarm abroad at the noon of a summer
 " day ; as attendants of the evening, indeed, they have
 " mentioned :

" Resounds the living surface of the ground ;
 " Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,
 " To him who mules thro' the woods at noon,
 " Or drowsy shepherd, as he lies reclin'd
 " With half-shut eyes.

" But the novelty and nature we admire in the description
 " of Thomson, is by no means his only excellence :
 " equally to be praised for impressing on our minds the
 " which the scene delineated would have on the present spectator
 " or hearer. Thus having spoken of the roaring of the falls
 " in the wilderness of Africa, he introduces a captive,
 " though just escaped from prison and slavery, under the

the text of his Philosophical Dialogues, *Il Neutonismo per la dame* : this was in part owing to the assistance he had of his friend Mr. Gray, a gentleman well versed in the Newtonian philosophy, who, on that occasion, gave him a very exact, though general, abstract of its principles.

That same year the resentment of our merchants

"of Morocco, is so terrified and astonished at the dreadful uproar, that

"The wretch half wishes for his bonds again.

"Thus, also, having described a caravan lost and overwhelmed
"in one of those whirlwinds that so frequently agitate and
"lift up the whole sands of the desert, he finishes his picture
"by adding, that,

"In Cairo's crowded street

"The impatient merchant wond'ring waits in vain,

"And Mecca saddens at the long delay.

"And thus, lastly, in describing the pestilence that destroyed the
"British troops at the siege of Carthagera, he has used a circumstance inimitably lively, picturesque, and striking to the imagination ; for he says that the Admiral not only heard the
"groans of the sick that echoed from ship to ship, but that
"he also pensively stood and listened, at midnight, to the
"dashing of the waters, occasioned by throwing the dead bodies
"into the sea :

"Heard, nightly, plang'd into the fallen waves

"The frequent corse.

"These observations on Thomson might be still augmented,
"by an examination and developement of the beauties in the
"loves of the birds, in Spring, ver. 580. ; a view of the torrid
"zone, in Summer, ver. 626. ; the rise of fountains and rivers,
"in Autumn, ver. 781. ; a man perishing in the snows, in
"Winter, ver. 277. ; and the wolves descending from the Alps,
"and a view of winter within the Polar circle, ver. 809. ;
"which are all of them highly finished originals, excepting
"a few of those blemishes intimated above. Winter is, in my
"apprehension, the most valuable of these four poems ; the
"scenes of it, like those of *Il Penseroso* of Milton, being
"of that awful, and solemn, and pensive kind, on which a
"great genius best delights to dwell."

for the interruption of their trade by the Spaniards in America running very high, Mr. Thomson zealously took part in it, and wrote his poem *Britannia*, to rouse the nation to revenge: and although this piece is the less read that its subject was but accidental and temporary, the spirited generous sentiments that enrich it can never be out of season: they will at least remain a monument of that love of his country, that devotion to the public, which he is ever inculcating as the perfection of virtue, and which none ever felt more pure, or more intense, than himself.

Our Author's poetical studies were now to be interrupted, or rather improved, by his attendance on the Honourable Mr. Charles Talbot in his travels. A delightful task indeed! endowed as that young nobleman was by Nature, and accomplished by the care and example of the best of fathers in whatever could adorn humanity; graceful of person, elegant in manners and address, pious, humane, generous, with an exquisite taste in all the finer arts.

With this amiable companion and friend Mr. Thomson visited most of the courts and capital cities of Europe, and returned with his views greatly enlarged; not of exterior nature only, and the works of art, but of human life and manners, of the constitution and policy of the several states, their connexions, and their religious institutions. How particular and judicious his observations were, we see in

his poem of *Liberty*, begun soon after his return to England. We see, at the same time, to what a high pitch his love of his country was raised, by the comparisons he had all along been making of our happy well-poised government with those of other nations. To inspire his fellow-subjects with the like sentiments, and shew them by what means the precious freedom we enjoy may be preserved, and how it may be abused or lost, he employed two years of his life in composing that noble work, upon which, conscious of the importance and dignity of the subject, he valued himself more than upon all his other writings.

While Mr. Thomson was writing the first part of *Liberty*, he received a severe shock by the death of his noble friend and fellow-traveller, which was soon followed by another that was severer still, and of more general concern, the death of Lord Talbot himself; which Mr. Thomson so pathetically and so justly laments in the poem dedicated to his memory. In him the nation saw itself deprived of an uncorrupted patriot, the faithful guardian of their rights, on whose wisdom and integrity they had founded their hopes of relief from many tedious vexations; and Mr. Thomson, besides his share in the general mourning, had to bear all the affliction which a heart like his could feel for the person whom, of all mankind, he most revered and loved. At the same time he found himself, from an easy competency, reduced to a state

of precarious dependance, in which he passed the remainder of his life, excepting only the two last years of it, during which he enjoyed the place of Surveyor-General of the Leeward-Islands, procured for him by the generous friendship of my Lord Lyttelton.

Immediately upon his return to England with Mr. Talbot, the Chancellor had made him his Secretary of Briefs, a place of little attendance, suiting his retired indolent way of life, and equal to all his wants. This place fell with his patron; and although the noble Lord who succeeded to Lord Talbot in office kept it vacant for some time, probably till Mr. Thomson should apply for it, he was so dispirited, and so listless to every concern of that kind, that he never took one step in the affair; a neglect which his best friends greatly blamed in him.

Yet could not his genius be depressed, or his temper hurt, by this reverse of fortune. He resumed, with time, his usual cheerfulness, and never abated one article in the way of living, which, though simple, was genial and elegant. The profits arising from his works were not inconsiderable; his tragedy of Agamemnon, acted in 1738, yielded a good sum; Mr. Millar was always at hand to answer, or even to prevent, his demands; and he had a friend or two besides, whose hearts, he knew, were not contracted by the ample fortunes they had acquired, who would of *themselves* interpose, if they saw any occasion for it.

But his chief dependence, during this long interval, was on the protection and bounty of his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, who, upon the recommendation of Lord Lyttelton, then his chief favourite, settled on him a handsome allowance; and afterwards, when he was introduced to his Royal Highness, that excellent prince, who truly was what Mr. Thomson paints him, "The friend of mankind" and of merit," received him very graciously, and ever after honoured him with many marks of particular favour and confidence: a circumstance which does equal honour to the patron and the poet ought not here to be omitted, that my Lord Lyttelton's recommendation came altogether unsolicited, and long before Mr. Thomson was personally known to him.

It happened, however, that the favour of his Royal Highness was in one instance of some prejudice to our Author, in the refusal of a licence for his tragedy of Edward and Eleonora, which he had prepared for the stage in the year 1739. The reader may see that this play contains not a line which could justly give offence; but the ministry, still sore from certain pasquinades which had lately produced the Stage act, and as little satisfied with some parts of the Prince's political conduct, as he was with their management of the public affairs, would not risque the representation of a piece written under his eye, and, they might probably think, by his command.

This refusal drew after it another, and in a way which, as it is related, was rather ludicrous. Mr. Paterfon, a companion of Mr. Thomson, afterwards his Deputy, and then his fucceffor in the general furveyorship, ufed to write out fair copies for his friend, when fuch were wanted for the prefs, or for the ftage. This gentleman, likewife, courted the Tragic Mufe, and had taken for his fubject the ftory of Arminius the German hero: but his play, guiltlefs as it was, being prefented for a licence, no fooner had the Cenfor caft his eyes on the hand-writing in which he had feen Edward and Eleonora, than he cried out, Away with it! and the Author's profits were reduced to what his Bookfeller could afford for a tragedy in diftrefs.

Mr. Thomson's next dramatic performance was his *Mask of Alfred*, written jointly with Mr. Mallet, by command of the Prince of Wales, for the entertainment of his Royal Highnefs's court at his fummer-refidence. This piece, with fome alterations, and the mufic new, has been fince brought upon the ftage by Mr. Mallet. It was afted at Clifden in the year 1740, on the birth-day of her Royal Highnefs the Princefs Augufta.

In the year 1745, his *Tancred and Sigifmunda*, taken from the novel in *Gil Blas*, was performed with applaufe, and, from the deep romantic diftrefs of the lovers, continues to draw crowded houfes. The fuccefs of this piece was indeed infured, from the firft,

. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber, their appearing in principal characters, which they heighten and with all the magic of their never-failing art. had, in the mean time, been finishing his *Castle Indolence*, in two canto's. It was, at first, little than a few detached stanzas, in the way of railing himself, and on some of his friends, who reproach him with indolence, while he thought at least, as indolent as himself: but he saw, soon, that the subject deserved to be treated more fully, and in a form fitted to convey one of the important moral lessons.

Stanza which he uses in this work is that of the *terza rima*, borrowed from the Italian poets, in which eight rhymes had their proper place, and were graceful, the compass of the stanza admitting of considerable variety of final sounds, while the sense of the poet is not cramped or cut short, nor yet too dilated, as must often happen when it is partitioned into rhymed couplets, the usual measure, of our elegy and satire, but which always suits the higher poetry, and, to a true ear, will always give it an air of the burlesque.

This was the last piece Mr. Thomson himself published, his tragedy of *Coriolanus* being only prepared for the theatre, when a fatal accident robbed the world of the best men and best poets that lived in it. Thomson had always been a timorous horseman, and

more so in a road where numbers of giddy or unskillful riders are continually passing; so that when the weather did not invite him to go by water, he would commonly walk the distance between London and Richmond with any acquaintance that offered, with whom he might chat and rest himself, or perhaps dine by the way. One summer evening, being alone, in his walk from town to Hammer-smith he had overheated himself, and in that condition imprudently took a boat to carry him to Kew, apprehending no bad consequence from the chill air on the river, which in his walk to his house, at the upper-end of Kew-Lane had always hitherto prevented: but now the cold had seized him, that next day he found himself in a high fever, so much the more to be dreaded that he was of a full habit. This, however, by the use of proper medicines, was removed, so that he was thought to be out of danger, till the fine weather having tempted him to expose himself once more to the evening dew, his fever returned with violence, and with such symptoms, as left no hopes of a cure. Two days had passed before his relapse was known in town; at last Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Reid, with Dr. Armstrong, being informed of it, posted out at midnight to his assistance; but, alas! came only to endure a sight of all others the most shocking to nature, the last agonies of their beloved friend. This lamented death happened on the 27th day of August 1748.

His testamentary executors were the Lord Lyttelton, whose care of our Poet's fortune and fame ceased not with his life; and Mr. Mitchell, a gentleman equally noted for the truth and constancy of his private friendships, and for his address and spirit as a public minister. By their united interest the orphan play of *Coriolanus* was brought on the stage to the best advantage; from the profits of which, and the sale of manuscripts and other effects, all demands were duly satisfied, and a handsome sum remitted to his sisters. My Lord Lyttelton's prologue to this piece was admired as one of the best that had ever been written; the best spoken it certainly was. The sympathizing audience saw that, then indeed, Mr. Quin was no actor; that the tears he shed were those of real friendship and grief.

Mr. Thomson's remains were deposited in the church of Richmond, under a plain stone, without any inscription; nor did his brother poets at all exert themselves on the occasion, as they had lately done for one who had been the terror of poets all his lifetime. This silence furnished matter to one of his friends for an excellent satirical epigram, which we are sorry we cannot give the reader. Only one gentleman, Mr. Collins, who had lived some time at Richmond, but forsook it when Mr. Thomson died, wrote an Ode to his memory. This, for the dirge-like melancholy it breathes, and the warmth of affection that seems to

have dictated it, we shall subjoin to the present account.

Our Author himself hints, some where in his work that his exterior was not the most promising, his make being rather robust than graceful ; though it is known that in his youth he had been thought handsome. His worst appearance was when you saw him walking alone, in a thoughtful mood ; but let a friend accost him, and enter into conversation, he would instantly brighten into a most amiable aspect, his features no longer the same, and his eye darting a peculiar animated fire. The case was much alike in company, where, if it was mixed, or very numerous, he made but an indifferent figure ; but with a few select friends he was open, sprightly, and entertaining. His wit flowed freely, but pertinently, and at due intervals, leaving room for every one to contribute his share. Such was his extreme sensibility, so perfect the harmony of his organs with the sentiments of his mind, that his looks always announced, and half expressed, what he was about to say ; and his voice corresponded exactly to the manner and degree in which he was affected. This sensibility had one inconvenience attending it, that it rendered him the very worst reader of good poetry : a sonnet, or a copy of verses, he could manage pretty well, or even imitate them in the reading ; but a passage of Virgil, Milton or Shakspeare, would sometimes quite oppress

that you could hear little else than some ill-articulated sounds, rising as from the bottom of his breast. He had improved his taste upon the best originals, ancient and modern; but could not bear to write what was not strictly his own, what had not more immediately struck his imagination, or touched his heart; that he is not in the least concerned in that question about the merit or demerit of imitators. What he borrows from the Ancients he gives us in an avowed faithful paraphrase or translation, as we see in a few passages taken from Virgil, and in that beautiful description from Pliny the Elder, where the course and gradual increase of the Nile are figured by the stages of man's life.

The autumn was his favourite season for poetical composition, and the deep silence of the night the one he commonly chose for such studies; so that he could often be heard walking in his library till near morning, humming over, in his way, what he was to correct and write out next day.

The amusements of his leisure hours were civil and rural history, voyages, and the relations of travel, the most authentic he could procure; and, had his situation favoured it, he would certainly have excelled in gardening, agriculture, and every rural improvement and exercise. Although he performed on no instrument, he was passionately fond of music, and would sometimes listen a full hour at his window to

the nightingales in Richmond garden. While abroad, he had been greatly delighted with the regular Italian drama, such as Metastasio writes, as it is there heightened by the charms of the best voices and instruments; and looked upon our theatrical entertainments as, in one respect, naked and imperfect, when compared with the ancient, or with those of Italy, wishing sometimes that a chorus, at least, and a better recitative, could be introduced.

Nor was his taste less exquisite in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. In his travels he had seen all the most celebrated monuments of Antiquity, and the best productions of modern art, and studied them so minutely, and with so true a judgment, that in some of his descriptions in the poem of Liberty, we have the master-pieces there mentioned placed in a stronger light, perhaps, than if we saw them with our eyes, at least, more justly delineated than in any other account extant: so superior is a natural taste of the grand and beautiful to the traditional lessons of a common virtuoso. His collection of prints and some drawings from the antique, are now in the possession of his friend, Mr. Gray, of Richmond-Hill.

As for his more distinguishing qualities of mind and heart, they are better represented in his writings than they can be by the pen of any biographer. There his love of mankind, of his country and friends, his devotion to the Supreme Being, founded on the mol-

elevated and just conceptions of his operations and providence, shine out in every page. So unbounded was his tenderness of heart, that it took in even the brute creation : judge what it must have been towards his own species. He is not indeed known, through his whole life, to have given any person one moment's pain, by his writings or otherwise. He took no part in the poetical squabbles which happened in his time, and was respected, and left undisturbed, by both sides. He would even refuse to take offence when he justly might, by interrupting any personal story that was brought him, with some jest, or some humourous apology for the offender. Nor was he ever seen ruffled or discomposed, but when he read or heard of some flagrant instance of injustice, oppression, or cruelty : then, indeed, the strongest marks of horror and indignation were visible in his countenance.

These amiable virtues, this divine temper of mind, did not fail of their due reward. His friends loved him with an enthusiastic ardour, and lamented his untimely fate in the manner that is still fresh in every one's memory : the best and greatest men of his time honoured him with their friendship and protection : the applause of the public attended every appearance he made ; the actors, of whom the more eminent were his friends and admirers, grudging no pains to do justice to his tragedies. At present, indeed, if we except *Tancred*, they are seldom called for, the sim-

XXX ODE ON THE DEATH OF MR. THOMSON.

plicity of his plots, and the models he worked after, not suiting the reigning taste, nor the impatience of an English theatre. They may hereafter come to be in vogue; but we hazard no comment or conjecture upon them, or upon any part of Mr. Thomson's works; neither need they any defence or apology, after the reception they have had at home, and in the foreign languages into which they have been translated. We shall only say, that, to judge from the imitations of his manner, which have been following him close from the very first publication of *Winter*, he seems to have fixed no inconsiderable æra of the English poetry.

O D E

ON THE DEATH OF MR. THOMSON.

BY MR. COLLINS.

The scene of the following stanzas is supposed to lie on the Thames, near Richmond.

I.

IN yonder grave a Druid lies,
Where slowly winds the stealing wave;
The year's best sweets shall duteous rise
To deck its Poet's sylvan grave!

II.

In yon' deep bed of whisp'ring reeds
His airy harp* shall now be laid,

* *The harp of Æolus, of which see a description in the* *Cable of Indolence.*

That he, whose heart in sorrow bleeds,
May love thro' life the soothing shade.

III.

Then maids and youths shall linger here,
And while its sounds at distance swell,
Shall sadly seem in Pity's ear
To hear the woodland pilgrim's knell.

IV.

Remembrance oft' shall haunt the shore,
When Thames in summer wreaths is drest,
And oft' suspend the dashing oar,
To bid his gentle spirit rest!

V.

And oft' as Ease and Health retire
To breezy lawn or forest deep,
The friend shall view yon' whitening spire*,
And 'mid the varied landscape weep.

VI.

But Thou, who own'st that earthy bed,
Ah! what will every dirge avail?
Or tears, which Love and Pity shed,
That mourn beneath the gliding sail!

VII.

Yet lives there one whose heedless eye
Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimm'ring near?
With him, sweet Bard, my Fancy die,
And Joy desert the blooming year.

* Richmond church.

VIII.

But thou, Iorn Stream, whose fullen tide
 No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,
 Now waft me from the green hill's side,
 Whose cold turf hides the buried friend!

IX.

And see the fairy vallies fade,
 Dun Night has veil'd the solemn view!
 Yet once again, dear parted Shade,
 Meek Nature's child, again adieu!

X.

The genial meads assign'd to blest
 Thy life, shall mourn thy early doom,
 Their hinds and shepherd girls shall dress,
 With simple hands, thy rural tomb.

XI.

Long, long, thy stone and pointed clay
 Shall melt the musing Britons' eyes,
 O! Vales, and wild Woods, shall he say
 In yonder grave your Druid lies!

THE SEASONS.

SPRING.

The Argument.

THE subject proposed. Inscribed to the Countess of Hertford. The season is described as it affects the various parts of Nature, ascending from the lower to the higher; with digressions arising from the subject. Its influence on inanimate matter, on vegetables, on brute animals, and last on man; concluding with a dissuasive from the wild and irregular passion of love, opposed to that of a pure and happy kind.

COME, gentle Spring! ethereal Mildness, come,
And from the bosom of yon' dropping cloud,
While music wakes around, veil'd in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.

O Hertford! fitted or to shine in courts 5
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain
With innocence and meditation join'd
In soft assemblage, listen to my song,
Which thy own season paints, when Nature all
Is blooming and benevolent, like thee. 10

And see where surly Winter passes off
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts:
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vales;
While softer gales succeed, at whose kind touch, 15
Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,
The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.

As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,
And Winter oft' at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving fleets 20

Deform the day delightful; so that scarce
 The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'd
 To shake the sounding marsh, or from the shore
 The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,
 And sing their wild notes to the listening waste. 25

At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun,
 And the bright Bull receives him. Then no more
 Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold,
 But, full of life and vivifying soul,
 Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them thin,
 Fleecy and white, o'er all-surrounding heaven. 31

Forth fly the tepid Airs, and unconfin'd,
 Unbinding earth, the moving softness strays.
 Joyous th' impatient husbandman perceives
 Relenting Nature, and his lusty steers 35
 Drives from their stalls, to where the well-us'd plough
 Lies in the furrow loosened from the frost:
 There unrefusing, to the harness'd yoke
 They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil,
 Cheer'd by the simple song and soaring lark. 40
 Mean while incumbent o'er the shining share
 The master leans, removes th' obstructing clay,
 Winds the whole work, and fide-long lays the glebe.

White thro' the neighb'ring fields the sower stalks,
 With measur'd step, and liberal throws the grain 45
 Into the faithful bosom of the ground:
 The harrow follows harsh, and shuts the scene.
Be gracious, Heav'n! for now laborious man

Has done his part. Ye fostering Breezes ! blow ;
 Ye softening Dews ! ye tender Show'rs ! descend ; 50
 And temper all, thou world-reviving Sun !
 Into the perfect year. Nor ye who live
 In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,
 Think these lost themes unworthy of your ear :
 Such themes as these the rural Maro sung 55
 To wide-imperial Rome, in the full height
 Of elegance and taste, by Greece refin'd.
 In ancient times, the sacred plough employ'd
 The kings and awful fathers of mankind ;
 And some, with whom compar'd your insect-tribes 60
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,
 Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm
 Of mighty war, then with unwearied hand,
 Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd
 The plough, and greatly independent liv'd. 65
 Ye generous Britons ! venerate the plough,
 And o'er your hills and long withdrawing vales
 Let Autumn spread his treasures to the sun,
 Luxuriant and unbounded. As the sea
 Far thro' his azure turbulent domain 70
 Your empire owns, and from a thousand shores
 Wafts all the pomp of life into your ports,
 So with superior boon may your rich soil,
 Exuberant, Nature's better blessings pour
 Q'er every land, the naked nations clothe, 75
 And be th' exhaustless granary of a world !

Nor only thro' the lenient air this change,
 Delicious, breathes; the penetrative sun,
 His force deep-darting to the dark retreat
 Of vegetation, sets the steaming power 80
 At large, to wander o'er the verdant earth
 In various hues; but chiefly thee, gay Green!
 Thou smiling Nature's universal robe!
 United light and shade! where the sight dwells
 With growing strength, and ever new delight. 85

From the moist meadow to the withered hill,
 Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs,
 And swells, and deepens, to the cherish'd eye:
 The hawthorn whitens, and the juicy groves
 Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees, 90
 Till the whole leafy-forest stands display'd
 In full luxuriance to the sighing gales,
 Where the deer rustle thro' the twining brake,
 And the birds sing conceal'd. At once array'd
 In all the colours of the flushing year, 95
 By Nature's swift and secret-working hand
 The garden glows, and fills the liberal air
 With lavish fragrance, while the promis'd fruit
 Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv'd,
 Within its crimson folds. Now from the Town, 100
 Buried in smoke, and sleep, and noisome damps,
 Oft' let me wander o'er the dewy fields,
 Where freshness breathes, and dash the trembling drops
 From the bent bush, as thro' the verdant maze

Of sweet-brier hedges I pursue my walk, 105
 Or taste the smell of dairy, or ascend
 Some eminence, Augusta, in thy plains,
 And see the country, far diffus'd around,
 One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
 Of mingled blossoms, where the raptur'd eye 110
 Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath
 The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies.

If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale
 Rise not, and scatter from his humid wings
 The clammy mildew; or, dry-blowing, breathe 115
 Untimely frost, before whose baleful blast
 The full-blown Spring thro' all her foliage shrinks,
 Joyless and dead, a wide-dejected waste :
 For oft', engender'd by the hazy North,
 Myriads on myriads, insect armies, warp 120
 Keen in the poison'd breeze, and wasteful eat,
 Thro' buds and bark, into the blackened core
 Their eager way: a feeble race! yet oft'
 The sacred sons of Vengeance, on whose course
 Corrosive Famine waits, and kills the year. 125
 To check this plague the skilful farmer chaff,
 And blazing straw, before his orchard burns,
 Till, all involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
 From every cranny suffocated falls,
 Or scatters o'er the blooms the pungent dust 130
 Of pepper, fatal to the frosty tribe;
 Or, when th' envenom'd leaf begins to curl,

With sprinkled water drowns them in their nest ;
 Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,
 The little trooping birds unwisely scares. 133

Be patient, Swains ! these cruel-seeming winds
 Blow not in vain. Far hence they keep repress'd
 Those deepening clouds on clouds, surcharg'd with
 That o'er the vast Atlantic hither borne, [rain,
 In endless train, would quench the summer-blaze, 140
 And, cheerless, drown the crude unripened year.

The North-east spends his rage ; he now shut up
 Within his iron cave, th' effusive South
 Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
 Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distent.
 At first a dusky wreath they seem to rise, 146
 Scarce staining ether, but by swift degrees
 In heaps on heaps, the doubling vapour sails
 Along the loaded sky, and, mingling deep,
 Sits on th' horizon round a settled gloom : 150
 Not such as wintry storms on mortals shed,
 Oppressing life, but lovely, gentle, kind,
 And full of every hope and every joy,
 The wish of Nature. Gradual sinks the breeze
 Into a perfect calm, that not a breath 155
 Is heard to quiver thro' the closing woods,
 Or rustling turn the many-twinkling leaves
 Of aspen tall. Th' uncurling floods, diffus'd
 In glassy breadth, seem, thro' delusive lapse,
 Forgetful of their course. 'Tis silence all, 160

And pleasing expectation. Herds and flocks
 Drop the dry sprig, and, mute-implo'ring, eye
 The falling verdure. Hush'd in short suspense
 The plummy people streak their wings with oil,
 To throw the lucid moisture trickling off, 165
 And wait th' approaching sign to strike, at once,
 Into the general choir. Even mountains, vales,
 And forests, seem impatient to demand
 The promis'd sweetness. Man superior walks
 Amid the glad creation, musing praise, 170
 And looking lively gratitude. At last,
 The clouds consign their treasures to the fields,
 And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool
 Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow
 In large effusion o'er the freshened world. 175
 The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard
 By such as wander thro' the forest walks,
 Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves.
 But who can hold the shade, while Heaven descends
 In universal bounty, shedding herbs, 180
 And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap?
 Swift Fancy fir'd anticipates their growth,
 And, while the milky nutriment distils,
 Beholds the kindling country colour round.

Thus all day long the full-distended clouds 185
 Indulge their genial stores, and well-shower'd earth
 Is deep enrich'd with vegetable life,
 Till in the western sky the downward sun

Looks out, effulgent, from amid the flush
Of broken clouds, gay-shifting to his beam. 19
The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes
Th' illumin'd mountain, thro' the forest streams,
Shakes on the floods, and in a yellow mist,
Far smoaking o'er th' interminable plain,
In twinkling myriads lights the dewy gems. 19
Moist, bright, and green, the landscape laughs around
Full swell the woods; their every music wakes,
Mix'd in wild concert with the warbling brooks
Increas'd, the distant bleatings of the hills,
And hollow lows responsive from the vales, 20
Whence blending all the sweetened zephyr springs
Mean time refracted from yon' eastern cloud,
Bestriding earth, the grand ethereal bow
Shoots up immense, and every hue unfolds,
In fair proportion running from the red, 20
To where the violet fades into the sky.
Here, awful Newton! the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy show'ry prism,
And to the sage-instructed eye unfold
The various twine of light, by thee disclos'd 21
From the white-mingling maze. Not so the boy;
He wondering views the bright enchantment bend,
Delightful, o'er the radiant fields, and runs
To catch the falling glory; but, amaz'd,
Beholds th' amusive arch before him fly, 21
Then vanish quite away. Still night succeeds,

A softened shade, and saturated earth,
 Await the morning-beam, to give to light,
 Rais'd thro' ten thousand different plastic tubes,
 The balmy treasures of the former day. 220

Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,
 O'er all the deep-green earth, beyond the power
 Of botanists to number up their tribes,
 Whether he steals along the lonely dale,
 In silent search, or thro' the forest, rank 225
 With what the dull incurious weeds account,
 Bursts his blind way, or climbs the mountain-rock,
 Fir'd by the nodding verdure of its brow.
 With such a liberal hand has Nature flung
 Their seeds abroad, blown them about in winds, 230
 Innumerable mix'd them with the nursing mould,
 The moistening current, and prolific rain.

But who their virtues can declare? who pierce,
 With vision pure, into these secret stores
 Of health, and life, and joy? the food of man, 235
 While yet he liv'd in innocence, and told
 A length of golden years, unflesh'd in blood,
 A stranger to the savage arts of life,
 Death, rapine, carnage, surfeit, and disease;
 The lord, and not the tyrant, of the world. 240

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
 Of uncorrupted Man, nor blush'd to see
 The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;
 For their light slumbers gently fum'd away,

And up they rose as vigorous as the sun,
Or to the culture of the willing glebe,
Or to the cheerful tendence of the flock.
Meantime the song went round; and dance and spo
Wisdom and friendly talk, successive, stole
Their hours away; while in the rosy vale
Love breath'd his infant sighs, from anguish free
And full replete with bliss, save the sweet pain
That, inly thrilling, but exalts it more.
Nor yet injurious act nor surly deed
Was known among those happy sons of Heaven,
For reason and benevolence were law,
Harmonious Nature, too, look'd smiling on.
Clear shone the skies, cool'd with eternal gales,
And balmy spirit all. The youthful Sun
Shot his best rays, and still the gracious clouds
Dropp'd fatness down, as o'er the swelling mead
The herds and flocks commixing play'd secure.
This when, emergent from the gloomy wood,
The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was meekened, and he join'd his sullen joy:
For music held the whole in perfect peace:
Soft sigh'd the flute; the tender voice was heard,
Warbling the varied heart; the woodlands round
Apply'd their quire; and winds and waters flow
In consonance. Such were those prime of days.
But now those white unblemish'd manners, when
The fabled poets took their Golden Age,

e found no more amid these Iron times,
 else dregs of life ! Now the distemper'd mind
 s lost that concord of harmonious powers 275
 hich forms the soul of happiness, and all
 off the poise within : the passions all
 ve burst their bounds, and Reason, half extinct,
 impotent, or else approving, sees
 c foul disorder. Senseless and deform'd, 280
 nvulsive Anger storms at large ; or, pale
 id silent, settles into fell revenge.
 se Envy withers at another's joy,
 id hates that excellence it cannot reach.
 sponding Fear, of feeble fancies full, 285
 eak and unmanly, loosens every power.
 en Love itself is bitterness of soul,
 pensive anguish pining at the heart ;
 , sunk to sordid interest, feels no more
 at noble wish, that never-cloy'd desire 290
 hich, selfish joy disdaining, seeks alone
 ble's the dearer object of its flame.
 pe sickens with extravagance ; and Grief,
 life impatient, into madness swells,
 in dead silence wastes the weeping hours. 295
 else, and a thousand mixt emotions more,
 on ever-changing views of good and ill,
 rm'd infinitely various, vex the mind
 ith endless storm ; whence, deeply rankling, grows
 e partial thought, a listless unconcern, 300

Cold, and averting from our neighbour's good ;
 Then dark Disgust, and Hatred, winding Wiles,
 Coward Deceit, and ruffian Violence :
 At last, extinct each social feeling fell,
 And joyless Inhumanity pervades 305
 And petrifies the heart. Nature, disturb'd,
 Is deem'd, vindictive, to have chang'd her course.

Hence, in old dusky time, a deluge came ;
 When the deep-cleft disparting orb that arch'd
 The central waters round impetuous rush'd, 310
 With universal burst, into the gulf,
 And o'er the high-pil'd hills of fractur'd earth
 Wide dash'd the waves, in undulation vast,
 Till, from the centre to the streaming clouds,
 A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe. 315

The Seasons since have, with severer sway,
 Oppress'd a broken world : the Winter keen
 Shook forth his waste of snows, and Summer shot
 His pestilential heats. Great Spring before
 Green'd all the year, and fruits and blossoms blush'd,
 In social sweetness, on the self-same bough. 321
 Pure was the temperate air ; an even calm
 Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs bland
 Breath'd o'er the blue expanse : for then nor storms
 Were taught to blow nor hurricanes to rage : 325
 Sound slept the waters ; no sulphureous glooms
 Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth ;
 While sickly damps and cold autumnal fogs

Hung not relaxing on the springs of life.
 But now of turbid elements the sport, 330
 From clear to cloudy tofs'd, from hot to cold,
 And dry to moist, with inward-eating change
 Our drooping days are dwindled down to naught,
 Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun.

And yet the wholesome herb neglected dies, 335
 Tho' with the pure exhilarating soul
 Of nutriment and health, and vital powers,
 Beyond the search of Art 'tis copious blest :
 For, with hot ravine fir'd, ensanguin'd Man
 Is now become the lion of the plain, 340
 And worse. The wolf, who from the nightly fold
 Fierce drags the bleating prey, ne'er drunk her milk,
 Nor wore her warming fleece ; nor has the steer,
 At whose strong chest the deadly tyger hangs,
 E'er plow'd for him. They, too, are temper'd high,
 With hunger stung and wild necessity, 346
 Nor lodges pity in their shaggy breast :
 But Man, whom Nature form'd of milder clay,
 With every kind emotion in his heart,
 And taught alone to weep, while from her lap 350
 She pours ten thousand delicacies, herbs,
 And fruits, as numerous as the drops of rain,
 Or beams that gave them birth ; shall he, fair Form !
 Who wears sweet smiles and looks erect on heaven,
 E'er stoop to mingle with the prowling herd, 355
 And dip his tongue in gore ? The beast of prey,

Blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed; but you, ye Flow
What have you done? ye peaceful People! who
To merit death? you who have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold? And the plain ox,
That harmless, honest, guileless animal!
In what has he offended? he whose toil,
Patient, and ever ready, clothes the land
With all the pomp of harvest, shall he bleed,
And, struggling, groan beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clown he feeds? and that, perhaps
To swell the riot of th' autumnal feast,
Won by his labour? Thus the feeling heart
Would tenderly suggest; but 'tis enough,
In this late age, advent'rous, to have touch'd
Light on the numbers of the Samian sage:
High Heaven forbids the bold presumptuous
Whose wisest will has fix'd us in a state
That must not yet to pure perfection rise.

Now when the first foul torrent of the brook
Swell'd with the vernal rains, is ebb'd away,
And, whitening, down their mossy-tinctur'd
Descends the billowy foam, now is the time,
While yet the dark-brown water aids the guile,
To tempt the trout. The well-dissembled fly,
The rod fine-tapering with elastic spring,
Snatch'd from the hoary steed the floating line,
And all thy slender wat'ry stores prepare;

not on thy hook the tortur'd worm, 385
live, twist in agonizing folds,
by rapacious hunger swallow'd deep,
as you tear it from the bleeding breast
weak helpless uncomplaining wretch,
pain and horror to the tender hand. 390
n with his lively ray the potent sun
ar'd the streams and rous'd the finny race,
effusing cheerful, to thy sport repair;
hould the western breezes curling play,
ht o'er ether bear the shadowy clouds. 395
their fount, this day, amid the hills
oodlands warbling round, trace up the brooks;
xt, pursue their rocky-channel'd maze
to the river, in whose ample wave
ittle Naiads love to sport at large. 400
the dubious point, where with the pool
d the trembling stream, or where it boils
d the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
d plays in undulating flow,
hrow, nice-judging, the delusive fly, 405
you lead it round in artful curve,
ye attentive mark the springing game.
as above the surface of the flood
anton rise, or urg'd by hunger leap,
x, with gentle twitch, the barbed hook; 410
ghtly tossing to the grassy bank,
the shelving shore slow-dragging some,

With various hand, proportion'd to their force.
If yet too young, and easily deceiv'd,
A worthless prey scarce bends your pliant rod,
Him, piteous of his youth, and the short space
He has enjoy'd the vital light of Heaven,
Soft disengage, and back into the stream
The speckled captive throw: but should you lur
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendent trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art.
Long time he, following cautious, scans the fly
And oft' attempts to seize it, but as oft'
The dimpled water speaks his jealous fear:
At last, while haply o'er the shaded sun
Passes a cloud, he desperate takes the death
With sullen plunge: at once he darts along,
Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthen'd lin
Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering we
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode,
And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,
Indignant of the guile. With yielding hand
That feels him still, yet to his furious course
Gives way, you, now retiring, following now
Across the stream, exhaust his idle rage;
Till floating broad upon his breathless side,
And to his fate abandon'd, to the shore
You gaily drag your unresisting prize.

Thus pass the temperate hours; but when th

Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering clouds,
 Even shooting listless languor thro' the deeps,
 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd,
 Where scatter'd wild the lily of the vale
 Its balmy essence breathes, where cowslips hang 445
 The dewy head, where purple violets lurk,
 With all the lowly children of the shade;
 Or lie reclin'd beneath yon' spreading ash,
 Hung o'er the sleep; whence, borne on liquid wing,
 The sounding culver shoots; or where the hawk, 450
 High, in the beetling cliff, his airy builds:
 There let the classic page thy fancy lead
 Thro' rural scenes, such as the Mantuan swain
 Paints in the matchless harmony of song:
 Or catch thyself the landscape, gliding swift 455
 Athwart Imagination's vivid eye:
 Or by the vocal woods and waters lull'd,
 And lost in lonely musing, in the dream
 Confus'd of careless solitude, where mix
 Ten thousand wandering images of things, 460
 Soothe every gust of passion into peace,
 All but the swellings of the soften'd heart,
 That waken, not disturb, the tranquil mind.

Behold yon' breathing prospect bids the Muse
 Throw all her beauty forth. But who can paint 465
 Like Nature? Can Imagination boast,
 Amid its gay creation, hues like her's?
 Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,

And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows? If Fancy, then, 47
Unequal fails beneath the pleasing task,
Ah! what shall Language do? ah! where find word
Ting'd with so many colours, and whose power,
To life approaching, may perfume my lays
With that fine oil, those aromatic gales, 47
That inexhaustive flow continual round?

Yet tho' successful will the toil delight,
Come then, ye Virgins and ye Youths! whose heart
Have felt the raptures of refining love;
And thou, Amanda, come, pride of my song! 48
Form'd by the Graces, Loveliness itself!
Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet,
Those looks demure, that deeply pierce the soul,
Where, with the light of thoughtful reason mix'd
Shines lively fancy and the feeling heart: 48
Oh come! and while the rosy-footed May
Steals blushing on, together let us tread
The morning-dews, and gather, in their prime,
Fresh-blooming flowers, to grace thy braided hair
And thy lov'd bosom, that improves their sweets. 49

See where the winding vale its lavish stores
Irriguous spreads. See how the lily drinks
The latent rill, scarce oozing thro' the grass,
Of growth luxuriant, or the humid bank
In fair profusion decks. Long let us walk 49
Where the breeze blows from yon' extended field

m'd beans : Arabia cannot boast
 ale of joy than, liberal, thence
 hro' the sense, and takes the ravish'd soul.
 : mead unworthy of thy foot, 500
 est verdure and unnumber'd flowers,
 gence of Nature, wide and wild,
 disguis'd by mimic Art she spreads
 ed beauty to the roving eye.
 : delicious task the servent bees, 505
 ing millions, tend ; around, athwart,
 soft air the busy nations fly,
 he bud, and with inserted tube
 ure essence, its ethereal soul ;
 with bolder wing they soaring dare 510
 le heath, or where the wild thyme grows,
 ow load them with the luscious spoil.
 ;th the finish'd garden to the view
 opens, and its alleys green.
 thro' the verdant maze the hurried eye 515
 d wanders ; now the bowery walk
 t close, where scarce a speck of day
 he lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps ;
 :ts the bending sky ; the river now
 ; along, the breezy ruffled lake, 520
 A darkening round, the glittering spire,
 eal mountain, and the distant main.
 so far excursive ? when at hand,
 ese blushing borders bright with dew,

SPRING.

d in yon' mingled wilderness of flowers 525
 ir-handed Spring unbosoms every grace ;
 rows out the snow-drop and the crocus first ;
 he daisy, primrose, violet, darkly blue,
 And polyanthus, of unnumber'd dyes ;
 The yellow wallflower, stain'd with iron brown, 530
 And lavish stock that scents the garden round :
 From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,
 Anemonies ; auriculas, enrich'd
 With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves ;
 And full ranunculas, of glowing red. 535
 Then comes the tulip race, where Beauty plays
 Her idle freaks ; from family diffus'd
 To family, as flies the father-duft,
 The varied colours run, and while they break
 On the charm'd eye, th' exulting florist marks, 540
 With secret pride, the wonders of his hand.
 No gradual bloom is wanting, from the bud,
 First-born of Spring, to Summer's musky tribes
 Nor hyacinths, of purest virgin white,
 Low-bent, and blushing inward ; nor jonquils,
 Of potent fragrance ; nor Narcissus fair,
 As o'er the fabled fountain hanging still ;
 Nor broad carnations, nor gay-spotted pinks
 Nor, shower'd from every bush, the damask.
 Infinite numbers, delicacies, sinells,
 With hues on hues Expression cannot paint,
The breath of Nature, and her endless blor

rce of Being ! universal Soul
 nd earth ! Essential Prefence, hail !
 nd the knee : to Thee my thoughts
 imb, who with a master-hand 556
 it whole into perfection touch'd.
 various vegetative tribes,
 ilmy net, and clad with leaves,
 e ether, and imbibe the dew : 560
 os'd into congenial foils,
 attractive plant. and fucks, and swells
 le, a twining mass of tubes.
 and the vernal sun awakes
 ap, detruded to the root 565
 inds, that now in fluent dance
 ermentation mouning, spreads
 merous-colour'd scene of things.
 rom the vegetable world
 cends, with equal wing ascend, 570
 Muse ! and hark ! how loud the woods
 irth in all your gayest trim.
 ir song, ye Nightingales ! oh ! pour
 nning soul of Melody
 ed verse ! while I deduce, 575
 It note the hollow cuckoo sings,
 ay of Spring, and touch a theme
 -fame, The passion of the groves.
 the soul of love is sent abroad,
 he vital air, and on the heart 580

Harmonious feizes, the gay troops begin,
In gallant thought, to plume the painted wing,
And try again the long-forgotten strain,
At first faint-warbled ; but no sooner grows
The soft infusion prevalent and wide, 585
Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows
In music unconfin'd. Up springs the lark,
Shrill-voic'd and loud, the messenger of Morn ;
Ere yet the shadows fly he mounted sings
Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts 590
Calls up the tuneful nations. Every copse
Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush
Bending with dewy moisture, o'er the heads
Of the coy quirksters that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. The thrush 595
And wood-lark, o'er the kind-contending throng
Superior heard, run thro' the sweetest length
Of notes ; when listening Philomela deigns
To let them joy, and purposes, in thought
Elate, to make her night excel their day. 600
The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake ;
The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove :
Now are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze
Pour'd out profusely, silent. Join'd to these,
Innumerable songsters in the freshening shade 605
Of new-sprung leaves their modulations mix
Mellifluous : the jay, the rook, the daw,
And each harsh pipe, discordant heard alone,

Aid the full concert, while the stock-dove breathes
A melancholy murmur thro' the whole. 610

'Tis love creates their melody, and all
This waste of music is the voice of Love ;
That even to birds and beasts the tender arts
Of pleasing teaches : hence the glossy kind
Try every winning way inventive love 615
Can dictate, and in courtship to their mates
Pour forth their little souls. First, wide around,
With distant awe, in airy rings they rove,
Endeav'ring by a thousand tricks to catch
The cunning, conscious, half-averted glance 620
Of their regardless charmer. Should she seem
Softening, the least approbance to bestow,
Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,
They brisk advance ; then on a sudden struck,
Retire disorder'd ; then again approach, 625
In fond rotation spread the spotted wing,
And shiver every feather with desire.

Connubial leagues agreed, to the deep woods
They haste away, all as their fancy leads,
Pleasure, or food, or secret safety prompts, 630
That Nature's great command may be obey'd ;
Nor all the sweet sensations they perceive
Indulg'd in vain. Some to the holly hedge
Nestling repair, and to the thicket some ;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn 635
Commit their feeble offspring : the cleft tree

Offers its kind concealment to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests :
Others apart, far in the grassy dale
Or roughening waste their humble texture weave : 640
But most in woodland solitudes delight,
In unfrequented glooms or shaggy banks,
Steep, and divided by a babbling brook,
Whose murmurs soothe them all the live-long day,
When by kind duty fix'd. Among the roots 645
Of hazel, pendent o'er the plaintive stream,
They frame the first foundation of their domes,
Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid,
And bound with clay together. Now 'tis nought
But restless hurry thro' the busy air, 650
Beat by unnumber'd wings. The swallow sweeps
The slimy pool, to build his hanging house
Intent: and often from the careless back
Of herds and flocks a thousand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool; and oft', when unobserv'd, 655
Steal from the barn a straw; till soft and warm,
Clean and complete, their habitation grows.

As thus the patient dam assiduous sits,
Not to be tempted from her tender task,
Or by sharp hunger or by smooth delight, 660
Tho' the whole loosened Spring around her blows,
Her sympathizing lover takes his stand
High on th' opponent bank, and ceaseless sings
The tedious time away; or else supplies

Her place a moment, while she sudden flits 665
 To pick the scanty meal. Th' appointed time
 With pious toil fulfill'd, the callow young,
 Warm'd and expanded into perfect life,
 Their brittle bondage break, and come to light,
 A helpless family, demanding food 670
 With constant clamour: O what passions then,
 What melting sentiments of kindly care,
 On the new parents seize! Away they fly
 Affectionate, and, undesiring, bear
 The most delicious morsel to their young, 675
 Which equally distributed, again
 The search begins. Even so a gentle pair,
 By Fortune sunk, but form'd of generous mould,
 And charm'd with cares beyond the vulgar breast,
 In some lone cott amid the distant woods, 680
 Sustain'd alone by providential Heaven,
 Oft' as they weeping eye their infant train,
 Check their own appetites, and give them all.
 Nor toil alone they scorn; exalting Love,
 By the great Father of the Spring inspir'd, 685
 Gives instant courage to the fearful race,
 And to the simple art. With stealthy wing
 Should some rude foot their woody haunts molest,
 Amid a neighbouring bush they silent drop,
 And whirring thence, as if alarm'd, deceive 690
 Th' unfeeling schoolboy. Hence around the head
 Of wandering swain the white-wing'd plover wheels

Her sounding flight, and then directly on,
In long excursion, skims the level lawn 694
To tempt him from her nest. The wild-duck, hence,
O'er the rough moss, and o'er the trackless waste
The heath-hen, flutters; pious fraud! to lead
The hot-pursuing spaniel far astray.

Be not the Muse asham'd here to bemoan
Her brothers of the grove, by tyrant Man 700
Inhuman caught, and in the narrow cage
From liberty confin'd and boundless air.
Dull are the pretty slaves, their plumage dull,
Ragged, and all its brightening lustre lost;
Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes 705
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.
O then, ye Friends of love and love-taught song,
Spare the soft tribes! this barbarous art forbear!
If on your bosom Innocence can win,
Music engage, or Piety persuade. 710

But let not chief the nightingale lament
Her ruin'd care, too delicately fram'd
To brook the harsh confinement of the cage.
Oft' when, returning with her loaded bill,
Th' astonish'd mother finds a vacant nest, 715
By the hard hand of unrelenting clowns
Robb'd, to the ground the vain provision falls,
Her pinions ruffle, and, low-drooping, scarce
Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade,
Where, all abandon'd to despair she sings 720

rows thro' the night, and on the bough
 ting, still at every dying fall
 up again her lamentable strain
 anding woe, till, wide around, the woods
 her song, and with her wail resound. 725
 now the feather'd youth their former bounds,
 ;, disdain, and, weighing oft' their wings,
 and the free possession of the sky.
 ne glad office more, and then dissolves
 al love at once, now needless grown. 730
 sh Wisdom never works in vain,
 some evening, funny, grateful, mild,
 nought but balm is breathing thro' the woods,
 yellow lustre bright, that the new tribes
 re spacious heavens, and look abroad 735
 ture's common, far as they can see,
 ng, their range and pasture. O'er the boughs
 ng about, still at the giddy verge
 resolution fails; their pinions still
 se libration stretch'd, to trust the void 740
 ling refuse, till down before them fly
 rent-guides, and chide, exhort, command,
 h them off. The surging air receives
 my burden, and their self-taught wings
 w the waving element. On ground 745
 ed, bolder up again they lead,
 r and farther on, the lengthening flight,
 nish'd every fear, and every power

Rous'd into life and action, light in air
 Th' acquitted parents see their soaring race, 750
 And, once rejoicing, never know them more.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff,
 Hung o'er the deep, such as amazing frowns
 On utmost Kilda's* shore, whose lonely race
 Relinquish the setting sun to Indian worlds, 755
 The royal eagle draws his vigorous young,
 Strong-pounc'd, and ardent with paternal fire:
 Now fit to raise a kingdom of their own,
 He drives them from his fort, the towering feat,
 For ages, of his empire, which in peace 760
 Unstain'd he holds, while many a league to sea
 He wings his course, and preys in distant isles.

Should I my steps turn to the rural seat
 Whose lofty elms and venerable oaks
 Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs, 765
 In early Spring, his airy city builds,
 And ceaseless caws amusive, there, well-pleas'd,
 I might the various polity survey
 Of the mixt household-kind. The careful hen
 Calls all her chirping family around, 770
 Fed and defended by the fearless cock,
 Whose breast with ardour flames as on he walks,
 Graceful, and crows defiance. In the pond
 The finely-checker'd duck, before her train,
 Rows garrulous. The stately-sailing swan 775

* The farthest of the western islands of Scotland.

Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale,
 And, arching proud his neck, with oary feet
 Bears forward fierce, and guards his oſter-iſle,
 Proteſtive of his young. The turkey nigh,
 Loud-threatening, reddens; while the peacock ſpreads
 His every-colour'd glory to the ſun, 781
 And ſwims in radiant majeſty along.

O'er the whole homely ſcene the cooing dove
 Flies thick in amorous chace, and wanton rolls
 The glancing eye, and turns the changeful neck. 785

While thus the gentle tenants of the ſhade
 Indulge their purer loves, the rougher world
 Of brutes below, ruſh furious into flame
 And fierce deſire. Thro' all his luſty veins
 The bull, deep-ſcorch'd, the raging paſſion feels: 790
 Of paſture ſick, and negligent of food,
 Scarce ſeen, he wades among the yellow broom,
 While o'er his ample ſides the rambling ſprays
 Luxuriant ſhoot; or thro' the mazy wood
 Dejected wanders, nor th' enticing bud 795
 Crops, tho' it preſſes on his careleſs ſenſe:
 And oft' in jealous madning fancy wrapt,
 He ſeeks the fight; and, idly butting, feigns
 His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk:
 Him ſhould he meet the bellowing war begins: 800
 Their eyes flaſh fury: to the hollow'd earth,
 Whence the ſand flies, they mutter bloody deeds;
 And, groaning deep, th' impetuous battle mix;

While the fair heifer, balmy-breathing, near,
Stands kindling up their rage. The trembling steed
With this hot impulse seiz'd in every nerve. 80
Nor heeds the rein, nor hears the sounding thong:
Blows are not felt; but tossing high his head,
And by the well-known joy to distant plains
Attracted strong, all wild he bursts away; 81
O'er rocks, and woods, and craggy mountains, flies
And, neighing, on the ærial summit takes
Th' exciting gale; then, steep-descending, cleaves
The headlong torrents foaming down the hills,
Even where the madness of the straiten'd stream 82
Turns in black eddies round: such is the force
With which his frantic heart and sinews swell.

Nor undelighted by the boundless Spring
Are the broad monsters of the foaming deep;
From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd, 83
They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy.
Dire were the strain, and dissonant, to sing
The cruel raptures of the savage kind;
How by this flame their native wrath sublim'd,
They roam, amid the fury of their heart, 84
The far-responding waste in fiercer bands,
And growl their horrid loves: but this the theme
I sing, enraptur'd, to the British fair,
Forbids, and leads me to the mountain-brow,
Where sits the shepherd on the grassy turf, 85
Inhaling, healthful, the descending sun:
Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,

Of various cadence; and his sportive lambs,
 This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee
 Their frolics play. And now the sprightly race 835
 Invites them forth; when swift, the signal given,
 They start away, and sweep the massy mound
 That runs around the hill, the rampart once
 Of iron War, in ancient barbarous times,
 When disunited Britain ever bled, 840
 Lost in eternal broil; ere yet she grew
 To this deep-laid indissoluble state,
 Where Wealth and Commerce lift their golden heads,
 And o'er our labours Liberty and Law,
 Impartial, watch, the wonder of a world! 845

What is this mighty Breath, ye Sages! say,
 That in a powerful language, felt, not heard,
 Instructs the fowls of heaven, and thro' their breasts
 These arts of love diffuses? What but God?
 Inspiring God! who, boundless Spirit all, 850
 And unremitting Energy, pervades,
 Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.
 He ceaseless works alone, and yet alone
 Seems not to work: with such perfection fram'd
 Is this complex stupendous scheme of things, 855
 But tho' conceal'd to every purer eye
 Th' informing Author in his works appears,
 Chief, lovely Spring! in thee, and thy soft scenes,
 The smiling God is seen, while water, earth,
 And air, attest his bounty, which exalts 860

The brute creation to this finer thought,
And annual melts their undefining hearts
Profusely thus in tenderness and joy.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' infusive force of Spring on Man : 865
When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being and serene his soul,
Can he forbear to join the general smile
Of Nature ? can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every grove 870
Is melody ? Hence ! from the bounteous walks
Of flowing Spring, ye sordid Sons of Earth,
Hard, and unfeeling of another's woe,
Or only lavish to yourselves : away !
But come, ye generous Minds ! in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, creative Bounty burns 876
With warmest beam, and on your open front
And liberal eye sits, from his dark retreat
Inviting modest Want : nor till invok'd
Can restless Goodness wait ; your active search 880
Leaves no cold wintry corner unexplor'd !
Like silent-working Heaven, surprising oft
The lonely heart with unexpected good.
For you the roving spirit of the wind
Blows Spring abroad ! for you the teeming clouds 885
Descend in glad some plenty o'er the world,
And the sun sheds his kindest rays for you,
Ye flower of human race ! In these green days,
Reviving Sickness lifts her languid head,

Life flows afresh, and young-ey'd Health exalts 890
 The whole creation round. Contentment walks
 The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss
 Spring o'er his mind, beyond the power of kings
 To purchase. Pure serenity apace

Induces thought, and contemplation still: 895

By swift degrees the love of Nature works,
 And warms the bosom, till at last sublim'd
 To rapture and enthusiastic heat,

We feel the present Deity, and taste

The joy of God to see a happy world! 900

These are the sacred feelings of thy heart,

Thy heart, inform'd by Reason's purer ray,

O Lyttelton, the friend! thy passions thus

And meditations vary, as at large,

Courting the Muse, thro' Hagley-Park thou strayest,

Thy British Tempe! there along the dale! 906

With woods o'erhung, and shagg'd with mossy rocks,

Whence on each hand the gushing waters play,

And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall,

Or gleam in lengthened vista thro' the trees, 910

You silent steal, or sit beneath the shade

Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts,

Thrown graceful round by Nature's careless hand,

And pensive listen to the various voice

Of rural Peace: the herds, the flocks, the birds, 915

The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills,

That, purling down amid the twisted roots

Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake
On the sooth'd ear. From these abstracted oft',
You wander thro' the philosophic world, 920
Where in bright train continual wonders rise,
Or to the curious or the pious eye.
And oft', conducted by historic truth,
You tread the long extent of backward time,
Planning, with warm benevolence of mind, 925
And honest zeal unwarp'd by party-rage,
Britannia's weal, how from the venal gulf
To raise her virtue, and her arts revive :
Or, turning thence thy view, these graver thoughts
The Muses charm, while, with sure taste refin'd, 930
You draw th' inspiring breath of ancient song,
Till nobly rises, emulous, thy own.
Perhaps thy lov'd Lucinda shares thy walk,
With soul to thine attun'd : then Nature all
Wears to the lover's eye a look of love, 935
And all the tumult of a guilty world,
Toss'd by ungenerous passions, sinks away.
The tender heart is animated peace,
And as it pours its copious treasures forth
In varied converse, softening every theme, 940
You, frequent pausing, turn, and from her eyes,
Where meekn'd sense, and amiable grace,
And lively sweetness dwell, enraptur'd, drink
That nameless spirit of ethereal joy,
Unutterable happiness! which Love 945
Alone bestows, and on a favour'd few.

Mean time you gain the height, from whose fair brow
 The bursting prospect spreads immense around,
 And snatch'd o'er hill, and dale, and wood, and lawn,
 And verdant field, and darkening heath between, 950
 And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
 And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd
 Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams ;
 Wide stretching from the hall, in whose kind haunt
 The hospitable Genius lingers still, 955
 To where the broken landscape, by degrees,
 Ascending, roughens into rigid hills,
 O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds
 That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise.

Flush'd by the spirit of the genial year, 960
 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
 Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round ;
 Her lips blush deeper sweets ; she breathes of youth ;
 The shining moisture swells into her eyes
 In brighter flow ; her wishing bosom heaves 965
 With palpitations wild ; kind tumults seize
 Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love.
 From the keen gaze her lover turns away,
 Full of the dear ecstatic power, and sick
 With sighing languishment. Ah then, ye Fair ! 970
 Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts ;
 Dare not th' infectious sigh ; the pleading look,
 Downcast, and low, in meek submission dress'd,
 But full of guile : let not the fervent tongue,
 Prompt to deceive, with adulation smooth. 975

Gain on your purpos'd will: nor in the bower,
 Where woodbines flaunt, and roses shed a couch,
 While Evening draws her crimson curtains round,
 Trust your soft minutes with betraying Man.

And let th' aspiring youth beware of love; 980
 Of the smooth glance beware: for 'tis too late,
 When on his heart the torrent-softness pours:
 Then widow prostrate lies, and fading fame
 Dissolves in air away; while the fond soul,
 Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss, 985
 Still paints th' illusive form; the kindling grace,
 Th' enticing smile, the modest-seeming eye,
 Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying Heaven,
 Lurk searchless cunning, cruelty, and death:
 And still false-warbling in his cheated ear, 990
 Her syren voice, enchanting, draws him on
 To guileful shores, and meads of fatal joy.

Even present, in the very lap of Love
 Inglorious laid, while music flows around,
 Perfumes, and oils, and wine, and wanton hours, 995
 Amid the roses fierce Repentance rears
 Her snaky crest: a quick-returning pang
 Shoots thro' the conscious heart, where honour still,
 And great design, against the oppressive load
 Of luxury, by fits, impatient heave. 1000

But absent, what fantastic woes arousd
 Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,
Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life?
Neglected Fortune flies, and sliding swift,

Prone into ruin fall his scorn'd affairs. 1005
 'Tis nought but gloom around; the darken'd sun
 Loses his light: the rosy-bosom'd Spring
 To weeping Fancy pines, and yon' bright arch,
 Contracted, bends into a dusky vault.
 All Nature fades extinct, and she alone 1010
 Heard, felt, and seen, possesses every thought,
 Fills every sense, and pants in every vein.
 Books are but formal dulness, tedious friends,
 And sad amid the social band he sits,
 Lonely, and unattentive. From his tongue 1015
 Th' unfinish'd period falls; while borne away
 On swelling thought, his wafted spirit flies
 To the vain bosom of his distant fair,
 And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd
 In melancholy site, with head declin'd, 1020
 And love-dejected eyes. Sudden he starts,
 Shook from his tender trance, and restless runs
 To glimmering shades and sympathetic glooms,
 Where the dun umbrage o'er the falling stream,
 Romantic, hangs; there thro' the pensive dusk 1025
 Strays, in heart-thrilling meditation lost,
 Indulging all to love; or on the bank
 Thrown, amid drooping lilies, swells the breeze
 With sighs unceasing, and the brook with tears.
 Thus in soft anguish he consumes the day, 1030
 Nor quits his deep retirement till the moon
 Peeps thro' the chambers of the fleecy east,
Enlightened by degrees, and in her train

Leads on the gentle Hours; then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling languish of her beam, 1035
With softened soul, and wooes the bird of eve
To mingle woes with his; or while the world
And all the sons of Care lie hush'd in sleep,
Associates with the midnight shadows drear,
And, sighing to the lonely taper, pours 1040
His idly-tortur'd heart into the page
Meant for the moving messenger of love,
Where rapture burns on rapture, every line
With rising frenzy fir'd: but if on bed
Delirious slung, sleep from his pillow flies: 1045
All night he tosses, nor the balmy power
In any posture finds; till the grey Morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love; and then, perhaps,
Exhausted Nature sinks a while to rest, 1050
Still interrupted by distracted dreams,
That o'er the sick imagination rise,
And in black colours paint the mimic scene.
Oft' with th' enchantress of his soul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds distress'd; or if retir'd 1055
To secret-winding flower-enwoven bowers,
Far from the dull impertinence of Man,
Just as he, credulous, his endless cares
Begins to lose in blind oblivious love,
Snatch'd from her yielded hand, he knows not how,
Thro' forests huge, and long-untravell'd heaths, 1061
With desolation brown, he wanders waste,

In night and tempest wrapt, or shrinks, aghast,
 Back from the bending precipice, or wades
 The turbid stream below, and strives to reach 1065
 The farther shore, where, succourless and sad,
 She with extended arms his aid implores,
 But strives in vain; borne by th' outrageous flood
 To distance down, he rides the ridgy wave,
 Or whelm'd beneath the boiling eddy sinks. 1070

These are the charming agonies of love,
 Whose misery delights. But thro' the heart
 Should Jealousy its venom once diffuse,
 'Tis then delightful misery no more,
 But agony unmix'd, incessant gall, 1075
 Corroding every thought, and blasting all
 Love's paradise. Ye Fairy Prospects, then,
 Ye Beds of Roses, and ye Bowers of Joy,
 Farewell! ye Gleamings of departed Peace,
 Shine out your last! the yellow-tinging plague 1080
 Internal vision taints, and in a night
 Of livid gloom imagination wraps.
 Ah, then! instead of love-enlivened cheeks,
 Of sunny features, and of ardent eyes,
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
 Suffus'd, and glaring with untender fire; 1086
 A clouded aspect, and a burning cheek,
 Where the whole poison'd soul, malignant, sits,
 And frightens Love away. Ten thousand fears
 Invented wild, ten thousand frantic views 1090
 Of horrid rivals, hanging on the charms

For which he melts in fondness, eat him up
 With fervent anguish and consuming rage.
 In vain reproaches lend their idle aid,
 Deceitful pride, and resolution frail, 101
 Giving false peace a moment. Fancy pours,
 Afresh her beauties on his busy thought,
 Her first endearments twining round the soul,
 With all the witchcraft of ensnaring love. 102
 Straight the fierce storm involves his mind anew,
 Flames thro' the nerves, and boils along the veins,
 While anxious doubt distracts the tortur'd heart;
 For even the sad assurance of his fears
 Were ease to what he feels. Thus the warm youth
 Whom Love deludes into his thorny wilds 103
 Thro' flowery-tempting paths, or leads a life
 Of severed rapture or of cruel care,
 His brightest aims extinguish'd all, and all
 His lively moments running down to waste.

But happy they! the happiest of their kind! 1
 Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate
 Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend
 'Tis not the coarser tie of human laws,
 Unnatural oft', and foreign to the mind,
 That binds their peace, but harmony itself,
 Attuning all their passions into love,
 Where Friendship full-exerts her softest power
Perfect esteem, enlivened by desire
Ineffable, and sympathy of soul;

Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will,
 With boundless confidence; for nought but love 1121
 Can answer love, and render bliss secure.
 Let him, ungenerous, who, alone intent
 To bless himself, from sordid parents buys
 The loathing virgin, in eternal cage, 1125
 Well-merited, consume his nights and days;
 Let barbarous nations, whose inhuman love
 Is wild desire, fierce as the suns they feel,
 Let Eastern tyrants, from the light of heaven
 Seclude their bosom-slaves, meanly possess'd 1130
 Of a mere lifeless, violated form,
 While those whom love cements in holy faith
 And equal transport, free as Nature live,
 Disdaining fear. What is the world to them,
 Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense all! 1135
 Who in each other clasp whatever fair
 High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish?
 Something than beauty dearer, should they look
 Or on the mind or mind-illumined face;
 Truth, goodness, honour, harmony, and love, 1140
 The richest bounty of indulgent Heaven.
 Mean time a smiling offspring rises round,
 And mingles both their graces. By degrees
 The human blossom blows, and every day,
 Soft as it rolls along, shews some new charm, 1145
 The father's lustre, and the mother's bloom.
 Then infant Reason grows apace, and calls

For the kind hand of an assiduous care,
Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot, 111
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.
Oh speak the joy! ye, whom the sudden tear
Surprises often, while you look around, 112
And nothing strikes your eye but sights of bliss,
All-various Nature pressing on the heart;
An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease and alternate labour, useful life, 113
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven,
These are the matchless joys of virtuous love,
And thus their moments fly. The Seasons thus,
As ceaseless round a jarring world they roll,
Still find them happy, and consenting Spring 114
Sheds her own rosy garland on their heads;
Till evening comes at last, serene and mild,
When, after the long vernal day of life,
Enamour'd more, as more remembrance swells
With many a proof of recollected love, 115
Together down they sink in social sleep;
Together freed, their gentle spirits fly
To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign.

THE SEASONS.

SUMMER.

The Argument.

THE subject proposed. Invocation. Address to Mr. Dodington. An introductory reflection on the motion of the heavenly bodies; whence the succession of the Seasons. As the face of Nature in this season is almost uniform, the progress of the Poem is a description of a Summer's day. The dawn. Sun-rising. Hymn to the sun. Forenoon. Summer-insects described. Hay-making. Sheep-shearing. Noon-day. A woodland retreat. Group of herds and flocks. A solitary grove: how it affects a contemplative mind. A cataract, and rude scene. View of Summer in the Torrid zone. Storm of thunder and lightning. A Tale. The storm over, a serene afternoon. Bathing. Hour of walking. Transition to the prospect of a rich, well-cultivated country, which introduces a panegyric on Great-Britain. Sun-set. Evening. Night. Summer-meteors. A comet. The whole concluding with the praise of philosophy.

FROM brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt thro' Nature's depth :
He comes attended by the sultry hours,
And ever-fanning breezes, on his way, 5
While from his ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face, and earth, and skies,
All-smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

Hence let me haste into the mid-wood shade,
Where scarce a sunbeam wanders thro' the gloom, 10
And on the dark-green grass, beside the brink
Of haunted stream; that by the roots of oak

Rolls o'er the rocky channel, lie at large,
And sing the glories of the circling year.

Come, Inspiration! from thy hermit-seat,
By mortal seldom found; may Fancy dare,
From thy fix'd serious eye, and raptur'd glance
Shot on surrounding heaven, to steal one look
Creative of the poet, every power
Exalting to an ecstasy of soul.

And thou, my youthful Muse's early friend
In whom the human graces all unite,
Pure light of mind, and tenderness of heart,
Genius and wisdom, the gay social sense,
By decency chastis'd, goodness and wit,
In seldom-meeting harmony combin'd,
Unblemish'd honour, and an active zeal
For Britain's glory, liberty, and man;
O Dodington! attend my rural song,
Stoop to my theme, inspire every line,
And teach me to deserve thy just applause.

With what an awful world-revolving power
Were first the unwieldy planets launch'd along
Th' illimitable void! Thus to remain,
Amid the flux of many thousand years,
That oft' has swept the toiling race of men,
And all their labour'd monuments, away,
Firm, unremitting, matchless, in their course
To the kind-temper'd change of night and day
And of the Seasons ever stealing round,

y faithful; such th' all-perfect Hand
 is'd, impels, and rules the steady whole.
 now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
 ncer reddens with the solar blaze,
 the doubtful empire of the Night, 45
 on, observant of approaching Day,
 ek-ey'd Morn appears, mother of dews,
 faint-gleaming in the dappled east,
 o'er ether spreads the widening glow,
 m before the lustre of her face 50
 eak the clouds away. With quickened step
 Night retires; young Day pours in apace,
 ens all the lawny prospect wide.
 pping rock, the mountain's misty top
 n the sight, and brighten with the dawn. 55
 ro' the dusk, the smoking currents shine,
 m the bladed field the fearful hare
 awkward; while along the forest-glade
 ld deer trip, and often turning gaze
 y passenger. Music awakes 60
 ive voice of undissembled joy,
 ick around the woodland hymns arise.
 by the cock, the soon-clad shepherd leaves
 fly cottage, where with Peace he dwells,
 m the crowded fold, in order, drives 65
 k, to taste the verdure of the morn.
 ly luxurious, will not man awake,
 pringing from the bed of sloth, enjoy

The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,
To meditation due and sacred song? 70

For is there aught in sleep can charm the wise?
To lie in dead oblivion, losing half

The fleeting moments of too short a life,
Total extinction of th' enlightened soul!

Or else to feverish vanity alive, 75
Wilder'd, and tossing thro' distemper'd dreams?

Who would in such a gloomy state remain
Longer than Nature craves, when every Muse

And every blooming Pleasure wait without,
To bless the wildly-devious morning-walk? 80

But yonder comes the powerful King of day,
Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud,

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illumin'd with fluid gold, his near approach

Betoken glad. Lo, now apparent all, 85
Assant the dew-bright earth and coloured air

He looks in boundless majesty abroad,
And sheds the shining day, that burnish'd plays

On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering streams,
High-gleaming from afar. Prime cheerer, Light! 90

Of all material beings first and best!
Efflux divine! Nature's resplendent robe!

Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In unessential gloom; and thou, O Sun!

Soul of surrounding worlds! in whom best seen 95
Edin's out thy Maker, may I sing of thee!

'Tis by thy secret, strong, attractive force,
 As with a chain indissoluble bound,
 Thy system rolls entire ; from the far bourne
 Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round 100
 Of thirty years, to Mercury, whose disk
 Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,
 Lost in the near effulgence of thy blaze.

Informer of the planetary train!
 Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs
 Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead, 106
 And not, as now, the green abodes of life,
 How many forms of being wait on thee!
 Inhaling spirit, from th' unfetter'd mind,
 By thee sublim'd, down to the daily race, 110
 The mixing myriads of thy setting beam?

The vegetable world is also thine,
 Parent of Seasons ! who the pomp precede
 That waits thy throne, as thro' thy vast domain,
 Annual, along the bright ecliptic road, 115
 In world-rejoicing state it moves sublime.
 Mean time th' expecting nations, circled gay
 With all the various tribes of foodful earth,
 Implore thy bounty, or send grateful up
 A common hymn, while round thy beaming car, 120
 High-seen, the Seasons lead, in sprightly dance,
 Harmonious knit, the rosy-finger'd Hours;
 The Zephyrs floating loose, the timely Rains,
 Of bloom ethereal the light footed Dew,

And, softened into joy, the furly Storms, 125
These in successive turn, with lavish hand,
Shower every beauty, every fragrance shower,
Herbs, flowers, and fruits, till, kindling at thy touch,
From land to land is flush'd the vernal year.

Nor to the surface of enlivened earth, 130
Graceful with hills, and dales, and leafy woods,
Her liberal treasures, is thy force confin'd,
But, to the bowel'd cavern darting deep,
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power.
Effulgent, hence the veiny marble shines; 135
Hence Labour draws his tools; hence burnish'd War
Gleams on the day; the nobler works of Peace
Hence blest mankind; and generous Commerce binds
The round of nations in a golden chain.

The unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee, 140
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone:
The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact, that, polish'd bright,
And all its native lustre let abroad,
Dares, as it sparkles on the fair one's breast, 145
With vain ambition emulate her eyes.
At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow,
And with a waving radiance inward flames.
From thee the sapphire, solid ether, takes
Its hue cerulean; and, of evening tinct, 150
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine.
With thy own smile the yellow topaz burns:

Nor deeper verdure dyes the robe of Spring,
 When first she gives it to the southern gale,
 Than the green emerald shows : but, all combin'd,
 Thick thro' the whitening opal play thy beams, 156
 Or, flying several from its surface, form
 A trembling variance of revolving hues,
 As the site varies in the gazer's hand.

The very dead creation, from thy touch, 160
 Assumes a mimic life. By thee refin'd,
 In brighter mazes the relucient stream
 Plays o'er the mead. The precipice abrupt,
 Projecting horror on the blackened flood,
 Softens at thy return. The Desert joys 165
 Wildly thro' all his melancholy bounds,
 Rude ruins glitter ; and the briny deep,
 Seen from some pointed promontory's top,
 Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,
 Restless, reflects a floating gleam. But this, 170
 And all the much-transported Muse can sing,
 Are to thy beauty, dignity, and use,
 Unequal far, great delegated source
 Of light, and life, and grace, and joy below !

How shall I then attempt to sing of Him 175
 Who, Light Himself, in uncreated light
 Invested deep, dwells awfully retir'd
 From mortal eye, or angel's purer ken ?
 Whose single smile has, from the first of time,
 Fill'd, overflowing, all those lamps of heaven 182

That beam for ever thro' the boundless sky;
But, should he hide his face, th' astonish'd sun,
And all th' extinguish'd stars, would loosening reel
Wide from their spheres, and chaos come again?

And yet was every faltering tongue of man, 185
Almighty Father! silent in thy praise,
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice;
Even in the depths of solitary woods,
By human foot untrod, proclaim thy power,
And to the choir celestial Thee resound, 190
Th' eternal cause, support, and end of all!

To me be Nature's volume broad-display'd,
And to peruse its all-instructing page,
Or, haply catching inspiration thence,
Some easy passage, raptur'd, to translate, 195
My sole delight, as thro' the falling glooms
Pensive I stray, or with the rising dawn
On Fancy's eagle-wing excursive soar.

Now, flaming up the heavens, the potent sun
Melts into limpid air the high-rais'd clouds, 200
And morning fogs, that hovered round the hills
In party-colour'd bands, till wide unveil'd
The face of Nature shines, from where earth seems,
Far-stretch'd around, to meet the bending sphere.

Half in a blush of clustering roses lost, 205
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires,
There on the verdant turf or flowery bed,
By gelid founts and careless rills to muse,

While tyrant Heat, disspreading thro' the sky,
 With rapid sway his burning influence darts 210
 On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.

Who can un pitying see the flowery race,
 Shed by the morn, their new-flush'd bloom resign
 Before the parching beam? So fade the fair,
 When fevers revel thro' their azure veins. 215
 But one, the lofty follower of the sun,
 Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves,
 Drooping all night, and, when he warm returns,
 Points her enamour'd bosom to his ray.

Home from his morning task the swain retreats,
 His flock before him flepping to the fold, 221
 While the full-udder'd mother lows around
 The cheerful cottage, then expecting food,
 The food of innocence and health! The daw,
 The rook and magpie, to the grey-grown oaks, 225
 That the calm village in their verdant arms
 Sheltering, embrace, direct their lazy flight,
 Where on the mingling boughs they sit embower'd,
 All the hot noon, till cooler hours arise.
 Faint, underneath, the household fowls convene; 230
 And in a corner of the buzzing shade
 The house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies
 Out-stretch'd and sleepy. In his slumbers one
 Attacks the nightly thief, and one exults
 O'er hill and dale, till wakened by the wasp, 235
 They starting snap. Nor shall the Muse disdain

To let the little noisy summer-race
 Live in her lay, and flutter thro' her song;
 Not mean, tho' simple; to the sun ally'd,
 From him they draw their animating fire. 240

Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young
 Come wing'd abroad, by the light air upborne,
 Lighter, and full of soul. From every chink
 And secret corner, where they slept away
 The wintry storms, or rising from their tombs 245
 To higher life, by myriads, forth at once,
 Swarming they pour, of all the vary'd hues
 Their beauty-beaming parent can disclose.
 Ten thousand forms, ten thousand different tribes,
 People the blaze. To sunny waters some, 250
 By fatal instinct, fly, where on the pool
 They sportive wheel; or, sailing down the stream,
 Are snatch'd immediate by the quick-ey'd trout
 Or darting falmon. Thro' the green-wood glade
 Some love to stray, there lodg'd, amus'd, and fed, 255
 In the fresh leaf: luxurious, others make
 The meads their choice, and visit every flower
 And every latent herb; for the sweet task
 To propagate their kinds, and where to wrap,
 In what soft beds, their young yet undisclos'd, 260
 Employs their tender care: some to the house,
 The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight,
 Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese:
Ofi', inadvertent, from the milky stream

They meet their fate, or, weltering in the bowl, 265
With powerless wings around them wrapt, expire.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves
A constant death, where, gloomily retir'd,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce,
Mixture~abhorr'd ! Amid a mangled heap 270
Of carcases, in eager watch he sits,
O'erlooking all his waving snares around :
Near the dire cell the dreadful wanderer oft'
Passes, as oft' the ruffian shows his front ;
The prey at last ensnar'd, he dreadful darts, 275
With rapid glide, along the leaning line,
And fixing in the wretch his cruel fangs,
Strikes backward, grimly pleas'd : the fluttering wing,
And shriller sound, declare extreme distress,
And ask the helping hospitable hand. 280

Resounds the living surface of the ground ;
Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum
To him who muses thro' the woods at noon,
Or drowsy shepherd as he lies reclin'd,
With half-shut eyes, beneath the floating shade 285
Of willows grey, close-crowding o'er the brook.

Gradual from these what numerous kinds descend,
Evading even the microscopic eye !
Full Nature swarms with life ; one wondrous mass
Of animals, or atoms organiz'd, 290
Waiting the vital breath, when Parent-Heaven
Shall bid his Spirit blow. The hoary sen,

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In putrid steams, emits the living cloud
 Of pestilence. Thro' subterranean cells,
 Where searching sunbeams scarce can find a way, 295
 Earth animated heaves. The flowery leaf
 Wants not its soft inhabitants. Secure,
 Within its winding citadel the stone
 Holds multitudes. But chief the forest-boughs,
 That dance unnumber'd to the playful breeze, 300
 The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
 Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed
 Of evanescent insects. Where the pool
 Stands mantled o'er with green, invisible,
 Amid the floating verdure millions stray. 305
 Each liquid, too, whether it pierces, soothes,
 Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste,
 With various forms abounds. Nor is the stream
 Of purest crystal, nor the lucid air,
 Tho' one transparent vacancy it seems, 310
 Void of their unseen people. These, conceal'd
 By the kind art of forming Heaven, escape
 The grosser eye of Man; for if the worlds
 In worlds enclos'd should on his senses burst,
 From cates ambrosial and the nectar'd bowl 315
 He would abhorrent turn, and in dead night,
 When silence sleeps o'er all, be stunn'd with noise.
 Let no presuming impious railer tax
 Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd
 In vain, or not for admirable ends. 320

Shall little haughty Ignorance pronounce
 His works unwise, of which the smallest part
 Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind ?
 As if upon a full-proportion'd dome,
 On swelling columns heav'd, the pride of Art ! 325
 A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads
 An inch around, with blind presumption bold,
 Should dare to tax the structure of the whole.
 And lives the man whose universal eye
 Has swept at once th' unbounded scheme of things;
 Mark'd their dependance so, and firm accord, 331
 As with unfaltering accent to conclude
 'That this availeth nought ? Has any seen
 The mighty chain of beings, lessening down
 From Infinite Perfection to the brink 335
 Of dreary Nothing, desolate abyss !
 From which astonish'd thought, recoiling, turns ?
 Till then, alone let zealous praise ascend,
 And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power
 Whose Wisdom shines as lovely on our minds, 340
 As on our smiling eyes his servant fun.

Thick in yon' stream of light a thousand ways,
 Upward and downward, thwarting and convolv'd,
 The quivering nations sport, till, tempest-wing'd,
 Fierce Winter sweeps them from the face of day. 345
 Even so luxurious men, unheeding, pass
 An idle summer-life in Fortune's shine ;
 A season's glitter ! Thus they flutter on

From toy to toy, from vanity to vice,
Till, blown away by Death, Oblivion comes ;
Behind, and strikes them from the Book of Life

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead ;
The rustic youth, brown with meridian toil,
Healthful and strong ; full as the summer rose,
Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid, ;
Half naked, swelling on the sight, and all
Her kindled graces burning o'er her cheek.
Even stooping Age is here, and infant-hands
Trail the long rake, or, with the fragrant load
O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppression roll. ;
Wide flies the tedded grain ; all in a row
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,
They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws refreshful round a rural smell ;
Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground, ;
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
The russet hay-cock rises thick behind,
In order gay ; while, heard from dale to dale,
Waking the breeze, resounds the blended voice
Of happy labour, love, and social glee. ;

Or rushing thence, in one diffusive band
They drive the troubled flocks, by many a dog
Compell'd, to where the mazy-running brook
Forms a deep pool, this bank abrupt and high,
And that fair spreading in a pebbled shore. ;
Urg'd to the giddy brink, much is the toil,
The clamour much of men, and boys, and dogs

Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
 Commit their woolly fides; and oft' the swain,
 On some impatient seizing, hurls them in : 380
 Embolden'd then; nor hesitating more,
 Fast fast they plunge amid the flashing wave;
 And, panting; labour to the farthest shore.
 Repeated this, till deep the well-wash'd fleece
 Has drunk the flood, and from his lively haunt 385
 The trout is banish'd by the sordid stream;
 Heavy, and dripping, to the breezy brow
 Slow move the harmless race, where, as they spread
 Their swelling treasures to the sunny ray,
 Inly disturb'd, and wondering what this wild 390
 Outrageous tumult means, their loud complaints
 The country fill, and, tofs'd from rock to rock,
 Incessant bleatings run around the hills.
 At last, of snowy white, the gathered flocks
 Are in the wattled pen innumeros press'd, 395
 Head above head, and rang'd in lusty rows
 The shepherds sit, and whet the founding shears.
 The housewife waits to roll her fleecy stores,
 With all her gay-drest maids attending round.
 One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd, 400
 Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays
 Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king,
 While the glad circle round them yield their souls
 To festive mirth, and wit that knows no gall.
 Mean time their joyous task goes on apace; 405

Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some
 Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side
 To stamp his master's cypher ready stand;
 Others the unwilling wether drag along;
 And, glorying in his might, the sturdy boy 410
 Holds by the twisted horns th' indignant ram.
 Behold where bound, and of its robe bereft
 By needy man, that all-depending lord,
 How meek, how patient, the mild creature lies!
 What softness in its melancholy face, 415
 What dumb-complaining innocence appears!
 Fear not, ye gentle Tribes! 'tis not the knife
 Of horrid slaughter that is o'er you wav'd;
 No, 'tis the tender swain's well-guided shears,
 Who having now, to pay his annual care, 420
 Borrowed your fleece, to you a cumbrous load,
 Will send you bounding to your hills again.

A simple scene! yet hence Britannia sees
 Her solid grandeur rise; hence she commands
 Th' exalted stores of every brighter clime, 425
 The treasures of the sun without his rage:
 Hence, fervent all, with culture, toil, and arts,
 Wide glows her land; her dreadful thunder, hence,
 Rides o'er the waves sublime, and now, even now,
 Impending hangs o'er Gallia's humbled coast; 430
 Hence rules the circling deep, and awes the world.
 'Tis raging noon, and, vertical, the sun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.
O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye

Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns, and all 435
 From pole to pole is undistinguish'd blaze.
 In vain the fight, dejected to the ground,
 Stoops for relief; thence hot-ascending steams,
 And keen reflection, pain. Deep to the root
 Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields 440
 And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,
 Blast Fancy's bloom, and wither even the soul.
 Echo no more returns the cheerful sound
 Of sharpening scythe; the mower sinking, heaps
 O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd. 445
 And scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard
 Thro' the dumb mead. Distressful Nature pants.
 The very streams look languid from afar,
 Or thro' th' unshelter'd glade impatient seem
 To hurl into the covert of the grove. 450

All-conquering Heat! oh intermit thy wrath!
 And on my throbbing temples, potent thus,
 Beam not so fierce! incessant still you flow,
 And still another fervent flood succeeds,
 Pour'd on the head profuse. In vain I sigh, 455
 And restless turn, and look around for night;
 Night is far off; and hotter hours approach.
 Thrice happy he! who on the sunless side
 Of a romantic mountain, forest-crown'd,
 Beneath the whole collected shade reclines; 460
 Or in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought,
 And fresh-bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,

Sits coolly calm, while all the world without,
 Unsatisfied, and sick, tosses in noon;
 Emblem instructive of the virtuous man, 465
 Who keeps his temper'd mind serene and pure,
 And every passion aptly harmoniz'd,
 Amid a jarring world with vice inflam'd.

Welcome, ye Shades! ye bowery Thickets, hail!
 Ye lofty Pines! ye venerable Oaks! 470
 Ye Ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep!
 Delicious is your shelter to the soul,
 As to the hunted hart the fallying spring,
 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling fides
 Laves, as he floats along the herbag'd brink. 475
 Cool thro' the nerves your pleasing comfort glides;
 The heart beats glad; the fresh-expanded eye
 And ear resume their watch; the sinews knit,
 And life shoots swift thro' all the lightened limbs.

Around th' adjoining brook, that purls along 480
 The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
 Now scarcely moving thro' a reedy pool,
 Now starting to a sudden streamy and now
 Gently diffus'd into a limpid plain,
 A various group the herds and flock compose, 485
 Rural confusion! On the grassy bank
 Some ruminating lie, while others stand
 Half in the flood, and, often bending, sip
 The circling surface. In the middle droops
 The strong laborious ox, of honest front, 490

Which incompas'd he shakes, and from his sides
 The troublous insects lashes with his tail,
 Returning still. Amid his subjects safe,
 Slumbers the monarch-swain, his careless arm
 Thrown round his head, on downy moss sustain'd; 495
 Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands fill'd,
 There, listening every noise, his watchful dog.

Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight
 Of angry gadflies fasten on the herd,
 That startling scatters from the shallow brook, 500
 In search of lavish stream. Tossing the foam,
 They scorn the keeper's voice, and scour the plain,
 Thro' all the bright severity of noon,
 While from their labouring breasts a hollow moan
 Proceeding, runs low-bellowing round the hills. 505

Oft' in this season, too, the horse, provok'd,
 While his big sinews full of spirits swell,
 Trembling with vigour, in the heat of blood
 Springs the high fence, and, o'er the field effus'd,
 Darts on the gloomy flood with stedfast eye, 510
 And heart estrang'd to fear; his nervous chest,
 Luxuriant, and erect, the seat of strength,
 Bears down th' opposing stream: quenchless his thirst,
 He takes the river at redoubled draughts,
 And with wide nostrils snorting, skims the wave. 515

Still let me pierce into the midnight depth
 Of yonder grove of wildest, largest growth,
 That, forming high in air a woodland choir,

Nods o'er the mount beneath. At every step,
Solemn and slow, the shadows blacker fall, 520
And all is awful listening gloom around.

These are the haunts of Meditation, these
The scenes where ancient bards th' inspiring breath,
Extatic, felt, and from this world retir'd,
Convers'd with angels and immortal forms, 525
On gracious errands bent, to save the fall
Of Virtue struggling on the brink of vice;
In waking whispers and repeated dreams,
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul
For future trials fated to prepare; 530
To prompt the poet, who devoted gives
His Muse to better themes; to sooth the pangs
Of dying worth, and from the patriot's breast
(Backward to mingle in detested war,
But foremost when engag'd) to turn the death; 535
And numberless such offices of love
Daily, and nightly, zealous to perform.

Shook sudden from the bosom of the sky,
A thousand shapes or glide athwart the dusk,
Or stalk majestic on. Deep-rous'd, I feel 540
A sacred terror, a severe delight,
Creep thro' my mortal frame; and thus, methinks;
A voice, than human more, th' abstracted ear
Of Fancy strikes; "Be not of us afraid,
"Poor kindred Man! thy fellow-creatures we 545
"From the same Parent-power our beings drew,

" The same our Lord, and laws, and great pursuit.
 " Once some of us, like thee, thro' stormy life
 " Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain
 " This holy calm, this harmony of mind, 550
 " Where purity and peace imingle charms.
 " Then fear not us ; but with responsive song,
 " Amid these dim recesses, undisturb'd
 " By noisy Folly and discordant Vice,
 " Of Nature sing with us, and Nature's God. 555
 " Here frequent, at the visionary hour,
 " When musing Midnight reigns or silent Noon,
 " Angelic harps are in full concert heard,
 " And voices chanting from the wood-crown'd hill,
 " The deepening dale, or inmost sylvan glade; 560
 " A privilege bestow'd by us alone
 " On Contemplation, or the hallow'd ear
 " Of poet, swelling to seraphic strain."

And art thou Stanley *, of that sacred band ?

Alas, for us too soon ! tho' rais'd above 565
 The reach of human pain, above the flight
 Of human joy, yet, with a mingled ray
 Of sadly-pleas'd remembrance, must thou feel
 A mother's love, a mother's tender woe,
 Who seeks thee still in many a former scene ; 570
 Seeks thy fair form, thy lovely-beaming eyes,
 Thy pleasing converse, by gay lively sense

* A young lady, well known to the Author, who died at the age of eighteen, in the year 1738.

Inspir'd, where moral Wisdom mildly shone
 Without the toil of Art, and Virtue glow'd
 In all her smiles, without forbidding pride. 5
 But, O thou best of Parents! wipe thy tears,
 Or rather to parental Nature pay
 The tears of grateful joy, who for a while
 Lent thee this younger self, this opening bloom
 Of thy enlighten'd mind and gentle worth. 5
 Believe the Muse; the wintry blast of death
 Kills not the buds of virtue; no, they spread,
 Beneath the heavenly beam of brighter suns,
 Thro' endless ages, into higher powers.

Thus up the mount, in airy vision rapt, 5
 I stray, regardless whither, till the sound
 Of a near fall of water every sense
 Wakes from the charm of thought: swift-shrink
 I check my steps, and view the broken scene. [ba

Smooth to the shelving brink a copious flood 5
 Rolls fair and placid, where collected all,
 In one impetuous torrent down the steep
 It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round
 At first, an azure sheet, it rushes broad,
 Then whitening by degrees, as prone it falls, 5
 And from the loud-resounding rocks below
 Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft
 A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.
Nor can the tortur'd wave here find repose,
But raging still amid the shaggy rocks, 6

Now flashes o'er the scattered fragments, now
 Aslant the hollowed channel rapid darts,
 And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
 With wild inflected course and lessened roar
 It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last, 605
 Along the mazes of the quiet vale.

Invited from the cliff, to whose dark brow
 He clings, the steep-ascending eagle soars,
 With upward pinions, thro' the flood of day,
 And, giving full his bosom to the blaze, 610
 Gains on the sun; while all the tuneful race,
 Sinit by afflictive Noon, disordered droop,
 Deep in the thicket; or, from bower to bower
 Responsive, force an interrupted strain.
 The stock-dove only thro' the forest cooes 615
 Mournfully hoarse, oft' ceasing from his plaint,
 Short interval of weary woe! again
 The sad idea of his murder'd mate,
 Struck from his side by savage fowlers' guile,
 Across his fancy comes, and then resounds 620
 A louder song of sorrow thro' the grove.

Beside the dewy border let me sit,
 All in the freshness of the humid air;
 There in that hollowed rock, grotesque and wild,
 An ample chair moss-lin'd, and over head, 625
 By flowering umbrage shaded, where the bee
 Strays diligent, and with th' extracted balm
 Of fragrant woodbine loads his little thigh,

Now while I taste the sweetness of the shade,
 While Nature lies around deep-lull'd in noon, †
 Now come, bold Fancy, spread a daring flight,
 And view the wonders of the Torrid zone;
 Climes unrelenting! with whose rage compar'd
 Yon' blaze is feeble, and yon' skies are cool.

See how at once the bright effulgent sun, †
 Rising direct, swift chafes from the sky
 The short-liv'd twilight, and with ardent blaze
 Looks gaily fierce o'er all the dazzling air:
 He mounts his throne; but kind before him sen
 Issuing from out the portals of the Morn, †
 The general breeze*, to mitigate his fire,
 And breathe refreshment on a fainting world.
 Great are the scenes, with dreadful beauty crown'd
 And barbarous wealth, that see, each circling ye
 Returning suns and double seasons pass †; †
 Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with min
 That on the high equator ridgy rise,
 Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays;
 Majestic woods, of every vigorous green,
 Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills; †
 Or to the far horizon wide diffus'd,

* Which blows constantly between the tropics from the e
 or the collateral points, the north-east and south-east; caused
 the pressure of the rarified air on that before it, according
 the diurnal motion of the sun from east to west.

† In all climates between the tropics, the sun, as he pa
 and repasses in his annual motion, is twice a-year vertical, wh
 produces this effect.

A boundless, deep immensity of shade.
 Here lofty trees, to ancient song unknown,
 The noble sons of potent heat and floods, 654
 Prone-rushing from the clouds, rear high to heaven
 Their thorny stems, and broad around them throw
 Meridian bloom: here, in eternal prime,
 Unnumber'd fruits of keen delicious taste
 And vital spirit, drink amid the cliffs,
 And burning sands that bank the shrubby vales, 660
 Redoubled day, yet in their rugged coats
 A friendly juice to cool its rage contain.

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves,
 To where the lemon and the piercing lime,
 With the deep orange, glowing thro' the green, 665
 Their lighter glories blend. Lay me, reclin'd,
 Beneath the spreading tamarind, that shakes,
 Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.
 Deep in the night the massy locust sheds,
 Quench my hot limbs, or lead me thro' the maze, 670
 Embowering endless, of the Indian fig;
 Or thrown at gayer ease on some fair brow,
 Let me behold, by breezy murmurs cool'd,
 Broad o'er my head the verdant cedar wave,
 And high palmetos lift their graceful shade: 675
 Or, stretch'd amid these orchards of the sun,
 Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,
 And from the palm to draw its freshening wine!
 More bounteous far than all the frantic juice

Which Bacchus pours. Nor on its slender twigs, &
 Low-bending, be the full pomegranate scorn'd ;
 Nor, creeping thro' the woods, the gelid race
 Of berries. Oft' in humble station dwells
 Unboastful Worth, above fastidious Pomp :
 Witness, thou best anâna, thou, the pride &
 Of vegetable life, beyond what'er
 The poets imag'd in the Golden Age :
 Quick let me strip thee of thy tufty coat,
 Spread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove
 From these the prospect varies. Plains imme-
 Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads, &
 And vast savannahs, where the wand'ring eye,
 Unfixt, is in a verdant ocean lost.
 Another Flora there, of bolder hues,
 And richer sweets, beyond our gardens' pride, &
 Plays o'er the fields, and showers, with sudden ha-
 Exuberant spring ; for oft' these vallies shift
 Their green-embroidered robe to fiery brown,
 And swift to green again, as scorching suns
 Or streaming dews and torrent rains prevail. ;
 Along these lonely regions, where retir'd
 From little scenes of art great Nature dwells
 In awful solitude, and nought is seen
 But the wild herds that own no master's stall,
 Prodigious rivers roll their fatt'ning seas, ;
 On whose luxuriant herbage, half-conceal'd,
 Like a fallen cedar, far diffus'd his train,

Cas'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.
 The flood disparts ; behold ! in plaited mail
 Behemoth * rears his head. Glanc'd from his side 710
 The darted steel in idle shivers flies ;

He fearless walks the plain or seeks the hills,
 Where, as he crops his varied fare, the herds,
 In widening circle round, forget their food,
 And at the harmless stranger wondering gaze. 715

Peaceful beneath primeval trees, that cast
 Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,
 And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave,
 Or mid the central depth of blackening woods,
 High-rai'd in solemn theatre around, 720
 Leans the huge elephant, wisest of brutes !
 O truly wise ! with gentle might endow'd,
 Tho' powerful, not destructive ! here he sees
 Revolving ages sweep the changeful earth,
 And empires rise and fall, regardless, he, 725
 Of what the never-resting race of men
 Project ; thrice happy ! could he 'scape their guile
 Who mine, from cruel avarice, his steps,
 Or with his towery grandeur swell their state,
 The pride of kings ! or else his strength pervert, 730
 And bid him rage amid the mortal fray,
 Astonish'd at the madness of mankind.

Wide o'er the winding umbrage of the floods,
 Like vivid blossoms glowing from afar,

* The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

Thick swarm the brighter birds; for Nature's hand,
 That with a sportive vanity has deck'd 736
 The plummy nations, there her gayest hues
 Profusely pours. But if she bids them shine,
 Array'd in all the beauteous beams of day,
 Yet, frugal still, she humbles them in song *. 740
 Nor envy we the gaudy robes they lent
 Proud Montezuma's realm, whose legions cast
 A boundless radiance waving on the sun,
 While Philomel is ours; while in our shades,
 Thro' the soft silence of the listening night, 745
 The sober-suited songstrels trills her lay.

But come, my Muse! the desert-barrier burst,
 A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky;
 And, swifter than the toiling caravan,
 Shoot o'er the vale of Sennar, ardent climb 750
 The Nubian mountains, and the secret bounds
 Of jealous Abyssinia boldly pierce.
 Thou art no ruffian, who beneath the mask
 Of social Commerce com'st to rob their wealth;
 No holy fury thou, blaspheming Heaven, 755
 With consecrated steel to stab their peace,
 And thro' the land, yet red from civil wounds,
 To spread the purple tyranny of Rome.
 Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range
 From mead to mead, bright with exalted flowers, 760

* In all the regions of the Torrid zone, the birds, though more beautiful in their plumage, are observed to be less melodious than ours.

From jasmine grove to grove may'st wander gay,
 Thro' palmy shades and aromatic woods,
 That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,
 And up the more than Alpine mountains wave :
 There on the breezy summit spreading fair 765
 For many a league, or on stupendous rocks,
 That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,
 Cool to the middle air their lawnly tops,
 Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise,
 And gardens smile around, and cultured fields, 770
 And fountains gush, and careless herds and flocks
 Securely stray, a world within itself,
 Disdaining all assault ; there let me draw
 Ethereal soul, there drink reviving gales,
 Profusely breathing from the spicy groves 775
 And vales of fragrance ; there at distance hear
 The roaring floods and cataracts, that sweep
 From disembowel'd earth the virgin gold,
 And o'er the varied landscape restless rove,
 Fervent with life of every fairer kind ; 780
 A land of wonders ! which the sun still eyes
 With ray direct, as of the lovely realm
 Enamour'd, and delighting there to dwell.

How chang'd the scene ! In blazing height of noon
 The sun, oppress'd, is plung'd in thickest gloom. 785
 Still horror reigns, a dreary twilight round
 Of struggling night and day, malignant mix'd :
 For to the hot equator crowding fast,

Where, highly rarify'd, the yielding air
Admits their stream, incessant vapours roll, 790
Amazing clouds on clouds continual heap'd ;
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the gusty wind,
Or silent borne along, heavy and slow,
With the big stores of steaming oceans charg'd.
Meantime amid these upper seas, condens'd 795
Around the cold ærial mountain's brow,
And by conflicting winds together dash'd,
The Thunder holds his black tremendous throne ;
From cloud to cloud the rending lightnings rage,
Till, in the furious elemental war 800
Dissolv'd, the whole precipitated mass
Unbroken floods and solid torrents pours.

The treasures these hid from the bounded search
Of ancient knowledge, whence, with annual pomp,
Rich king of Floods o'erflows the swelling Nile. 805
From his two springs, in Gojam's sunny realm,
Pure-welling out, he thro' the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream :
There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports away
His playful youth amid the fragrant isles, 810
That with unfading verdure smile around.
Ambitious, thence the manly river breaks,
And gathering many a flood, and copious fed
With all the mellowed treasures of the sky,
Winds in progressive majesty along. 815
Thro' splendid kingdoms now devolves his maze,

Now wanders wild o'er solitary tracts
 Of life-deserted sand, till, glad to quit
 The joyless desert, down the Nubian rocks
 From thundering sleep to sleep he pours his urn, 820
 And Egypt joys beneath the spreading wave.

His brother Niger, too, and all the floods
 In which the full-form'd maids of Afric lave
 Their jetty limbs, and all that from the tract
 Of woody mountains stretch'd thro' gorgeous Ind 825
 Fall on Cormandel's coast or Malabar,
 From Menam's * orient stream, that nightly shines
 With insect-lamps, to where Aurora sheds
 On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower,
 All, at this bounteous season, ope their urns, 830
 And pour untailing harvest o'er the land.

Nor less thy world, Columbus! drinks, refresh'd,
 The lavish moisture of the melting year.
 Wide o'er his isles the branching Oronoque
 Rolls a brown deluge, and the native drives 835
 To dwell aloft on life-sufficing trees,
 At once his dome, his robe, his food, and arms.
 Swell'd by a thousand streams, impetuous hurl'd
 From all the roaring Andes huge descends
 'The mighty Orellana †. Scarce the Muse 840
 Dares stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass

* The river that runs through Siam, on whose banks a vast multitude of those insects called *fire-flies*, make a beautiful appearance in the night.

† The river of the Amazons.

Of rushing water; scarce she dares attempt
The sea-like Plata, to whose dread expanse,
Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,
Our floods are rills. With unabated force, 845
In silent dignity, they sweep along,
And traverse realms unknown, and blooming wilds,
And fruitful deserts, worlds of solitude,
Where the sun smiles, and seasons teem, in vain,
Unseen, and unenjoy'd, Forfaking these, 850
O'er peopled plains they fair-diffusive flow,
And many a nation feed, and circle safe,
In their soft bosom, many a happy isle;
The seat of blameless Pan, yet undisturb'd
By Christian crimes and Europe's cruel sons; 855
Thus pouring on they proudly seek the deep,
Whose vanquish'd tide, recoiling from the shock,
Yields to this liquid weight of half the globe,
And Ocean trembles for his green domain.

But what avails this wondrous waste of wealth? 860
This gay profusion of luxurious bliss?
This pomp of Nature? what their balmy meads,
Their powerful herbs, and Ceres void of pain?
By vagrant birds dispers'd, and wafting winds,
What their unplanted fruits? what the cool draughts,
Th' ambrosial food, rich gums, and spicy health, 866
Their forests yield? Their toiling insects what,
Their silky pride, and vegetable robes?
Ah! what avail their fatal treasures, hid

1 the bowels of the pitying earth, 870
da's gems, and sad Potosi's mines,
dwelt the gentlest children of the Sun?
ll that Afric's golden rivers roll,
orous woods, and shining ivory stores?
d Race! the softening arts of peace 875
er the humanizing Muses teach,
dlike wisdom of the tempered breast,
ffive Truth, the patient force of thought,
gation calm, whose silent powers
and the world, the Light that leads to Heaven,
qual rule, the government of Laws, 881
l-protecting Freedom, which alone
s the name and dignity of Man,
are not theirs. The parent-sun himself
o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize, 885
ith oppressive ray the roseate bloom
uty blasting, gives the gloomy hue
ature gross; or, worse, to ruthless deeds,
ealousy, blind Rage, and fell Revenge,
ervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there; 890
ft regards, the tenderness of life,
art-shed tear, th' ineffable delight
et Humanity! these court the beam
der climes; in selfish fierce desire,
ie wild fury of voluptuous sense, 895
lost. The very brute creation there
age partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

Lo! the green serpent, from his dark abode,
Which even Imagination fears to tread,
At noon forth issuing, gathers up his train 900
In orbs immense, then darting out anew,
Seeks the refreshing fount, by which diffus'd
He throws his folds; and while with breat'ning tongue
And deathful jaws erect the monster curls
His flaming crest, all other thirst appall'd, 905
Or shivering flies, or check'd at distance stands,
Nor dares approach. But still more direful he,
The small close-lurking minister of Fate,
Whose high-concocted venom thro' the veins
A rapid lightning darts, arresting swift 910
The vital current. Form'd to humble man.
This child of vengeful Nature! there, sublim'd
To fearless lust of blood, the savage race
Roam, licens'd by the shading hour of Guilt
And foul Misdeed, when the pure Day has shut 915
His sacred eye. The tiger, darting fierce,
Impetuous on the prey his glance has doom'd;
The lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er
With many a spot, the beauty of the waste;
And, scorning all the taming arts of man, 920
The keen hyæna, fellest of the fell.
These rushing from th' inhospitable woods
Of Mauritania, or the tufted isles
That verdant rise amid the Lybian wild,
Innumerable glare around their shaggy king, 925

Majestic, stalking o'er the printed sand,
 And with imperious and repeated roars
 Demand their fated food. The fearful flocks
 Crowd near the guardian swain; the nobler herds,
 Where round their lordly bull, in rural ease, 930
 They ruminating lie, with horror hear
 The coming rage. Th' awakened village starts,
 And to her fluttering breast the mother strains
 Her thoughtless infant. From the pirate's den,
 Or stern Morocco's tyrant-fang escap'd, 935
 The wretch half-wishes for his bonds again;
 While, uproar all, the wilderness resounds,
 From Atlas eastward to the frightened Nile.

Unhappy he! who from the first of joys,
 Society, cut off, is left alone 940
 Amid this world of death. Day after day,
 Sad on the jutting eminence he sits,
 And views the main that ever toils below,
 Still fondly forming in the farthest verge,
 Where the round ether mixes with the wave, 945
 Ships, dim-discovered, dropping from the clouds:
 At evening, to the setting sun he turns
 A mournful eye, and down his dying heart
 Sinks helpless, while the wonted roar is up,
 And his continual thro' the tedious night. 950
 Yet here, even here, into these black abodes
 Of monsters, unappall'd, from stooping Rome,
 And guilty Cæsar, Liberty retir'd,

Her Cato following thro' Numidian wilds,
Disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,
And all the green delights Ausonia pours,
When for them she must bend the servile kn
And fawning take the splendid robber's boon

Nor stop the terrors of these regions here.
Commission'd demons oft', angels of wrath,
Let loose the raging elements. Breath'd hot
From all the boundless furnace of the sky,
And the wide-glittering waste of burning fan
A suffocating wind the pilgrim smites
With instant death. Patient of thirst and toi
Son of the desert! even the camel feels,
Shot thro' his withered heart, the fiery blast:
Or from the black-red ether, bursting broad
Sallies the sudden whirl wind. Straight the
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play
Nearer and nearer still they darkening come,
Till with the general all-involving storm
Swept up, the whole continuous wilds arise,
And by their noon-day fount dejected throw
Or sunk at night in sad disastrous sleep,
Beneath descending hills the caravan
Is buried deep. In Cairo's crowded streets
Th' impatient merchant, wondering, waits i
And Mecca saddens at the long delay.

But chief at sea, whose every flexile wave
Obeys the blast, the ærial tumult swells.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide,
 Beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,
 The circling Typhon*, whirl'd from point to point,
 Exhausting all the rage of all the sky, 985
 And dire Ecnephia * reign. Amid the heavens,
 Falsely serene, deep in a cloudy speck †
 Compress'd, the mighty tempest brooding dwells,
 Of no regard save to the skilful eye:
 Fiery and foul, the small prognostic hangs 990
 Aloft, or on the promontory's brow
 Musters its force: a faint deceitful calm,
 A fluttering gale, the demon sends before,
 To tempt the spreading sail; then down at once,
 Precipitant, descends a mingled mass 995
 Of roaring winds, and flame, and rushing floods.
 In wild amazement fix'd the sailor stands.
 Art is too slow: by rapid Fate oppress'd,
 His broad-wing'd vessel drinks the whelming tide,
 Hid in the bosom of the black abyfs. 1000
 With such mad seas the daring Gama ‡ fought
 For many a day and many a dreadful night,
 Incessant lab'ring round the stormy Cape,
 By bold Ambition led, and bolder thirst
 Of gold: for then from ancient gloom emerg'd 1005

* Typhon and Ecnephia, names of particular storms or hurricanes, known only between the tropics.

† Called by sailors the *Ox-eye*, being in appearance, at first, no bigger.

‡ Vasco de Gama, the first who sailed round Africa, by the Cape of Good Hope, to the East-Indies.

The rising world of Trade; the Genius then
 Of Navigation, that in hopeless sloth
 Had slumber'd on the vast Atlantic deep
 For idle ages, starting, heard, at last,
 The Lusitanian Prince*, who, Heaven-inspir'd,
 To love of useful glory rous'd mankind, 1011
 And in unbounded Commerce mix'd the world.

Increasing still the terrors of these storms,
 His jaws horrific arm'd with threefold fate
 Here dwells the direful shark, Lur'd by the scent 1015
 Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death,
 Behold! he rushing cuts the briny flood,
 Swift as the gale can bear the ship along,
 And from the partners of that cruel trade,
 Which spoils unhappy Guinea of her sons, 1020
 Demands his share of prey; demands themselves.
 The stormy Fates descend: one death involves
 Tyrants and slaves; when straight their mangled limbs
 Crashing at once, he dyes the purple seas
 With gore, and riots in the vengeful meal. 1025

When o'er this world, by equinoctial rains
 Flooded immense, looks out the joyless sun,
 And draws the copious steam from swampy seas,
 Where putrefaction into life ferments,
 And breathes destructive myriads; or from woods,
 Impenetrable shades, recesses foul, 1031

* Don Henry, third son to John I. king of Portugal. His strong genius to the discovery of new countries was the chief source of all the modern improvements in navigation.

In vapours rank and blue corruption wrapt,
 Whose gloomy horrors yet no desperate foot
 Has ever dar'd to pierce, then, wasteful, forth
 Walks the dire Power of pestilent disease. 1035
 A thousand hideous fiends her course attend,
 Sick Nature blasting, and to heartless woe,
 And feeble desolation casting down
 The towering hopes and all the pride of Man:
 Such as, of late, at Carthagea quench'd 1040
 The British fire. You, gallant Vernon! saw
 The miserable scene; you, pitying, saw
 To infant-weakness sunk the warrior's arm;
 Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly form,
 The lip pale-quivering, and the beamless eye, 1045
 No more with ardour bright: you heard the groans
 Of agonizing ships from shore to shore:
 Heard nightly plung'd amid the fullen waves
 The frequent corse, while on each other fix'd,
 In sad preface, the blank assistants seem'd, 1050
 Silent, to ask whom Fate would next demand.

What need I mention those inclement skies,
 Where, frequent o'er the sickening city Plague,
 The fiercest child of Nemesis divine,
 Descends? From Ethiopia's poisoned woods*, 1055
 From stifled Cairo's filth, and fetid fields
 With locust-armies putrefying heap'd,

* These are the causes supposed to be the first origin of the plague, in Dr. Mead's elegant book on that subject.

This great destroyer sprung. Her awful rage
The brutes escape: man is her destin'd prey,
Intemperate man! and o'er his guilty domes 1060
She draws a close incumbent cloud of death,
Uninterrupted by the living winds,
Forbid to blow a wholesome breeze, and stain'd
With many a mixture by the sun, suffus'd,
Of angry aspect. Princely Wisdom, then, 1065
Dejects his watchful eye, and from the hand
Of feeble Justice, ineffectual, drop
The sword and balance: mute the voice of Joy,
And hush'd the clamour of the busy world:
Empty the streets, with uncouth verdure clad: 1070
Into the worst of deserts sudden turn'd
The cheerful haunt of men; unless escap'd
From the doom'd house where matchless Horror reigns,
Shut up by barbarous Fear, the smitten wretch,
With frenzy wild, breaks loose, and, loud to heaven
Screaming, the dreadful policy arraigns, 1076
Inhuman, and unwise. The sullen door,
Yet uninfected, on its cautious hinge
Fearing to turn, abhors society.
Dependents, friends, relations, Love himself, 1080
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie,
The sweet engagement of the feeling heart.
But vain their selfish care; the circling sky,
The wide enlivening air, is full of fate;
And, struck by turns, in solitary pangs 1083

They fall, unblest, untended, and unmourn'd.
 Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair
 Extends her raven wing, while, to complete
 The scene of desolation, stretch'd around
 The grim guards stand, denying all retreat, 1090
 And give the flying wretch a better death.

Much yet remains unfung: the rage intense
 Of brazen-vaulted skies, of iron fields,
 Where drought and famine starve the blasted year;
 Fir'd by the torch of Noon to tenfold rage, 1095
 The infuriate hill, that shoots the pillar'd flame;
 And, rous'd within the subterranean world,
 Th' expanding earthquake, that resistless shakes
 Aspiring cities from their solid base,
 And buries mountains in the flaming gulf. 1100
 But 'tis enough: return, my vagrant Muse,
 A nearer scene of horror calls thee home.

Behold! slow-settling o'er the lurid grove
 Unusual darkness broods, and, growing, gains
 The full possession of the sky, furcharg'd 1105
 With wrathful vapour, from the secret beds
 Where sleep the mineral generations drawn.
 Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery spume
 Of fat bitumen, steaming on the day,
 With various-tinctur'd trains of latent flame 1110
 Pollute the sky, and in yon' baleful cloud
 A reddening gloom, a magazine of fate,
 Ferment, till by the touch ethereal rous'd,

The dash of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below, 1115
They furious spring. A boding silence reigns
Dread thro' the dun expanse, save the dull sound
That from the mountain, previous to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,
And shakes the forest-leaf without a breath. 1120
Prone to the lowest vale the aërial tribes
Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce
Dares wing the dubious dusk. In rueful gaze
The cattle stand, and on the scowling heavens
Cast a deploring eye, by man forsook, 1125
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast,
Or seeks the shelter of the downward cave.
'Tis listening fear and dumb amazement all;
When to the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south, eruptive thro' the cloud, 1130
And following slower, in explosion vast,
The Thunder raises his tremendous voice.
At first, heard solemn o'er the verge of heaven,
The tempest growls; but as it nearer comes,
And rolls its awful burden on the wind, 1135
The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more
The noise astounds; till over-head a sheet
Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts,
And opens wider; shuts and opens still
Expansive, wrapping ether in a blaze: 1140
Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,

Enlarging, deepening, mingling; peal on peal
Crush'd horrible, convulsing heaven and earth.

Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail,
Or prone-descending rain. Wide-rent, the clouds 1145
Pour a whole flood; and yet, its flame unquench'd,
Th' unconquerable lightning struggles thro',
Ragged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,
And fires the mountains with redoubled rage. 1149
Black from the stroke, above, the smouldering pine
Stands a sad shatter'd trunk; and, stretch'd below,
A lifeless group the blasted cattle lie:
Here the soft flocks, with that same harmless look
They wore alive, and ruminating still
In Fancy's eye, and there the frowning bull, 1155
And ox half-rai'd. Struck on the castled cliff,
The venerable tower and spiry fane
Reign their aged pride. The gloomy woods
Start at the flash, and from their deep recess
Wide-flaming out, their trembling inmates shake.
Amid Caernarvon's mountains rages loud 1161
The repercussive roar: with mighty crush,
Into the flashing deep, from the rude rocks
Of Penmanmaur heap'd hideous to the sky,
Tumble the smitten cliffs; and Snowden's peak, 1165
Dissolving, instant yields his wintry load.
Far-seen the heights of heathy Cheviot blaze,
And Thulè bellows thro' her utmost isles.
Guilt hears appall'd, with deeply-troubled thoughts

And yet not always on the guilty head 11
Descends the fated flash. Young Celadon
And his Amelia were a matchless pair;
With equal virtue form'd, and equal grace,
The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone;
Her's the mild lustre of the blooming morn, 11
And his the radiance of the risen day.

They lov'd; but such their guileless passion was
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart
Of Innocence and undissembling Truth.
'Twas friendship heighten'd by the mutual wish, 11
Th' enchanting hope, and sympathetic glow,
Beam'd from the mutual eye. Devoting all
To love, each was to each a dearer self,
Supremely happy in th' awakened power
Of giving joy. Alone, amid the shades, 11
Still in harmonious intercourse thy liv'd
The rural day, and talk'd the flowing heart,
Or sigh'd and look'd unutterable things.

So pass'd their life, a clear united stream,
By care unruffled; till, in evil hour, 11
The tempest caught them on the tender walk,
Heedless how far and where its mazes stray'd,
While with each other blest, creative Love
Still bade eternal Eden smile around.
Presaging instant fate, her bosom heav'd 11
Unwonted sighs, and stealing oft a look
Of the big gloom, on Celadon her eye

SUMMER.

Fell tearful, wetting her disordered cheek.
 In vain assuring love, and confidence 1
 In Heaven, repress'd her fear; it grew, and she
 Her frame near dissolution. He perceiv'd
 Th' unequal conflict, and as angels look
 On dying saints, his eyes compassion shed,
 With love illumin'd high. "Fear not," he said,
 "Sweet Innocence! thou stranger to offence, 120
 "And inward storm! He who yon' skies involves
 "In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee
 "With kind regard. O'er thee the secret shaft
 "That wastes at midnight, or th' undreaded hour
 "Of noon, flies harmless; and that very voice 1210
 "Which thunders terror thro' the guilty heart,
 "With tongues of seraphs whispers peace to thine.
 "'Tis safety to be near thee, sure, and thus
 "To clasp Perfection!" From his void embrace, 1214
 Mysterious Heaven! that moment to the ground,
 A blackened corse, was struck the beauteous maid.
 But who can paint the lover, as he stood
 Pierc'd by severe amazement, hating life,
 Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of woe!
 , faint resemblance! on the marble tomb 1220
 A well-dissembled mourner stooping stands,
 Ever silent, and for ever sad.
 As from the face of heaven the shattered clouds
 A tumultuous rove, th' interminable sky
 Summer swells, and o'er the world expands 1225

A purer azure. Thro' the lightened air
 A higher lustre and a clearer calm,
 Diffusive, tremble; while, as if in sign
 Of danger past, a glittering robe of joy
 Set off abundant by the yellow ray, 1230
 Invests the fields, and Nature smiles, reviv'd.

'Tis beauty all and grateful song around,
 Join'd to the low of kine, and numerous bleat
 Of flocks thick-nibbling thro' the clover'd vale.
 And shall the hymn be marr'd by thankless Man, 1235
 Most favour'd, who with voice articulate
 Should lead the chorus of this lower world?
 Shall he, so soon forgetful of the hand
 That hush'd the thunder, and serenest the sky,
 Extinguish'd feel that spark the tempest wak'd, 1240
 That sense of powers exceeding far his own,
 Ere yet his feeble heart has lost its fears?

Cheer'd by the milder beam, the sprightly youth
 Speeds to the well-known pool, whose crystal depth
 A sandy bottom shews. A while he stands, 1245
 Gazing th' inverted landscape, half afraid
 To meditate the blue profound below,
 Then plunges headlong down the circling flood.
 His ebon tresses and his rosy cheek
 Instant emerge, and thro' th' obedient wave, 1250
 At each short breathing by his lip repell'd,
 With arms and legs according well, he makes,
 As humour leads, an easy-winding path,

While from his polish'd sides a dewy light
Effuses on the pleas'd spectators round. 1255

This is the purest exercise of health,
The kind refresher of the summer heats ;
Nor when cold Winter keens the brightening flood
Would I, weak-shivering, linger on the brink.
Thus life redoubles, and is oft' preserv'd, 1260
By the bold swimmer, in the swift illapse
Of accident disastrous. Hence the limbs
Knit into force; and the same Roman arm
That rose victorious o'er the conquer'd earth,
First learn'd, while tender, to subdue the wave. 1265
Even from the body's purity the mind
Receives a secret sympathetic aid.

Close in the covert of an hazel copse,
Where winded into pleasing solitudes
Runs out the rambling dale, young Damon sat, 1270
Pensive, and pierc'd with love's delightful pangs :
There to the stream that down the distant rocks
Hoarse-murmuring fell, and plaintive breeze that
Among the bending willows, falsely he [play'd
Of Musidora's cruelty complain'd. 1275
She felt his flame ; but deep within her breast,
In bashful coyness, or in maiden pride,
The soft return conceal'd, save when it stole
In side-long glances from her downcast eye,
Or from her swelling soul in stifled sighs. 1280
Touch'd by the scene, no stranger to his vows,

He fram'd a melting lay to try her heart,
 And if an infant passion struggled there,
 To call that passion forth. Thrice happy swain !
 A lucky chance, that oft' decides the fate 1285
 Of mighty monarchs, then decided thine :
 For, lo ! conducted by the laughing Loves,
 This cool retreat his Musidora sought :
 Warm in her cheek the sultry season glow'd ;
 And, rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe 1290
 Her fervent limbs in the refreshing stream.
 What shall he do ? In sweet confusion lost,
 And dubious flutterings, he a while remain'd :
 A pure ingenuous elegance of soul,
 A delicate refinement, known to few, 1295
 Perplex'd his breast, and urg'd him to retire ;
 But Love forbade. Ye Prudes, in virtue, say,
 Say, ye Severest, what would you have done ?
 Mean time this fairer nymph than ever blest
 Arcadian stream, with timid eye around 1300
 The banks surveying, stripp'd her beauteous limbs,
 To taste the lucid coolness of the flood.
 Ah, then ! not Paris on the piny top
 Of Ida panted stronger, when aside
 The rival-goddesses the veil divine 1305
 Cast unconfin'd, and gave him all their charms ;
 Than, Damon, thou, as from the snowy leg
 And slender foot th' inverted silk she drew ;
 As the soft touch dissolv'd the virgin zone,

And thro' the parting robe th' alternate breast, 1310
With youth wild-throbbing, on thy lawless gaze
In full luxuriance rose. But, desperate youth,
How durst thou risque the soul-distracting view,
As from her naked limbs, of glowing white,
Harmonious swell'd by Nature's finest hand, 1315
In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn,
And fair-expos'd she stood, shrunk from herself,
With fancy blushing, at the doubtful breeze
Alarm'd, and starting like the fearful fawn ?
Then to the flood she rush'd ; the parted flood 1320
Its lovely guest with closing waves receiv'd,
And every beauty softening, every grace
Flushing anew, a mellow lustre shed ;
As shines the lily thro' the crystal mild,
Or as the rose amid the morning dew, 1325
Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows.
While thus she wanton'd, now beneath the wave
But ill-conceal'd, and now with streaming locks,
That half-embrac'd her in a humid veil,
Rising again, the latent Damon drew 1330
Such mad'ning draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought
With luxury too daring. Check'd, at last,
By love's respectful modesty, he deem'd
The theft profane, if aught profane to love 1335
Can e'er be deem'd ; and, struggling from the shade
With headlong hurry fled ; but first these lines,

Trac'd by his ready pencil, on the bank
With trembling hand hethrew. "Bathe on, my Fair!
" Yet unbeheld, save by the sacred eye 1340
" Of faithful Love. I go to guard thy haunt,
" To keep from thy recess each vagrant foot,
" And each licentious eye." With wild surprise,
As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,
A stupid moment motionless she stood : 1345
So stands the statue* that enchants the world ;
So bending tries to veil the matchless boast,
The mingled beauties of exulting Greece.
Recovering, swift she flew to find those robes
Which blissful Eden knew not ; and, array'd 1350
In careless haste, th' alarming paper snatch'd :
But when her Damon's well-known hand she saw,
Her terrors vanish'd, and a softer train
Of mixt emotions, hard to be describ'd,
Her sudden bosom seiz'd : shame void of guilt, 1355
The charming blush of innocence, esteem
And admiration of her lover's flame,
By modesty exalted ; even a sense
Of self-approving beauty stole across
Her busy thought. At length a tender calm 1360
Hush'd by degrees the tumult of her soul,
And on the spreading beech, that o'er the stream
Incumbent hung, she with the sylvan pen
Of rural lovers this confession carv'd,

* The Venus of Medici.

soon her Damon kifs'd with weeping joy: 1365
 youth! sole judge of what these verses mean,
 fortune too much favour'd, but by Love,
 I not favour'd less, be still, as now,
 meet: the time may come you need not fly."
 sun has lost his rage; his downward orb 1370
 nothing now but animating warmth
 stal lustre; that, with various ray,
 up the clouds, those beauteous robes of heaven
 unt roll'd into romantic shapes,
 team of waking fancy! Broad below, 1375
 d with ripening fruits, and swelling fast
 ie perfect year, the pregnant earth
 ll her tribes rejoice. Now the soft hour
 lking comes, for him who lonely loves
 k the distant hills, and there converse 1380
 Nature, there to harmonize his heart,
 n pathetic song to breathe around
 armony to others. Social friends,
 d to happy unison of soul,
 ose exalting eye a fairer world, 1385
 ich the vulgar never had a glimpse,
 ys its charms, whose minds are richly fraught
 philosophic stores, superior light,
 n whole breast, enthusiastic, burns
 : the sons of Interest deem romance, 1390
 call'd abroad enjoy the falling day;
 to the verdant portico of woods,

To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk ;
 By that kind school where no proud master reigns,
 The full free converse of the friendly heart, 1395
 Improving and improv'd. Now from the world,
 Sacred to sweet retirement, lovers steal,
 And pour their souls in transport, which the fire
 Of Love, approving, hears, and calls it Good.
 Which way, Amanda, shall we bend our course? 1400
 The choice perplexes. Wherefore should we chuse?
 All is the same with thee. Say, shall we wind
 Along the streams? or walk the smiling mead?
 Or court the forest glade? or wander wild
 Among the waving harvests? or ascend, 1405
 While radiant Summer opens all its pride,
 Thy hill, delightful Shene*? Here let us sweep
 The boundless landscape: now the raptur'd eye,
 Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send,
 Now to the Sister-hills † that skirt her plain; 1410
 To lofty Harrow now, and now to where
 Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.
 In lovely contrast to this glorious view,
 Calmly magnificent, then will we turn
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows: 1415
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray;
 Luxurious, there rove thro' the pendent woods
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat;

* The old name of Richmond, signifying in Saxon *Shining*,
or Splendour.

† Highgate and Hampstead.

And, stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,
 Beneath whose shades, in spotless peace retir'd, 1420
 With her the pleasing partner of his heart,
 The worthy Queensb'ry yet laments his Gay,
 And polish'd Cornbury wooes the willing Muse,
 Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames,
 Fair-winding up to where the Muses haunt 1425
 In Twit'nam's bowers, and for their Pope implore
 The healing God *; to royal Hampton's pile,
 To Clermont's terrass'd height, and Esther's groves,
 Where in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd
 By the soft windings of the silent Mole, 1430
 From courts and senates Pelham finds repose.
 Inchanting vale ! beyond whate'er the Muse
 Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung !
 O vale of bliss ! O softly-swellling hills !
 On which the power of Cultivation lies, 1435
 And joys to see the wonders of his toil.

Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
 And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays ! 1440
 Happy Britannia ! where the Queen of Arts,
 Inspiring vigour, Liberty abroad
 Walks unconfin'd, even to thy farthest cotts,
 And scatters plenty with unsparing hand.

Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime ; 1445

* In his last sickness.

Thy streams unfailing in the Summer's drought ;
Unmatch'd thy guardian-oaks ; thy vallies float
With golden waves ; and on thy mountains flocks
Bleat numberless ; while roving round their sides
Bellow the blackening herds in lusty droves. 1430
Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise unquell'd
Against the mower's scythe. On every hand
Thy villas shine. Thy country teems with wealth,
And Property assures it to the swain,
Pleas'd and unwearied in his guarded toil. 1455

Full are thy cities with the sons of Art,
And Trade and Joy in every busy street
Mingling are heard : even Drudgery himself,
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews
The palace-stone, looks gay. Thy crowded ports,
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield, 1461
With labour burn, and echo to the shouts
Of hurried sailor, as he hearty waves
His last adieu, and, loosening every sheet,
Resigns the spreading vessel to the wind. 1465

Bold, firm, and graceful, are thy generous youth,
By hardship sinew'd, and by danger fir'd,
Scattering the nations where they go, and first
Or on the lifted plain or stormy seas.
Mild are thy glories, too, as o'er the plains 1470
Of thriving peace thy thoughtful fires preside ;
In genius and substantial learning high ;
For every virtue, every worth renown'd ;

Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind;
 Yet, like the mustering thunder, when provok'd, 1475
 The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource
 Of those that under grim Oppression groan.

Thy sons of glory many! Alfred! thine,
 In whom the splendour of heroic war,
 And more heroic peace, when govern'd well, 1480
 Combine; whose hallowed name the Virtues saint,
 And his own Muses love; the best of kings!
 With him thy Edwards and thy Henrys shine,
 Names dear to Fame! the first who deep-impres'd
 On haughty Gaul the terror of thy arms, 1485
 That awes her Genius still. In statesmen thou,
 And patriots, fertile. Thine a steady More,
 Who, with a generous tho' mistaken zeal,
 Withstood a brutal tyrant's direful rage;
 Like Cato firm, like Aristides just, 1490
 Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor,
 A dauntless soul, erect, who smil'd on death.
 Frugal, and wise, a Walsingham is thine;
 A Drake, who made thee Mistress of the deep,
 And bore thy name in thunder round the world. 1495
 Then flam'd thy spirit high: but who can speak
 The numerous worthies of the Maiden Reign?
 In Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd;
 Raleigh! the scourge of Spain! whose breast with all
 The sage, the patriot, and the hero, burn'd: 1500
 Nor sunk his vigour when a coward-reign

The warrior fetter'd, and at last resign'd,
To glut the vengeance of a vanquish'd foe,
Then, active still and unrestrain'd, his mind
Explor'd the vast extent of ages past, 1505
And with his prison-hours enrich'd the world,
Yet found no times, in all the long research,
So glorious or so base as those he prov'd,
In which he conquer'd, and in which he bled.
Nor can the Muse the gallant Sidney pass, 1510
The plume of War! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's myrtle, and the poet's bay,
A Hampden, too, is thine, illustrious Land!
Wife, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul,
Who stemm'd the torrent of a downward age, 1515
To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again,
In all thy native pomp of freedom bold.
Bright, at his call, thy age of men effulg'd,
Of men on whom late time a kindling eye
Shall turn, and tyrants tremble while they read. 1520
Bring every sweetest flower, and let me strew
The grave where Ruffel lies, whose temper'd blood,
With calmest cheerfulness for thee resign'd,
Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign,
Aiming at lawless power, tho' meanly sunk 1525
In loose inglorious luxury. With him
His friend, the British Cassius*, fearless bled,
Of high determin'd spirit, roughly brave,

* Algernon Sidney.

By ancient learning to th' enlighten'd love
 Of ancient freedom warm'd. Fair thy renown 1530
 In awful Sages and in noble Bards,
 Soon as the light of dawning Science spread
 Her orient ray, and wak'd the Muses' song.
 Thine is a Bacon, hapless in his choice,
 Unfit to stand the civil storm of state, 1535
 And thro' the smooth barbarity of courts
 With firm but pliant virtue forward still
 To urge his course ; him for the studious shade
 Kind Nature form'd, deep, comprehensive, clear,
 Exact, and elegant ; in one rich soul 1540
 Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully join'd.
 The great deliverer he ! who from the gloom
 Of cloister'd monks and jargon-teaching schools
 Led forth the true Philosophy, there long
 Held in the magic chain of words, and forms, 1545
 And definitions void : he led her forth,
 Daughter of Heaven ! that slow-ascending still,
 Investigating sure the chain of things,
 With radiant finger points to heaven again.
 The generous Ashley* thine, the friend of man,
 Who scann'd his nature with a brother's eye, 1551
 His weakness prompt to shade, to raise his aim,
 To touch the finer movements of the mind,
 And with the moral beauty charm the heart.
 Why need I name thy Boyle, whose pious search 1555

* Anthony-Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury.

Amid the dark recesses of his works
The great Creator fought? And why thy Locke
Who made the whole internal world his own?
Let Newton, pure intelligence! whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works;
From laws sublimely simple, speak thy fame
In all philosophy. For lofty sense,
Creative fancy, and inspection keen
Thro' the deep windings of the human heart,
Is not wild Shakspeare thine and Nature's boast
Is not each great, each amiable Muse
Of classic ages in thy Milton met?
A genius universal as his theme,
Astonishing as chaos, as the bloom
Of blowing Eden fair, as heaven sublime.
Nor shall my verse that elder bard forget,
The gentle Spenser, Fancy's pleasing son,
Who like a copious river pour'd his song
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground;
Nor thee, his ancient master, laughing Sage,
Chaucer, whose native manners-painting verse,
Well-moraliz'd, shines thro' the Gothic cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown.

May my song soften as thy Daughters I,
Britannia! hail; for beauty is their own,
The feeling heart, simplicity of life,
And elegance and taste: the faultless form,
Shap'd by the hand of Harmony; the cheek

the live crimson, thro' the native white
 blooming, o'er the face diffuses bloom, 1585
 every nameless grace; the parted lip,
 the red rose-bud moist with morning-dew,
 the soft delight; and, under flowing jet,
 the ringlets, or of circling brown,
 the slight-shaded, and the swelling breast; 1590
 the resistless, piercing to the soul,
 the soul inform'd, when, drest in love,
 high-smiling in the conscious eye.
 O bliss! amid the subject seas
 under round thy rocky coasts set up, 1595
 the wonder, terror, and delight,
 the nations, whose remotest shores
 can be shaken by thy naval arm;
 who shook thyself, but all assaults
 resist, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave. 1600
 Thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
 of empire rises, or alternate falls,
 with the saving Virtues round the land
 thy patrol; white Peace and social Love;
 the ever-looking Charity, intent 1605
 on the deeds, and shedding tears thro' smiles;
 the stedfast Truth, and Dignity of Mind;
 the composit'd and keen; sound Temperance,
 full in heart and look; clear Chastity,
 whose blushes reddening as she moves along, 1610
 are'd at the deep regard she draws;
 &c. &c. M

Rough Industry; Activity untir'd,
 With copious life inform'd, and all awake;
 While in the radiant front superior shines
 That first paternal virtue, Public Zeal, 1
 Who throws o'er all an equal wide survey,
 And, ever musing on the common weal,
 Still labours, glorious, with some great design.

Low walks the sun, and broadens by degrees
 Just o'er the verge of day. The shifting clouds, 1
 Assembled gay, a richly-gorged train,
 In all their pomp attend his setting throne.
 Air, earth, and ocean, smile immense. And n
 As if his weary chariot sought the bowers
 Of Amphitritè and her tending nymphs 1
 (So Grecian fable sung), he dips his orb;
 Now half-immers'd, and now a golden curve,
 Gives one bright glance, then total disappears.

For ever running an enchanted round
 Passes the day, deceitful, vain, and void, 1
 As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain,
 This moment hurrying wild th' impassion'd soul
 The next in nothing lost. 'Tis so to him
 The dreamer of this earth, an idle blank;
 A sight of horror to the cruel wretch,
 Who all day long in fordid pleasure roll'd,
 Himself an useless load, has squander'd vile,
 Upon his scoundrel train, what might have been
 A drooping family of modest worth:

generous still-improving mind, 1640
 s the hopeless heart to sing for joy,
 kind beneficence around,
 as now descends the silent dew,
 the long review of order'd life
 rapture, only to be felt. 1645
 'd from yonder flow-extinguish'd clouds,
 softening, sober Evening takes
 ed station in the middle air,
 d shadows at her beck. First this
 on earth, then that of deeper dye 1650
 behind ; and then a deeper still,
 following circle, gathers round,
 the face of things. A fresher gale
 wave the wood, and stir the stream,
 with shadowy gust the fields of corn, 1655
 quail clamours for his running mate.
 the thistly lawn, as swells the breeze,
 ing shower of vegetable down
 loats. The kind impartial care
 : nought disdains ; thoughtful to feed 1660
 t sons, and clothe the coming year,
 l to field the feathered seeds she wings.
 led flock secure, the shepherd home
 y-hearted, and by turns relieves
 y milkmaid of her brimming pail ; 1665
 y whom perhaps his witless heart,
 ng what the joy-mixt anguish means,

Sincerely loves, by that best language shewn
Of cordial glances and obliging deeds.
Onward they pass o'er many a panting height, 1673
And valley sunk, and unfrequented, where
At fall of eve the Fairy people throng,
In various game and revelry, to pass
The summer-night, as village-stories tell:
But far about they wander from the grave 1675
Of him whom his ungentle fortune urg'd
Against his own sad breast to lift the hand
Of impious Violence. The lonely tower
Is also shun'd, whose mournful chambers hold,
So night-struck Fancy dreams, the yelling ghost. 1680
Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem, and thro' the dark
A moving radiance twinkles. Evening yields
The world to Night, not in her winter-robe
Of massy Stygian woof, but loose array'd 1685
In mantle dun. A faint erroneous ray,
Glanc'd from th' imperfect surfaces of things,
Flings half an image on the straining eye,
While wavering woods, and villages, and streams,
And rocks, and mountain-tops, that long retain'd 1690
Th' ascending gleam, are all one swimming scene,
Uncertain if beheld. Sudden to heaven
Thence weary Vision turns, where, leading soft
The silent hours of love, with purest ray
Sweet Venus shines; and from her genial rise, 1695

y-light sickens till it springs afresh,
 l reigns the fairest lamp of night.
 h' effulgence tremulous I drink,
 rish'd gaze, the lambent lightnings shoot
 ie sky, or horizontal dart 1700
 rous shapes, by fearful murmuring crowds
 us deem'd. Amid the radiant orbs,
 re than deck, that animate the sky,
 infusing suns of other worlds,
 n the dread immensity of space 1705
 g, with accelerated course,
 ing comet to the sun descends,
 ie sinks below the shading earth,
 ful train projected o'er the heavens
 ty nations tremble. But, above 1710
 perfitious horrors that enslave
 l sequacious herd, to mystic faith
 id amazement prone, th' enlightened few,
 odlike minds Philosophy exalts,
 ious stranger hail. They feel a joy 1715
 great; they in their powers exult,
 idrous force of thought, which, mounting,
 ky spot, and measures all the sky; [spurns
 om his far excursion thro' the wilds
 n ether, faithful to his time, 1720
 the blazing wonder rise anew,
 ng terror clad, but kindly bent
 . the will of all-sustaining Love;

From his huge vapoury train perhaps to shak
Reviving moisture on the numerous orbs
Thro' which his long ellipsis winds ; perhap
To lend new fuel to declining suns,
To light up worlds, and feed th' eternal fire
With thee, serene Philosophy ! with thee,
And thy bright garland, let me crown my song
Effusive source of evidence and truth !
A lustre shedding o'er th' ennobled mind,
Stronger than summer-noon, and pure as the
Whose mild vibrations sooth the parted soul
New to the dawning of celestial day.
Hence thro' her nourish'd powers, enlarg'd !
She springs aloft, with elevated pride,
Above the tangling mass of low desires,
That bind the fluttering crowd ; and, angel-
The heights of science and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear ; with Nature re
Or in the starry regions or th' abyss,
To Reason's and to Fancy's eye display'd ;
The first up-tracing, from the dreary void,
The chain of causes and effects to him,
The world-producing Essence, who alone
Possesses being ; while the last receives
The whole magnificence of heaven and earth
And every beauty, delicate or bold,
Obvious or more remote, with livelier sensi
Diffusive painted on the rapid mind.

Tutor'd by thee, hence Poetry exalts
 Her voice to ages, and informs the page
 With music, image, sentiment, and thought,
 Never to die, the treasure of mankind ! 1755
 Their highest honour, and their truest joy !

Without thee what were unenlightened Man?
 A savage roaming thro' the woods and wilds
 In quest of prey, and with th' unfashioned fur
 Rough-clad, devoid of every finer art 1760
 And elegance of life. Nor happiness
 Domestic, mix'd of tenderness and care,
 Nor moral excellence, nor social bliss,
 Nor guardian law, were his; nor various skill
 To turn the furrow, or to guide the tool 1765
 Mechanic ; nor the heaven-conducted prow
 Of navigation bold, that fearless braves
 The burning line, or dares the wintry pole;
 Mother severe of infinite delights !
 Nothing, save rapine, indolence, and guile, 1770
 And woes on woes, a still-revolving train!
 Whose horrid circle had made human life
 Than non-existence worse ; but, taught by thee,
 Ours are the plans of policy and peace :
 To live like brothers, and, conjunctive all, 1775
 Embellish life. While thus laborious crowds
 Ply the tough oar, Philosophy directs
 The ruling helm ; or, like the liberal breath
 Of potent Heaven, invisible, the sail
 Swells out, and bears th' inferior world along. 1780

Nor to this evanescent speck of earth,
Poorly confin'd, the radiant tracts on high
Are her exalted range, intent to gaze
Creation thro', and, from that full complex
Of never-ending wonders, to conceive
Of the sole Being right, who spoke the word
And Nature mov'd complete. With inward
Thought to that ideal kingdom swift she turns
Her eye, and instant, at her powerful glance
Th' obedient phantoms vanish or appear,
Compound, divide, and into order shift,
Each to his rank, from plain perception up
To the fair forms of Fancy's fleeting train;
To reason then, deducing truth from truth,
And notion quite abstract, where first begins
The world of spirits, action all, and life
Unfettered, and unmixt. But here the close
So wills eternal Providence, sits deep:
Enough for us to know that this dark state,
In wayward passions lost and vain pursuits,
This infancy of being, cannot prove
The final issue of the works of God,
By boundless love and perfect wisdom form
And ever rising with the rising mind.

THE SEASONS.

AUTUMN.

The Argument.

THE subject proposed. Addressed to Mr. Onslow. A prospect of the fields ready for harvest. Reflections in praise of industry, raised by that view. Reaping. A Tale relative to it. A harvest-storm. Shooting and hunting, their barbarity. A ludicrous account of fox-hunting. A view of an orchard. Wall-fruits. A vineyard. A description of fogs frequent in the latter part of Autumn; whence a digression, inquiring into the rise of fountains and rivers. Birds of season considered, that now shift their habitation. The prodigious number of them that cover the northern and western Isles of Scotland; hence a view of the country. A prospect of the discoloured, fading woods. After a gentle dusky day, moon-light. Autumnal meteors. Morning; to which succeeds a clear, pure, sun-shiny day, such as usually shuts up the season. The blazest being gabeted in, the country dissolved in joy. The whole concludes with a panegyric on a philosophical country life.

CROWN'D with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,
While Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on, the Doric reed once more,
Well pleas'd, I tune. Whate'er the Wintry frost
Nitrous prepar'd, the various-blossom'd Spring 5
Put in white promise forth, and Summer-suns
Concocted strong, rush boundless now to view,
Full, perfect all, and swell my glorious theme.

Onslow! the Muse, ambitious of thy name,
To grace, inspire, and dignify her song, 10
Would from the Public Voice thy gentle ear
A while engage. Thy noble carcs she knows,

The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,
 Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow,
 While listening senates hang upon thy tongue,
 Devolving thro' the maze of eloquence
 A roll of periods sweeter than her song.
 But she, too, pants for public virtue ; she,
 Tho' weak of power, yet strong in ardent will,
 Whene'er her country rushes on her heart,
 Assumes a bolder note, and fondly tries
 To mix the patriot's with the poet's flame.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous day
 And Libra weighs in equal scales the year,
 From heaven's high copse the fierce effulgence shook
 Of parting Summer, a serener blue,
 With golden light enliven'd, wide invests
 The happy world. Attemper'd suns arise,
 Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft' thro' lucid clo
 A pleasing calm, while broad and brown, below,
 Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.
 Rich, silent, deep, they stand ; for not a gale
 Rolls its light billows o'er the bending plain :
 A calm of plenty ! till the ruffled air
 Falls from its poise, and gives the breeze to blow.
 Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky,
 The clouds fly different, and the sudden sun
 By fits effulgent gilds th' illumin'd field,
 And black, by fits, the shadows sweep along :
 A *gaily-checker'd heart-expanding view,*

the circling eye can shoot around,
 eddied tossing in a flood of corn.
 e are thy blessings, Industry! rough power!
 labour still attends, and sweat, and pain;
 kind source of every gentle art, 45
 the soft civility of life:
 of human-kind! by Nature cast
 , and helpless, out amid the woods
 ilds, to rude inclement elements;
 arious seeds of art deep in the mind 50
 ted, and profusely pour'd around
 ds infinite, but idle all.
 exerted, in th' unconscious breast
 he lethargic powers; Corruption still,
 ous, swallowed what the liberal hand 55
 nty scatter'd o'er the savage year;
 ill the sad barbarian, roving, mix'd
 easts of prey, or for his acorn-meal
 the fierce tusky boar; a shivering wretch!
 , and comfortless, when the bleak North, 60
 Winter charg'd, let the mix'd tempest fly,
 rain, and snow, and bitter-breathing frost;
 o the shelter of the hut he fled,
 ne wild season, sordid, pin'd away:
 me he had not; home is the resort 65
 e, of joy, of peace and plenty, where
 rting and supported, polish'd friends
 ear relations mingle into bliss.

But this the rugged savage never felt,
 Even desolate in crowds; and thus his days ;
 Roll'd heavy, dark, and unenjoy'd along!
 A waste of time! till Industry approach'd,
 And rous'd him from his miserable sloth;
 His faculties unfolded, pointed out
 Where lavish Nature the directing hand ;
 Of Art demanded; shew'd him how to raise
 His feeble force by the mechanic powers,
 To dig the mineral from the vaulted earth,
 On what to turn the piercing rage of fire;
 On what the torrent and the gather'd blast; 8
 Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe;
 Taught him to chip the wood and hew the stone,
 Till by degrees the finish'd fabric rose;
 Tore from his limbs the blood-polluted fur,
 And wrapt them in the woolly vestment warm, 8
 Or bright in glossy silk and flowing lawn;
 With wholesome viands fill'd his table, pour'd
 The generous glass around, inspir'd to wake
 The life-refining soul of decent Wit;
 Nor stopp'd at barren bare necessity; 9
 But still advancing bolder, led him on
 To pomp, to pleasure, elegance, and grace;
 And, breathing high ambition thro' his soul,
 Set science, wisdom, glory, in his view,
 And bade him be the Lord of all below. 9
Then gathering men their natural powers combin'd

And form'd a public, to the general good
 Submitting, aiming, and conducting all.
 For this the Patriot Council met, the full,
 The free, and fairly represented Whole; 100
 For this they plann'd the holy guardian laws,
 Distinguish'd orders, animated arts,
 And with joint force Oppression chaining, set
 Imperial Justice at the helm; yet still
 To them accountable; nor slavish dream'd 105
 That toiling millions must resign their weal,
 And all the honey of their search, to such
 As for themselves alone themselves have rais'd.

Hence every form of cultivated life
 In order set, protected, and inspir'd, 110
 Into perfection wrought. Uniting all,
 Society grew numerous, high, polite,
 And happy. Nurse of art! the City rear'd,
 In beauteous pride, her tower-encircled head,
 And, stretching street on street, by thousands drew, 115
 From twining woody haunts, or the tough yew,
 To bows strong-straining her aspiring sons.

Then Commerce brought into the public walk
 The busy merchant; the big warehouse built, 119
 Rais'd the strong crane, chok'd up the loaded street
 With foreign plenty, and thy stream, O Thames!
 Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods!
 Chose for his grand resort. On either hand,
 Like a long wint'ry forest, groves of masts

Shot up their spires ; the bellying sheet between
Possess'd the breezy void ; the footy hulk
Steer'd sluggish on ; the splendid barge along
Row'd, regular, to harmony ; around
The boat, light-skimming, stretch'd its oary wing
While deep the various voice of fervent Toil
From bank to bank increas'd ; whence ribb'd with oars
To bear the British thunder, black and bold,
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main.

Then, too, the pillar'd dome magnific heav'n
Its ample roof, and Luxury within
Pour'd out her glittering stores : the canvass smother'd
With glowing life protuberant, to the view
Embodied rose ; the statue seem'd to breathe
And soften into flesh, beneath the touch
Of forming Art, imagination-flush'd.

All is the gift of Industry ; whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
Delightful. Pensive Winter, cheer'd by him,
Sits at the social fire, and happy hears
Th' excluded tempest idly rave along ;
His hardened fingers deck the gaudy Spring ;
Without him Summer were an arid waste,
Nor to th' Autumnal months could thus transmit
Those full, mature, immeasurable stores,
That, waving round, recall my wandering song.

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,
And unperceiv'd unfolds the spreading day,

Before the ripened field the reapers stand
 In fair array, each by the lass he loves,
 To bear the rougher part, and mitigate, 155
 By nameless gentle offices, her toil.
 At once they stoop and swell the lustrous sheaves,
 While thro' their cheerful band the rural talk,
 The rural scandal, and the rural jest,
 Fly harmless, to deceive the tedious time, 160
 And steal, unfelt, the sultry hours away.
 Behind the master walks, builds up the shocks,
 And, conscious, glancing oft' on every side
 His fated eye, feels his heart heave with joy.
 The gleaners spread around, and here and there, 165
 Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.
 Be not too narrow, Husbandmen! but fling
 From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,
 The liberal handful. Think, oh, grateful think!
 How good the God of Harvest is to you, 170
 Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields,
 While these unhappy partners of your kind
 Wide-hover round you, like the fowls of heaven,
 And ask their humble dole. The various turns
 Of Fortune ponder; that your sons may want 175
 What now, with hard reluctance, faint, ye give.
 The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
 And Fortune smil'd, deceitful, on her birth:
 For in her helpless years depriv'd of all,
 Of every stay save Innocence and Heaven, 180
 N 1j

She with her widowed mother, feeble, old,
 And poor, liv'd in a cottage, far retir'd
 Among the windings of a woody vale ;
 By solitude and deep surrounding shades,
 But more by bashful modesty, conceal'd. 185
 Together thus they shunn'd the cruel scorn
 Which Virtue, sunk to poverty, would meet
 From giddy Passion and low-minded Pride :
 Almost on Nature's common bounty fed,
 Like the gay birds that sung them to repose, 190
 Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare.
 Her form was fresher than the morning rose,
 When the dew wets its leaves ; unstain'd and pure,
 As is the lily or the mountain-snow.
 The modest virtues mingled in her eyes, 195
 Still on the ground, dejected, darting all
 Their humid beams into the blooming flowers ;
 Or when the mournful tale her mother told,
 Of what her faithless fortune promis'd once,
 Thrill'd in her thought, they, like the dewy star 200
 Of evening shone in tears. A native grace
 Sat fair proportion'd on her polish'd limbs,
 Veil'd in a simple robe, their best attire,
 Beyond the pomp of dress ; for Loveliness
 Needs not the foreign aid of ornament, 205
 But is, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most.
 Thoughtless of beauty, she was Beauty's self,
Recluse amid the close-embowering woods,

As in the hollow breast of Appenine,
 Beneath the shelter of encircling hills, 210
 A myrtle rises, far from human eye,
 And breathes its balmy fragrance o'er the wild,
 So flourish'd blooming, and unseen by all,
 The sweet Lavinia ; till, at length, compell'd
 By strong Necessity's supreme command, 215
 With smiling patience in her looks, she went
 To glean Palemon's fields. The pride of swains
 Palemon was ! the generous, and the rich !
 Who led the rural life in all its joy
 And elegance, such as Arcadian song 220
 Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times,
 When tyrant Custom had not shackled Man,
 But free to follow Nature was the mode.
 He then, his fancy with Autumnal scenes
 Amusing, chanc'd beside his reaper-train 225
 To walk, when poor Lavinia drew his eye,
 Unconscious of her power, and turning quick,
 With unaffected blushes, from his gaze.
 He saw her charming ; but he saw not half
 The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd. 230
 That very moment love and chaste desire
 Sprung in his bosom, to himself unknown ;
 For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
 Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,
 Should his heart own a gleaner in the field ; 235
 And thus in secret to his soul he sigh'd :

"What pity! that so delicate a form,
 "By Beauty kindled, where enlivening Sense,
 "And more than vulgar Goodness, seem to dwell,
 "Should be devoted to the rude embrace 240
 "Of some indecent clown! She looks, methinks,
 "Of old Acasto's line, and to my mind
 "Recalls that patron of my happy life,
 "From whom my liberal fortune took its rise,
 "Now to the dust gone down, his houses, lands,
 "And once fair-spreading family, dissolv'd. 246
 "'Tis said that in some lone obscure retreat,
 "Urg'd by remembrance sad, and decent pride,
 "Far from those scenes which knew their better days,
 "His aged widow and his daughter live, 250
 "Whom yet my fruitless search could never find.
 "Romantic wish! would this the daughter were!"

When, strict inquiring, from herself he found
 She was the same, the daughter of his friend,
 Of bountiful Acasto, who can speak 255
 The mingled passions that surpris'd his heart,
 And thro' his nerves in shivering transport ran?
 Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, avow'd, and bold,
 And as he view'd her, ardent, o'er and o'er,
 Love, Gratitude, and Pity, wept at once, 260
 Confus'd, and frightened at his sudden tears,
 Her rising beauties flush'd a higher bloom,
 As thus Palemon, passionate and just,
Pour'd out the pious rapture of his soul.

“ And art thou, then, Acasto’s dear remains ? 265
“ She, whom my restless gratitude has sought
“ So long in vain ? O heavens ! the very same,
“ The softened image of my noble friend ;
“ Alive his every look, his every feature,
“ More elegantly touch’d. Sweeter than Spring, 270
“ Thou sole surviving blossom from the root
“ That nourish’d up my fortune ! Say, ah where,
“ In what sequestered desert hast thou drawn
“ The kindest aspect of delighted Heaven !
“ Into such beauty spread, and blown so fair, 275
“ Tho’ poverty’s cold wind, and crushing rain,
“ Beat keen and heavy on thy tender years ?
“ O let me now into a richer soil
“ Transplant thee safe ! where vernal suns and showers
“ Diffuse their warmest, largest influence, 280
“ And of my garden be the pride and joy !
“ Ill it befits thee, oh it ill befits
“ Acasto’s daughter, his whose open stores,
“ Tho’ vast, were little to his ampler heart,
“ The father of a country, thus to pick 285
“ The very refuse of those harvest-fields,
“ Which from his bounteous friendship I enjoy.
“ Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand,
“ But ill apply’d to such a rugged task ;
“ The fields, the master, all, my Fair ! are thine, 290
“ If to the various blessings which thy house
“ Has on me lavish’d, thou wilt add that bliss,
“ That dearest bliss, the power of blessing thee ! ”

Here ceas'd the youth ; yet still his speaking eye
 Express'd the sacred triumph of his soul, 295
 With conscious virtue, gratitude, and love,
 Above the vulgar joy divinely rais'd.
 Nor waited he reply. Won by the charm
 Of goodness irresistible, and all

In sweet disorder lost, she blush'd consent. 300
 The news immediate to her mother brought,
 While, pierc'd with anxious thought, she pin'd away
 The lonely moments for Lavinia's fate;
 Amaz'd, and scarce believing what she heard,
 Joy seiz'd her withered veins, and one bright gleam
 Of setting life shone on her evening hours ; 306
 Not less enraptured than the happy pair,
 Who flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd
 A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves,
 And good, the grace of all the country round. 310

Defeating oft' the labours of the year,
 The sultry South collects a potent blast.
 At first the groves are scarcely seen to stir
 Their trembling tops, and a still murmur runs
 Along the soft-inclining fields of corn : 315
 But as the ærial tempest fuller swells,
 And in one mighty stream, invisible,
 Immense, the whole excited atmosphere
 Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world :
 Strain'd to the root the stooping forest pours 320
A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves ;
High-beat, the circling mountains eddy in

the bare wild the dissipated storm,
 and it in a torrent down the vale.
 'd and naked to its utmost rage, 325
 all the sea of harvest rolling round,
 flowy plain floats wide, nor can evade,
 pliant to the blast, its seizing force,
 whirl'd in air, or into vacant chaff
 waste : and sometimes, too, a burst of rain, 330
 from the black horizon, broad descends
 : continuous flood. Still over-head
 ringing tempest weaves its gloom, and still
 eluge deepens, till the fields around
 sink and flatted in the fordid wave. 335
 in the ditches swell, the meadows swim.
 from the hills innumerable streams
 altuous roar, and high above its banks
 ever lift, before whose rushing tide
 , flocks and harvests, cottages and swains, 340
 mingled down ; all that the winds had spar'd
 e wild moment ruin'd ; the big hopes
 well-earn'd treasures of the painful year.
 o some eminence, the husbandman,
 cfs, beholds the miserable wreck 345
 ng along ; his drowning ox at once .
 nding, with his labours scattered round,
 es ; and instant o'er his shivering thought
 s Winter unprovided, and a train
 amant children dear. Ye Masters ! then 350

Be mindful of the rough laborious hand
That sinks you soft in elegance and ease ;
Be mindful of those limbs, in russet clad,
Whose toil to yours is warmth and graceful pride ;
And, oh ! be mindful of that sparing board 355
Which covers yours with luxury profuse,
Makes your glass sparkle and your sense rejoice !
Nor cruelly demand what the deep rains
And all-involving winds have swept away.

Here the rude clamour of the sportsman's joy, 360
The gun fast-thundering, and the winded horn,
Would tempt the Muse to sing the rural game ;
How in his mid-career the spaniel, struck
Stiff by the tainted gale, with open nose,
Outstretch'd, and finely sensible, draws full, 365
Fearful, and cautious, on the latent prey :
As in the sun the circling covey bask
Their varied plumes, and, watchful every way,
Thro' the rough stubble turn the secret eye,
Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat 370
Their idle wings, entangled more and more ;
Nor on the furies of the boundless air,
Tho' borne triumphant, are they safe ; the gun,
Glanc'd just and sudden from the fowler's eye,
O'ertakes their founding pinions, and again, 375
Immediate, brings them from the towering wing,
Dead to the ground, or drives them wide dispers'd,
Wounded, and wheeling various, down the wind.

These are not subjects for the peaceful Muse,
 Nor will she stain with such her spotless song, 380
 Then most delighted when she social sees
 The whole mix'd animal-creation round
 Alive and happy. 'Tis not joy to her
 This falsely cheerful barbarous game of death;
 This rage of pleasure, which the restless youth 385
 Awakes, impatient, with the gleaming morn;
 When beasts of prey retire, that all night long,
 Urg'd by Necessity, had rang'd the dark,
 As if their conscious ravage shunn'd the light,
 Asham'd. Not so the steady tyrant Man, 390
 Who, with the thoughtless insolence of power
 Inflam'd, beyond the most infuriate wrath
 Of the worst monster that e'er roam'd the waste,
 For sport alone pursues the cruel chase,
 Amid the beamings of the gentle days. 395
 Upbraid, ye ravening Tribes! our wanton rage,
 For hunger kindles you, and lawless want;
 But lavish fed, in Nature's bounty roll'd,
 To joy at anguish, and delight in blood,
 Is what your horrid bosoms never knew. 400

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare!
 Scar'd from the corn. and now to some lone seat
 Retir'd; the rushy fen, the ragged furze;
 Stretch'd o'er the stony heath, the stubble chapt;
 The thistly lawn, the thick-entangled broom; 405
 Of the same friendly hue the withered fern;

The fallow ground laid open to the sun,
Concoctive ; and the nodding sandy bank,
Hung o'er the mazes of the mountain brook :
Vain is her best precaution, tho' she sits 410
Conceal'd, with folded ears, unsleeping eyes,
By Nature rais'd to take th' horizon in,
And head couch'd close betwixt her hairy feet,
In act to spring away. The scented dew
Betrays her early labyrinth ; and deep, 415
In scattered fullen openings, far behind,
With every breeze she hears the coming storm :
But nearer, and more frequent, as it loads
The sighing gale, she springs amaz'd, and all
The savage soul of Game is up at once : 420
The pack full-opening, various ; the shrill horn
Refounded from the hills ; the neighing steed,
Wild for the chase ; and the loud hunter's shout ;
O'er a weak, harmless, flying creature, all
Mix'd in mad tumult and discordant joy. 425

The stag, too, singled from the herd, where long
He rang'd the branching monarch of the shades,
Before the tempest drives. At first, in speed,
He, sprightly, puts his faith ; and, rous'd by fear,
Gives all his swift ærial soul to flight. 430
Against the breeze he darts, that way the more
To leave the lessening murderous cry behind ;
Deception short ! tho' fleetier than the winds
Blown o'er the keen-air'd mountains by the North

He bursts the thickets, glances thro' the glades, 435
 And plunges deep into the wildest wood.
 If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track,
 Hot-steaming, up behind him come again
 Th' inhuman rout, and from the shady depth
 Expel him, circling thro' his every shift. 440
 He sweeps the forest oft', and, sobbing, sees
 The glades mild opening to the golden day,
 Where in kind contest with his butting friends
 He wont to struggle, or his loves enjoy.
 Oft' in the full-descending flood he tries 445
 To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides;
 Oft' seeks the herd; the watchful herd, alarm'd,
 With selfish care avoid a brother's woe.
 What shall he do? his once-so-vivid nerves,
 So full of buoyant spirit, now no more 450
 Inspire the course, but fainting breathless toil,
 Sick, seizes on his heart: he stands at bay,
 And puts his last weak refuge in despair.
 The big round tears run down his dappled face;
 He groans in anguish, while the growling pack, 455
 Blood-happy, hang at his fair jutting chest,
 And mark his beauteous-checkered sides with gore.

Of this enough. But if the sylvan youth,
 Whose fervent blood boils into violence,
 Must have the chase, behold, despising flight, 460
 The rous'd-up lion, resolute, and slow,
 Advancing full on the protended spear,

And coward-band, that circling wheel aloof,
Slunk from the cavern and the troubled wood,
See the grim wolf ! on him his shaggy foe 465
Vindictive fix, and let the ruffian die ;
Or, growling horrid, as the brindled boar
Grins fell destruction, to the monster's heart
Let the dart lighten from the nervous arm.

These Britain knows not. Give, ye Britons ! then,
Your sportive fury, pitiless, to pour 471
Loose on the nightly robber of the fold ;
Him from his craggy winding haunts unearth'd,
Let all the thunder of the chase pursue.
Throw the broad ditch behind you ; o'er the hedge 476
High-bound, resistless ; nor the deep morafs
Refuse, but thro' the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way ; into the perilous flood
Bear fearless, of the raging instinct full ;
And as you ride the torrent, to the banks 480
Your triumph sound sonorous, running round
From rock to rock, in circling echos tost,
Then scale the mountains to their woody tops,
Rush down the dangerous steep, and o'er the lawn,
In fancy swallowing up the space between, 485
Pour all your speed into the rapid game ;
For happy he who tops the wheeling chase,
Has every maze evolv'd, and every guile
Disclos'd ; who knows the merits of the pack ;
Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying hard, 490

Without complaint, tho' by an hundred mouths
 Relentless torn : O, glorious he, beyond
 His daring peers ! when the retreating horn
 Calls them to ghostly halls of gray renown,
 With woodland honours grac'd ; the fox's fur, 495
 Depending decent from the roof, and, spread
 Round the drear walls, with antique figures fierce,
 The stag's large front : he then is loudest heard,
 When the night staggers with severer toils,
 With feats Theſſalian Centaurs never knew, 500
 And their repeated wonders shake the dome.

But first the fuel'd chimney blazes wide ;
 The tankards foam ; and the strong table groans
 Beneath the smoking sirloin, stretch'd immense
 From side to side, in which, with desperate knife, 505
 They deep incision make, and talk the while
 Of England's glory, ne'er to be defac'd
 While hence they borrow vigour ; or amain
 Into the pasty plung'd, at intervals,
 If stomach keen can intervals allow, 510
 Relating all the glories of the chase.
 Then sated Hunger bids his brother Thirst
 Produce the mighty bowl ; the mighty bowl,
 Swell'd high with fiery juice, steams liberal round,
 A potent gale, delicious as the breath 515
 Of Maia to the love-sick shepherdes,
 On violets diffus'd, while soft she hears
 Her panting shepherd stealing to her arms.

O ij

Nor wanting is the brown October, drawn,
 Mature and perfect, from his dark retreat 520
 Of thirty years : and now his honest front
 Flames in the light refulgent, not afraid
 Even with the vineyard's best produce to vie.
 To cheat the thirsty moments, Whist a while
 Walks his dull round, beneath a cloud of smoke, 525
 Wreath'd, fragrant, from the pipe ; or the quick dice,
 In thunder leaping from the box, awake
 The sounding gammon : while romp-loving mis
 Is haul'd about in gallantry robust.

At last these puling idlenesses laid 530
 Aside, frequent and full, the dry divan
 Close in firm circle, and set ardent in
 For serious drinking. Nor evasion fly,
 Nor sober shift, is to the puking wretch
 Indulg'd apart ; but earnest brimming bowls 535
 Lave every soul, the table floating round,
 And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot.
 Thus as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,
 Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,
 Reels fast from theme to theme ; from horses, hounds,
 To church or mistress, politics or ghost, 541
 In endless mazes, intricate, perplex'd.
 Mean time, with sudden interruption, loud
 Th' impatient catch bursts from the joyous heart ;
 That moment touch'd is every kindred soul, 545
And, opening in a full-mouth'd cry of joy,

The laugh, the flap, the jocund curse, go round,
While, from their slumbers shook, the kennel'd hounds
Mix in the music of the day again.

As when the tempest, that has vex'd the deep 550
The dark night long, with fainter murmurs falls,
So, gradual, sinks their mirth. Their feeble tongues,
Unable to take up the cumbrous word,

Lie quite dissolv'd. Before their maudlin eyes,
Seem dim and blue, the double tapers dance, 555
Like the sun wading thro' the misty sky.

Then sliding soft, they drop. Confus'd above
Glasses and bottles, pipes and gazetteers,
As if the table even itself was drunk,

Lie a wet broken scene; and wide below 560

Is heap'd the social slaughter; where astride

The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits,

Slumbrous, inclining still from side to side,

And sleeps them drench'd in potent sleep till morn.

Perhaps some doctor, of tremendous paunch, 565

Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink,

Outlives them all, and from his bury'd flock

Retiring, full of rumination sad,

Laments the weakness of these latter times.

But if the rougher sex by this fierce sport 570

Is hurried wild, let not such horrid joy

E'er stain the bosom of the British Fair.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them!

Uncomely courage, unbefitting skill;

O my

To spring the fence, to rein the prancing steed
The cap, the whip, the masculine attire,
In which they roughen to the sense, and all
The winning softness of their sex is lost.
In them 'tis graceful to dissolve at woe ;
With every motion, every word, to wave
Quick o'er the kindling cheek the ready blush,
And from the smallest violence to shrink
Unequal, then the loveliest in their fears ;
And by this silent adulation, soft,
To their protection more engaging man.
O may their eyes no miserable sight,
Save weeping lovers, see ! a nobler game,
Thro' Love's enchanting wiles pursu'd, yet fle
In chase ambiguous. May their tender limbs
Float in the loose simplicity of dress !
And, fashioned all to harmony, alone
Know they to seize the captivated soul,
In rapture warbled from love-breathing lips ;
To teach the lute to languish ; with smooth ste
Disclosing motion in its every charm,
To swim along, and swell the mazy dance ;
To train the foliage o'er the snowy lawn ;
To guide the pencil, turn the tuneful page ;
To lend new flavour to the fruitful year,
And heighten Nature's dainties : in their race
To rear their graces into second life ;
To give society its highest taste.

Well-ordered home man's best delight to make ;
 And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,
 With every gentle care-eluding art 605
 To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,
 And sweeten all the toils of human life :
 This be the female dignity and praise !

Ye Swains ! now hasten to the hazel bank,
 Where down yon' dale the wildly-winding brook
 Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close array, 611
 Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,
 Ye Virgins ! come : for you their latest song
 The woodlands raise ; the clustering nuts for you
 The lover finds amid the secret shade, 615
 And, where they burnish on the topmost bough,
 With active vigour crushes down the tree,
 Or shakes them ripe from the resigning husk ;
 A glossy shower, and of an ardent brown,
 As are the ringlets of Melinda's hair ; 620
 Melinda ! form'd with every grace complete,
 Yet these neglecting, above beauty wise,
 And far transcending such a vulgar praise.

Hence from the busy joy-resounding fields,
 In cheerful error, let us tread the maze 625
 O ! Autumn unconfin'd, and taste, reviv'd,
 The breath of orchard big with bending fruit.
 Obedient to the breeze and beating ray,
 From the deep-loaded bough a mellow shower
 Incessant melts away. The juicy pear 630

Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round.
A various sweetness swells the gentle race,
By Nature's all-refining hand prepar'd,
Of tempered sun and water, earth and air,
In ever-changing composition mixt. 635
Such falling frequent thro' the chiller night,
The fragrant stores, the wide projected heaps
Of apples, which the lusty-handed Year,
Innumerable, o'er the blushing orchard shakes.
A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen, 640
Dwells in their gelid pores; and, active, points
The piercing cyder for the thirsty tongue;
Thy native theme, and boon inspirer, too,
Phillips! Pomona's bard, the second thou
Who nobly durst, in rhyme-unfetter'd verse, 645
With British freedom sing the British song;
How, from Silurian vats, high-sparkling wines
Foam in transparent floods; some strong, to cheer
The wint'ry revels of the labouring hind,
And tasteful some, to cool the summer-hours. 650

In this glad season, while his sweetest beams
The sun sheds equal o'er the meekened day,
Oh lose me in the green delightful walks
Of, Dodington! thy seat, serene and plain,
Where simple Nature reigns, and every view, 655
Diffusive, spreads the pure Dorsetian downs
In boundless prospect, yonder shagg'd with wood,
Here rich with harvest, and there white with flocks!

Mean time the grandeur of the lofty dome,
Far-splendid, seizes on the ravish'd eye. 660
New beauties rise with each revolving day,
New columns swell; and still the fresh Spring finds
New plants to quicken and new groves to green.
Full of thy genius all, the Muses' seat,
Where in the secret bower and winding walk, 665
For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay;
Here wandering oft', fir'd with the restless thirst
Of thy applause, I solitary court
Th' inspiring breeze, and meditate the Book
Of Nature, ever open; aiming thence, 670
Warm from the heart, to learn the moral song.
Here, as I steal along the sunny wall,
Where Autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,
My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought,
Presents the downy peach, the shining plum, 675
The ruddy, fragrant nectarine, and dark,
Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.
The vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots,
Hangs out her clusters glowing to the south,
And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky. 680

Turn we a moment Fancy's rapid flight
To vigorous foils, and climes of fair extent,
Where, by the potent sun elated, high
The vineyard swells refulgent on the day,
Spreads o'er the vale, or up the mountain climbs.
Profuse, and drinks amid the sunny rocks, 685

From cliff to cliff increas'd, the heightened blaze
Low bend the weighty boughs : the clusters clear
Half thro' the foliage seen, or ardent flame,
Or shine transparent; while Perfection breathes 6
White o'er the turgent film the living dew.
As thus they brighten with exalted juice,
Touch'd into flavour by the mingling ray,
The rural youth and virgins o'er the field,
Each fond for each to cull th' Autumnal prime, 6
Exulting rove, and speak the vintage nigh.
Then comes the crushing swain ; the country floor
And foams unbounded with the mashy flood,
That by degrees fermented and refin'd,
Round the rais'd nations pours the cup of joy ; 7
The claret smooth, red as the lip we press
In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl ;
The mellow-tasted Burgundy, and, quick
As is the wit it gives, the gay Champaign.

Now, by the cool declining year condens'd, 7
Descend the copious exhalations, check'd
As up the middle sky unseen they stole,
And roll the doubling fogs around the hill.
No more the mountain, horrid, vast, sublime,
Who pours a sweep of rivers from his sides, 7
And high between contending kingdoms rears
The rocky long division, fills the view
With great variety ; but, in a night
Of gathering vapour, from the baffled sense

dark and dreary: thence expanding far, 715
 huge dusk, gradual, swallows up the plain:
 the woods; the dim-seen river seems
 , and flow, to roll the misty wave.
 in the height of noon oppress'd, the sun
 weak, and blunt, his wide-refracted ray; 720
 ce glaring oft', with many a broadened orb
 ghts the nations. Indistinct on earth,
 thro' the turbid air, beyond the life
 as appear, and, wildered, o'er the waste
 shepherd stalks gigantic: till at last, 725
 h'd dun around, in deeper circles still
 live closing, sits the general fog
 inded o'er the world, and, mingling thick,
 nless grey confusion covers all.
 en of old (so sung the Hebrew bard) 730
 uncollected thro' the chaos urg'd
 ant way, nor Order yet had drawn
 rely train from out the dubious gloom.
 se roving mists, that constant now begin
 oke along the hilly country, these, 735
 weighty rains and melted Alpine snows,
 ountain-cisterns fill, those ample stores
 ter, scoop'd among the hollow rocks,
 e gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains play,
 heir unfailing wealth the rivers draw. 740
 ages say, that where the numerous wave
 er lashes the resounding shore,

Drill'd thro' the sandy stratum, every way
The waters with the sandy stratum rise,
Amid whose angles infinitely strain'd, 745
They joyful leave their jaggy salts behind,
And clear and sweeten as they soak along :
Nor stops the restless fluid, mounting still,
Tho' oft' amidst th' irriguous vale it springs;
But to the mountain court'd by the sand, 750
That leads it darkling on in faithful maze,
Far from the parent-main it boils again
Fresh into day, and all the glittering hill
Is bright with spouting rills. But hence this vain
Amusive dream! why should the waters love 755
To take so far a journey to the hills,
When the sweet vallies offer to their toil
Inviting quiet and a nearer bed?
Or if, by blind Ambition led astray,
They must aspire, why should they sudden stop 760
Among the broken mountains' rusty dells,
And, ere they gain its highest peak, desert
Th' attractive sand that charm'd their course so long?
Besides, the hard agglomerating salts,
The spoil of ages, would impervious choke 765
Their secret channels, or, by slow degrees,
High as the hills protrude the swelling vales :
Old Ocean, too, suck'd thro' the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed,
And brought Deucalion's wat'ry times again. 770

Say, then, where lurk the vast eternal springs
 That, like Creating Nature, lie conceal'd
 From mortal eye, yet with their lavish stores
 Refresh the globe and all its joyous tribes?
 O thou pervading Genius! given to Man 775
 To trace the secrets of the dark abyfs,
 O lay the mountains bare! and wide display
 Their hidden structure to th' astonish'd view:
 Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
 The huge incumbrance of horrific woods 780
 From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretch'd.
 Athwart the roving Tartar's fullen bounds!
 Give opening Hemus to my searching eye,
 And high Olympus, pouring many a stream!
 O from the sounding summits of the North, 785
 The Dofrine hills, thro' Scandinavia roll'd
 To farthest Lapland and the frozen main;
 From lofty Caucasus, far-seen by those
 Who in the Caspian and black Euxine toil;
 From cold Riphean rocks, which the wild Rus 790
 Believes the stony girdle* of the world;
 And all the dreadful mountains, wrapt in storm,
 Whence wide Siberia draws her lonely floods,
 O sweep th' eternal snows! Hung o'er the deep,
 That e'er works beneath his sounding base, 795

* The Muscovites call the Riphean mountains *W'eliki Camenist*, that is, *The great stony girdle*, because they suppose them to encompass the whole earth.

Bid Atlas, propping heaven, as poets feign,
 His subterranean wonders spread ! unveil
 The miny caverns, blazing on the day,
 Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs,
 And of the bending Mountains of the Moon * 1800
 O'ertopping all these giant-sons of earth,
 Let the dire Andes, from the radiant line
 Stretch'd to the stormy seas that thunder round
 The southern pole, their hideous deeps unfold !
 Amazing scene ! Behold ! the glooms disclose ; 805
 I see the rivers in their infant beds !
 Deep, deep I hear them, lab'ring to get free !
 I see the leaning strata, artful rang'd
 The gaping fissures to receive the rains,
 The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs. 810
 Strow'd bibulous above, I see the sands,
 The pebbly gravel next, the layers then
 Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths,
 The guttered rocks and mazy-running clefts,
 That, while the stealing moisture they transmit, 815
 Retard its motion, and forbid its waste.
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains,
 I see the rocky siphons stretch'd immense,
 The mighty reservoirs, of hardened chalk,
 Or stiff-compacted clay, capacious form'd. 820
 O'erflowing thence, the congregated stores,

* A range of mountains in Africa, that surround almost all
Monomotapa.

The crystal treasures of the liquid world,
 Thro' the stirr'd sands a bubbling passage burst,
 And, welling out, around the middle steep,
 Or from the bottoms of the bosom'd hills, 825
 In pure effusion flow. United, thus,
 Th' exhaling sun, the vapour-burden'd air,
 The gelid mountains, that to rain condens'd
 These vapours in continual current draw,
 And send them o'er the fair-divided earth 830
 In bounteous rivers to the deep again,
 A social commerce hold, and firm support
 The full-adjusted harmony of things,

When Autumn scatters his departing gleams,
 Warn'd of approaching Winter, gathered, play 835
 The swallow-people, and, tofs'd wide around,
 O'er the calm sky, in convulsion swift,
 The feathered eddy floats, rejoicing once,
 Ere to their wintry slumbers they retire.
 In clusters clung, beneath the mouldering bank, 840
 And where, unpierc'd by frost, the cavern sweats,
 Or rather into warmer climes convey'd,
 With other kindred birds of season, there
 They twitter cheerful, till the vernal months
 Invite them welcome back ; for, thronging, now 845
 Innumerable wings are in commotion all.

Where the Rhine loses his majestic force
 In Belgian plains, won from the raging deep,
 By diligence amazing, and the strong

Unconquerable hand of Liberty, 850
The stork-assembly meets, for many a day
Consulting deep and various ere they take
Their arduous voyage thro' the liquid sky :
And now their rout design'd, their leaders chose,
Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vigorous wings, 855
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheel'd round and round, in congregation full
The figured flight ascends, and, riding high
The aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

Or where the Northern ocean, in vast whirls, 860
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of farthest Thulé, and the Atlantic surge
Pours in among the stormy Hebrides ;
Who can recount what transmigrations there
Are annual made ? what nations come and go ? 865
And how the living clouds on clouds arise ?
Infinite wings ! till all the plume-dark air,
And rude resounding shore, are one wild cry.

Here the plain harmless native his small flock 870
And herd diminutive, of many hues,
Tends on the little islands' verdant swell,
The shepherd's sea-girt reign, or to the rocks
Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food,
Or sweeps the fishy shore, or treasures up
The plumage, rising full, to form the bed 875
Of Luxury : and here a while the Muse,
High hovering o'er the broad cerulean scene,

Sees Caledonia in romantic view :
 Her airy mountains, from the waving main
 Invested with a keen diffusive sky, 880
 Breathing the soul acute ; her forests huge,
 Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand
 Planted of old ; her azure lakes between,
 Pour'd out extensive, and of wat'ry wealth
 Full ; winding deep, and green, her fertile vales ; 885
 With many a cool translucent brimming flood
 Wash'd lovely, from the Tweed (pure parent-stream,
 Whose pastoral banks first heard my Doric reed,
 With, sylvan Jed ! thy tributary brook)
 To where the north-inflated tempest foams 890
 O'er Orca's or Betubium's highest peak ;
 Nurse of a people in Misfortune's school
 Train'd up to hardy deeds, soon visited
 By Learning, when before the Gothic rage
 She took her western flight. A manly race, 895
 Of unsubmitting spirit, wise and brave,
 Who still thro' bleeding ages struggled hard,
 (As well unhappy Wallace can attest,
 Great patriot-hero ! ill-requited chief !)
 To hold a generous undiminish'd state ; 900
 Too much, in vain ! hence of unequal bounds
 Impatient, and by tempting glory borne
 O'er every land, for every land their life
 Has flow'd profuse, their piercing genius plann'd,
 And swell'd the pomp of peace their faithful toil ; 905

As from their own clear North, in radiant streams,
Bright over Europe bursts the Boreal Morn.

Oh! is there not some patriot, in whose power
That best, that godlike luxury is plac'd,
Of blessing thousands, thousands yet unborn, 910
Thro' late posterity? some, large of soul,
To cheer dejected Industry? to give
A double harvest to the pining swain,
And teach the labouring hand the sweets of toil?
How by the finest art the native robe 915
To weave; how, white as hyperborean snow,
To form the lucid lawn; with venturous oar
How to dash wide the billow; nor look on,
Shamefully passive, while Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms 920
That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores;
How all-enlivening Trade to rouse, and wing
The prosperous sail from every growing port,
Uninjur'd, round the sea-incircled globe;
And thus, in soul united as in name, 925
Bid Britain reign the mistress of the deep!

Yes, there are such. And fall on thee, Argyle!
Her hope, her stay, her darling, and her boast,
From her first patriots and her heroes sprung,
Thy fond imploring Country turns her eye; 930
In thee, with all a mother's triumph, sees
Her every virtue, every grace combin'd,
Her genius, wisdom, her engaging turn,
Her pride of honour, and her courage try'd,

Calm, and intrepid, in the very throat 935
 Of sulphureous War, on Tenier's dreadful field.
 Nor less the palm of Peace inwreathes thy brow ;
 For, powerful as thy sword, from thy rich tongue
 Persuasion flows, and wins the high debate ;
 While mixt in thee combine the charm of youth, 940
 The force of manhood, and the depth of age.
 Thee, Forbes ! too, whom every worth attends,
 As Truth sincere, as weeping Friendship kind ;
 Thee, truly generous, and in silence great,
 Thy country feels thro' her reviving arts, 945
 Plann'd by thy wisdom, by thy soul inform'd,
 And seldom has she known a friend like thee.

But see the fading many-colour'd woods,
 Shade deepening over shade, the country round
 Imbrown ; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun, 950
 Of every hue, from wan-declining green
 To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muse,
 Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walks,
 And give the Season in its latest view.

Mean time, light-shadowing all, a sober calm 955
 Fleeces unbounded ether, whose least wave
 Stands tremulous, uncertain where to turn
 The gentle current ; while illumin'd wide,
 The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun,
 And thro' their lucid veil his softened force 960
 Shed o'er the peaceful world. Then is the time
 For those whom Wisdom and whom Nature charm,

Of human rate, the large ambitious wish ;
 To make them blest ; the sigh for suffering Worth 1020
 Lost in obscurity ; the noble scorn
 Of tyrant-pride ; the fearless great resolve :
 The wonder which the dying patriot draws,
 Inspiring glory thro' remotest time ;
 Th' awakened throb for virtue and for fame ; 1025
 The sympathies of love and friendship dear,
 With all the social offspring of the heart.

Oh bear me, then, to vast embowering shades,
 To twilight groves and visionary vales,
 To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms, 1030
 Where angel-forms athwart the solemn dusk
 Tremendous sweep, or seem to sweep, along,
 And voices more than human, thro' the void
 Deep-sounding, seize th' enthusiastic ear !

Or is this gloom too much ? Then lead, ye Powers !
 That o'er the garden and the rural seat 1036
 Preside, which shining thro' the cheerful land
 In countless numbers blest Britannia sees,
 O lead me to the wide-extended walks,
 The fair majestic paradise of Stowe * ! 1040
 Not Persian Cyrus, on Ionia's shore,
 E'er saw such sylvan scenes ; such various art
 By Genius fir'd, such ardent genius tam'd
 By cool judicious Art, that in the strife
 All-beauteous Nature fears to be outdone. 1045

* The seat of the Lord Viscount Cobham.

And there, O Pitt ! thy country's early boast,
 There let me sit beneath the sheltered slopes,
 Or in that temple * where, in future times,
 Thou well shalt merit a distinguish'd name ;
 And, with thy converse blest, catch the last smiles
 Of Autumn beaming o'er the yellow woods. 1051
 While there with thee th' enchanted round I walk,
 The regulated wild, gay Fancy then
 Will tread in thought the groves of Attic land,
 Will, from thy standard taste, refine her own, 1055
 Correct her pencil to the purest truth
 Of Nature, or, the unimpassion'd shades
 Forfaking, raise it to the human mind.
 Or if hereafter she, with juster hand,
 Shall draw the Tragic scene, instruct her, thou, 1060
 To mark the varied movements of the heart,
 What every decent character requires,
 And every passion speaks : O thro' her strain
 Breathe thy pathetic eloquence ! that moulds
 Th' attentive Senate, charms, persuades, exalts ; 1065
 Of honest Zeal th' indignant lightning throws,
 And shakes Corruption on her venal throne.
 While thus we talk, and thro' Elysian vales
 Delighted rove, perhaps a sigh escapes :
 What pity, Cobham ! thou thy verdant files 1070
 Of ordered trees shouldst here inglorious range,
 Instead of squadrons flaming o'er the field,

* The temple of Virtue in Stowe-Gardens.

And long embattled hosts! when the proud foe,
 The faithless vain disturber of mankind,
 Insulting Gaul, has rous'd the world to war; 1075
 When keen, once more, within their bounds to press
 Those polished robbers, those ambitious slaves,
 The British Youth would hail thy wise command,
 Thy temper'd ardour, and thy veteran skill.

The western sun withdraws the shortened day, 1080
 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky,
 In her chill progress, to the ground condens'd
 The vapours throws. Where creeping waters ooze,
 Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,
 Cluster the rolling fogs, and swim along 1085
 The dusky-mantled lawn. Meanwhile the moon,
 Full-orb'd, and breaking thro' the scattered clouds,
 Shews her broad visage in the crimson'd east.
 Turn'd to the sun direct, her spotted disk,
 Where mountains rise, umbrageous dales descend,
 And caverns deep, as optic tube descends, 1091
 A smaller earth, gives us his blaze again,
 Void of its flame, and sheds a softer day.
 Now thro' the passing clod she seems to stoop,
 Now up the pure cerulean rides sublime. 1095
 Wide the pale deluge floats, and streaming mild
 O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale,
 While rocks and floods reflect the quivering gleam,
 The whole air whitens with a boundless tide
 Of silver radiance, trembling round the world. 1100

But when half blotted from the sky her light,
Fainting, permits the starry fires to burn
With keener lustre thro' the depth of heaven,
Or near extinct her deadened orb appears,
And scarce appears, of sickly beamless white, 1105
Oft' in this season, silent from the North
A blaze of meteors shoots: ensweeping first
The lower skies, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven, and all at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly reascend, 1110
And mix and thwart, extinguish and renew,
All ether coursing in a maze of light.

From look to look, contagious thro' the crowd
The panic runs, and into wondrous shapes
The appearance throws; armies in meet array, 1115
Throng'd with aerial spears and steeds of fire,
Till the long lines of full-extended war,
In bleeding fight commixt, the sanguine flood
Rolls a broad slaughter o'er the plains of heaven.
As thus they scan the visionary scene, 1120
On all sides swells the superstitious din,
Incontinent, and busy Frenzy talks
Of blood and battle, cities overturn'd,
And late at night in swallowing earthquake sunk,
Or hideous wrapt in fierce ascending flame; 1125
Of fallow famine, inundation, storm;
Of pestilence, and every great distress;
Empires subvers'd, when rufing Fate has struck

The unalterable hour : even Nature's self
Is deem'd to totter on the brink of time. 1130
Not so the man of philosophic eye,
And inspect sage ; the waving brightness he
Curious surveys, inquisitive to know
The causes and materials, yet unfix'd,
Of this appearance, beautiful and new. 1135

Now black and deep the night begins to fall,
A shade immense. Sunk in the quenching gloom,
Magnificent and vast, are heaven and earth.
Order confounded lies ; all Beauty void ;
Distinction lost ; and gay Variety 1140
One universal blot : such the fair power
Of Light, to kindle and create the whole.
Drear is the state of the benighted wretch,
Who then, bewilder'd, wanders thro' the dark,
Full of pale fancies and chimeras huge ; 1145
Nor visited by one directive ray
From cottage streaming or from airy hall.
Perhaps impatient as he stumbles on,
Struck from the root of slimy rushes, blue
The wildfire scatters round, or, gathered, trails 1150
A length of flame deceitful o'er the moss,
Whither decoy'd by the fantastic blaze,
Now lost and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,
Rider and horse, amid the miry gulf ;
While still, from day to day, his pining wife 1155
And plaintive children his return await,

In wild conjecture lost. At other times,
 Sent by the better Genius of the Night,
 Innoxious, gleaming on the horse's mane
 The meteor sits, and shews the narrow path 1160
 That, winding, leads thro' pits of death, or else
 Instructs him how to take the dangerous ford.

The lengthened night claps'd, the morning shines
 Serene, in all her dewy beauty bright,
 Unfolding fair the last Autumnal day. 1165
 And now the mounting sun dispels the fog;
 The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam;
 And, hung on every spray, on every blade
 Of grass, the myriad dew-drops twinkle round.

Ah see whererobb'd, and murder'd, in that pit 1170
 Lies the still heaving hive! at evening snatch'd
 Beneath the cloud of guilt-concealing night,
 And fix'd o'er sulphur, while, not dreaming ill,
 The happy people in their waxen cells
 Sat tending public cares, and planning schemes 1175
 Of temperance, for Winter poor, rejoiced
 To mark, full flowing round, their copious stores.
 Sudden the dark oppressive steam ascends,
 And, us'd to milder scents, the tender race,
 By thousands, tumble from their honeyed domes, 1180
 Convolv'd, and agonizing in the dust.
 And was it then for this you roam'd the Spring,
 Intent, from flower to flower? for this you toil'd,
 Ceaseless, the burning Summer-heats away?

For this in Autumn search'd the blooming waste, 1185
Nor lost one sunny gleam? for this sad fate?

O Man! tyrannic lord! how long, how long
Shall prostrate Nature groan beneath your rage,
Awaiting renovation? When oblig'd,

Must you destroy? Of their ambrosial food 1190

Can you not borrow, and, in just return,

Afford them shelter from the wintry winds,

Or, as the sharp year pinches, with their own

Again regale them on some smiling day?

See where the stony bottom of their town 1195

Looks desolate and wild, with here and there

A helpless number, who the ruined state

Survive, lamenting weak, cast out to death.

Thus a proud city, populous and rich,

Full of the works of peace, and high in joy, 1200

At theatre or feast, or sunk in sleep

(As late, Palermo! was thy fate), is seiz'd

By some dread earthquake, and convulsive hurl'd

Sheer from the black foundation, hench-involv'd,

Into a gulf of blue sulphureous flame. 1205

Hence every harsher sight! for now the day,

O'er heaven and earth diffus'd, grows warm and high,

Infinite splendour! wide investing all.

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads

Of dew evaporate brushes from the plain. 1210

How clear the cloudless sky! how deeply ting'd

With a peculiar blue! the ethereal arch

How swell'd immense! amid whose azure thron'd,
 The radiant sun how gay! how calm below
 The gilded earth! the harvest-treasures all 1215
 Now gather'd in, beyond the rage of storms,
 Sure to the swain; the circling fence shut up,
 And instant Winter's utmost rage defy'd:
 While, loose to festive joy, the country round
 Laughs with the loud sincerity of Mirth, 1220
 Shook to the wind their cares. The toil-strung youth,
 By the quick sense of music taught alone,
 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance.
 Her every charm abroad, the village-toast,
 Young, buxom, warm, in native beauty rich, 1225
 Darts not unmeaning looks, and, where her eye
 Points an approving smile, with double force
 The cudgel rattles, and the wrestler twines.
 Age, too, shines out, and, garrulous, recounts
 The feats of youth. Thus they rejoice, nor think
 That, with to-morrow's sun, their annual toil 1231
 Begins again the never-ceasing round.

Oh knew he but his happiness, of men
 The happiest he! who, far from public rage,
 Deep in the vale, with a choice few retir'd, 1235
 Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life.
 What tho' the dome be wanting, whose proud gate,
 Each morning, vomits out the sneaking crowd
 Of flatterers false, and in their turn abus'd?
 Vile intercourse! What tho' the glittering robe, 1240

Of every hue reflected light can give,
 Or floating loose, or stiff with mazy gold,
 The pride and gaze of fools ! oppress him not ?
 What tho', from utmost land and sea purvey'd,
 For him each rarer tributary life 1245
 Bleeds not, and his insatiate table heaps
 With luxury and death ? what tho' his bowl
 Flames not with costly juice ; nor sunk in beds,
 Oft' of gay care, he tosses out the night,
 Or melts the thoughtless hours in idle state ? 1250
 What tho' he knows not those fantastic joys
 That still amuse the wanton, still deceive,
 A face of pleasure, but a heart of pain,
 Their hollow moments undelighted all ?
 Sure peace is his ; a solid life, estrang'd 1255
 To disappointment and fallacious hope :
 Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich,
 In herbs and fruits, whatever greens the Spring,
 When heaven descends in showers, or bends the bough
 When Summer reddens, and when Autumn beams,
 Or in the Wintry glebe whatever lies 1261
 Conceal'd, and fattens with the richest sap,
 These are not wanting ; nor the milky drove,
 Luxuriant, spread o'er all the lowing vale ;
 Nor bleating mountains ; nor the chide of streams,
 And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere 1266
 Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade,
 Or thrown at large amid the fragrant hay ;

Nor aught besides of prospect, grove, or song,
 Dim grottoes, gleaming lakes, and fountain clear. 1270
 Here, too, dwells simple Truth, plain Innocence,
 Unfulfilled Beauty, sound unbroken Youth,
 Patient of labour, with a little pleas'd,
 Health ever blooming, unambitious Toil,
 Calm Contemplation, and poetic Ease. 1275

Let others brave the flood in quest of gain,
 And beat, for joyless months, the gloomy wave.
 Let such as deem it glory to destroy
 Rush into blood, the sack of cities seek,
 Unpierc'd, exulting in the widow's wail, 1280
 The virgin's shriek, and infant's trembling cry.
 Let some, far distant from their native soil,
 Urg'd on by want or hardened avarice,
 Find other lands beneath another sun.
 Let this thro' cities work his eager way, 1285
 By legal outrage and establish'd guile,
 The social sense extinct, and that ferment
 Mad into tumult the seditious herd,
 Or melt them down to slavery; let these
 Insnare the wretched in the toils of law, 1290
 Fomenting discord, and perplexing right,
 An iron race! and those of fairer front,
 But equal inhumanity, in courts,
 Delusive pomp, and dark cabals, delight,
 Wreath the deep bow, diffuse the lying smile, 1295
 And tread the weary labyrinth of state:

While he, from all the stormy passions free
That restless men involve, hears, and but hears,
At distance safe, the human tempest roar,
Wrapt close in conscious peace. The fall of kings,
The rage of nations, and the crush of states, 1301
Move not the man who, from the world escap'd,
In still retreats and flowery solitudes,
To Nature's voice attends, from month to month,
And day to day, thro' the revolving year; 1305
Admiring sees her in her every shape,
Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart,
Takes what she liberal gives, nor thinks of more.
He, when young Spring protrudes the bursting gems,
Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale 1310
Into his freshened soul; her genial hours
He full enjoys, and not a beauty blows,
And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.
In Summer he, beneath the living shade,
Such as o'er frigid Tempe wont to wave, 1315
Or Hemus cool, reads what the Muse of these,
Perhaps, has in immortal numbers sung,
Or what she dictates writes; and oft', an eye
Shot round, rejoices in the vigorous year.
When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world, 1320
And tempts the sickled swain into the field,
Seiz'd by the general joy, his heart distends
With gentle throes, and thro' the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song.

Even Winter wild to him is full of bliss : 1325
 The mighty tempest and the hoary waste,
 Abrupt and deep, stretch'd o'er the buried earth,
 Awake to solemn thought. At night the skies,
 Disclos'd and kindled by refining frost,
 Pour every lustre on th' exalted eye. 1330
 A friend, a book, the stealing hours secure,
 And mark them down for wisdom. With swift wing
 O'er land and sea Imagination roams;
 Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
 Elates his being, and unfolds his powers ; 1335
 Or in his breast heroic virtue burns.
 The touch of kindred, too, and love he feels;
 The modest eye, whose beams on his alone
 Ecstatic shine; the little strong embrace
 Of prattling children, twin'd around his neck, 1340
 And emulous to please him, calling forth
 The fond parental soul. Nor purpose gay,
 Amusement, dance, or song, he sternly scorns;
 For happiness and true philosophy
 Are of the social still and smiling kind. 1345
 This is the life which those who fret in guilt
 And guilty cities never knew; the life
 Led by primeval ages, uncorrupt,
 When angels dwelt, and God himself, with Man!
 Oh, Nature! all-sufficient! over all! 1350
 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
 Snatch me to heaven; thy rolling wonders there,

World beyond world, in infinite extent,
Profusely scatter'd o'er the blue immense,
Shew me; their motions, periods, and their laws,
Give me to scan; thro' the disclosing deep 1356
Light my blind way; the mineral strata there;
Thrust, blooming, thence, the vegetable world;
O'er that the rising system, more complex,
Of animals, and, higher still, the mind, 1360
The varied scene of quick-compounded thought,
And where the mixing passions endless shift:
These ever open to my ravish'd eye,
A search the flight of time can ne'er exhaust!
But if to that unequal, if the blood, 1365
In sluggish streams about my heart, forbid
That best ambition, under closing shades,
Inglorious, lay me by the lowly brook,
And whisper to my dreams. From Thee begin,
Dwell all on Thee, with Thee conclude my song,
And let me never, never stray from Thee! 1371

THE SEASONS.

WINTER.

The Argument.

Subject proposed: Address to the Earl of Wilmington. First approach of Winter. According to the natural course of the season, various storms described. Rain. Wind. Snow. The driving of the snows: A man perishing among them; whence reflections on the wants and miseries of human life. The wolves descending from the Alps and Apennines. A wintry-evening described: as spent by philosophers; by the country people; in the City. Frost. A view of Winter within the Polar Circle. A thaw. The whole concluding with moral reflections on a future state.

xx, Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Olen and sad, with all his rising train,
pours, and clouds, and storms. Be these my theme,
these! that exalt the soul to solemn thought
and heavenly musing. Welcome, kindred Gloom! 5
 congenial Horrors, hail! with frequent foot
steas'd have I, in my cheerful morn of life,
when nurs'd by careless Solitude I liv'd,
and sung of Nature with unceasing joy,
steas'd have I wander'd thro' your rough domain, 10
and the pure virgin-snows, myself as pure,
and the winds roar, and the big torrent burst,
have seen the deep-fermenting tempest brew'd
the grim evening sky. Thus pass'd the time,

Till thro' the lucid chambers of the South
Look'd out the joyous Spring, look'd out, and smil'

To thee, the patron of her first essay,
The Muse, O Wilmington! renew's her song.
Since has she rounded the revolving year,
Skimm'd the gay Spring; on eagle-pinions borne,
Attempted thro' the Summer-blaze to rise,
Then swept o'er Autumn with the shadowy gale;
And now among the Wintry clouds again,
Roll'd in the doubling storm, she tries to soar,
To swell her note with all the rushing winds;
To suit her sounding cadence to the floods,
As is her theme, her numbers wildly great:
Thrice happy! could she fill thy judging ear
With bold description and with manly thought.
Nor art thou skill'd in awful schemes alone,
And how to make a mighty people thrive;
But equal goodness, sound integrity,
A firm, unshaken, uncorrupted soul
Amid a sliding age, and, burning strong,
Nor vainly blazing for thy country's weal,
A steady spirit regularly free:
These, each exalting each, the statesman light
Into the patriot; these the public hope
And eye to thee converting, bid the Muse
Record what Envy dares not flattery call.

Now when the cheerless empire of the sky
To Capricorn the Centaur Archer yields,

And fierce Aquarius stains th' inverted year,
 Hung o'er the farthest verge of heaven the sun
 Scarce spreads thro' ether the dejected day. 45
 Faint are his gleams, and ineffectual shoot
 His struggling rays, in horizontal lines,
 Thro' the thick air, as cloth'd in cloudy storm;
 Weak, wan, and broad, he skirts the southern sky,
 And, soon descending, to the long dark night, 50
 Wide-shading all, the prostrate world resigns.
 Nor is the night unwish'd, while vital heat,
 Light, life, and joy, the dubious day forsake.
 Mean time in sable cincture shadows vast,
 Deep-ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds, 55
 And all the vapoury turbulence of heaven,
 Involve the face of things. Thus Winter falls,
 A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,
 Thro' Nature shedding influence malign,
 And rouses up the seeds of dark discase. 60
 The soul of Man dies in him, loathing life,
 And black with more than melancholy views.
 The cattle droop, and o'er the furrow'd land,
 Fresh from the plough, the dun-discolour'd flocks,
 Untended spreading, crop the wholesome root. 65
 Along the woods, along the moorish fens,
 Sighs the sad Genius of the coming storm,
 And up among the loose disjointed cliffs,
 And fractured mountains wild, the brawling brook

And cave, prefaceful, send a hollow moan,
Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear.

Then comes the Father of the tempest for
Wrapt in black glooms. First joyless rains, &
Drive thro' the mingling skies with vapour
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the
That grumbling wave below. The unsightly
Lies a brown deluge, as the low-bent clouds
Pour flood on flood, yet unexhausted still
Combine, and, deepening into night, shut u
The day's fair face. The wanderers of hea
Each to his home retire, save those that love
To take their pastime in the troubled air,
Or skimming flutter round the dimply pool.
The cattle from the untasted fields return,
And ask, with meaning low, their wonted
Or ruminate in the contiguous shade.
Thither the household feathery people crow
The crested cock, with all his female train,
Pensive, and dripping, while the cottage-hi
Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and taleful
Recounts his simple frolic: much he talks,
And much he laughs, nor reck the storm tha
Without, and rattles on his humble roof.

Wide o'er the brim, with many a torrent
And the mix'd ruin of its banks o'erspread,
At last the rous'd-up river pours along:
Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it come

From the rude mountain and the mossy wild,
 Tumbling thro' rocks abrupt, and sounding far,
 Then o'er the fanded valley floating spreads, 100
 Calm, sluggish, silent; till, again constrain'd
 Between two meeting hills, it bursts a way,
 Where rocks and woods o'erhang the turbid stream;
 There gathering triple force, rapid and deep,
 It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders thro'.

Nature! great parent! whose unceasing hand 106
 Rolls round the Seasons of the changeful year,
 How mighty, how majestic, are thy works!
 With what a pleasing dread they swell the soul!
 That sees astonish'd, and astonish'd sings. 110
 Ye too, ye Winds! that now begin to blow
 With boisterous sweep, I raise my voice to you.
 Where are your stores, ye powerful Beings! say,
 Where your aerial magazines reserv'd,
 To swell the brooding terrors of the storm? 115
 In what far-distant region of the sky,
 Hush'd in deep silence, sleep ye when 'tis calm?

When from the pallid sky the sun descends,
 With many a spot, that o'er his glaring orb
 Uncertain wanders, stain'd, red fiery streaks. 120
 Begin to flush around. The reeling clouds
 Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet
 Which master to obey: while rising slow,
 Blank, in the leaden-colour'd East, the moon
 Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. 125

Seen thro' the turbid fluctuating air,
The stars obtuse emit a shivered ray,
Or frequent seem to shoot athwart the gloom,
And long behind them trail the whitening bla
Snatch'd in short eddies plays the withered leaf
And on the flood the dancing feather floats.
With broadened nostrils, to the sky up-turn'd
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.
Even as the matron, at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread,
The wasted taper and the crackling flame
Foretell the blast. But chief the plummy race,
The tenants of the sky, its changes speak.
Retiring from the downs, where all day long
They pick'd their scanty fare, a blackening train
Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight
And seek the closing shelter of the grove,
Assiduous, in his bower, the wailing owl
Plies his sad song. The cormorant on high
Wheels from the deep, and screams along the lan
Loud shrieks the soaring hern: and with wild
The circling sea-fowl cleave the flaky clouds.
Ocean, unequal press'd, with broken tide
And blind commotion heaves, while from the
Ate into caverns by the restless wave,
And forest-rustling mountains, comes a voice
That, solemn sounding, bids the world prep
Then issues forth the storm with sudden burst,

And hurls the whole precipitated air
 Down in a torrent. On the passive main 155
 Descends th' ethereal force, and with strong gulf
 Turns from its bottom the discoloured deep.
 Thro' the black night, that sits immense around,
 Lash'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine
 Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn: 160
 Mean time the mountain-billows, to the clouds
 In dreadful tumult swell'd, surge above surge,
 Burst into chaos with tremendous roar,
 And anchored navies from their stations drive,
 Wild as the winds, across the howling waste 165
 Of mighty waters: now th' inflated wave
 Straining they scale, and now impetuous shoot
 Into the secret chambers of the deep,
 The wintry Baltic thundering o'er their head:
 Emerging thence again, before the breath 170
 Of full-exerted heaven they wing their course,
 And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
 Or shoal insidious, break not their career,
 And in loose fragments fling them floating round.

Nor less at land the loosened tempest reigns: 175
 The mountain thunders, and its sturdy sons
 Stoop to the bottom of the rocks they shade.
 Lone on the midnight steep, and all aghast,
 The dark way-faring stranger breathless toils,
 And, often falling, climbs against the blast. 180
 Low waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds

What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain,
Dash'd down and scattered by the tearing wind
Assiduous fury its gigantic limbs.

Thus struggling thro' the dissipated grove
The whirling tempest raves along the plain,
And on the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof,
Keen-fastening, shakes them to the solid base.
Sleep frightened flies, and round the rocking door
For entrance eager, howls the savage blast.
Then too, they say, thro' all the burthened air
Long groans are heard, shrill sounds, and distant
That, uttered by the demon of the night,
Warn the devoted wretch of woe and death.

Huge Up roar lords it wide. The clouds, come
With stars swift gliding, sweep along the sky.
All Nature reels: till Nature's King, who oft
Amid tempestuous darkness dwells alone,
And on the wings of the careering wind
Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm;
Then straight air, sea, and earth, are hush'd at once.

As yet 'tis midnight deep. The weary clouds
Slow-meeting, mingle into solid gloom.
Now while the drowsy world lies lost in sleep
Let me associate with the serious Night,
And Contemplation her sedate compeer;
Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,
And lay the meddling senses all aside.

Where now, ye lying Vanities of life!

Ye ever-tempting ever-cheating Train! 210

Where are you now? and what is your amount?

Vexation, disappointment, and remorse.

Sad, sickening thought! and yet deluded Man,

A scene of crude disjointed visions past,

And broken slumbers, rises still resolv'd, 215

With new-flush'd hopes, to run the giddy round.

Father of Light and Life! thou Good Supreme!

O teach me what is good! teach me Thyself!

Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,

From every low pursuit! and feed my soul 220

With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure;

Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss!

The keener tempests rise; and fuming dun

From all the livid East, or piercing North,

Thick clouds ascend, in whose capacious womb 225

A vapoury deluge lies, to snow congeal'd,

Heavy they roll their fleecy world along,

And the sky saddens with the gathered storm.

Thro' the hush'd air the whitening shower descends,

At first thin wavering, till at last the flakes 230

Fall broad, and wide, and fast, dimming the day

With a continual flow. The cherished fields

Put on their winter-robe of purest white:

'Tis brightness all, save where the new snow melts

Along the mazy current. Low the woods 235

Bow their hoar head; and, ere the languid sun

Faint from the West emits his evening rays,

Earth's universal face, deep hid, and chill,
Is one wild dazzling waste, that buries wide
The works of Man. Drooping the labourer-
Stands covered o'er with snow, and then dem-
The fruit of all his toil. The fowls of heaven
Tam'd by the cruel season, crowd around
The winnowing store, and claim the little boc
Which Providence assigns them. One alone,
The red-breast, sacred to the household gods,
Wisely regardful of th' embroiling sky,
In joyless fields and thorny thickets leaves
His shivering mates, and pays to trusted Man
His annual visit. Half-afraid, he first
Against the window beats, then, brisk, alights
On the warm hearth; then, hopping o'er the
Eyes all the smiling family askance,
And pecks, and starts, and wonders where he
Till more familiar grown, the table-crums
Attract his slender feet. The foodless wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants. The hare
Tho' timorous of heart, and hard beset
By death in various forms, dark snares, and do
And more unpitying men, the garden seeks,
Urg'd on by fearless Want. The bleating kind
Eye the bleak heaven, and next the glistening ea
With looks of dumb despair; then, sad disper
Dig for the withered herb thro' heaps of snow.
Now, Shepherds! to your helpless charge beki

Baffle the raging year, and fill their pennis 266
 With food at will; lodge them below the storm,
 And watch them strict; for from the bellowing East,
 In this dire season, oft' the whirlwind's wing
 Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains 270
 At one wide waft, and o'er the hapless flocks,
 Hid in the hollow of two neighbouring hills,
 The billowy tempest whelms, till, upward urg'd,
 The valley to a shining mountain swells.

Tipt with a wreath high-curling in the sky. 275

As thus the snows arise, and foul, and fierce,
 All Winter drives along the darkened air,
 In his own loop, revolving fields the swain
 Disaster'd stands, sees other hills ascend
 Of unknown joyless brow, and other scenes 280
 Of horrid prospect, flag the trackless plain;
 Nor finds the river, nor the forest, hid
 Beneath the formless wild; but wanders on
 From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
 Impatient flouncing thro' the drifted heaps, 285
 Stung with the thoughts of home; the thoughts of home
 Rush on his nerves, and call their vigour forth
 In many a vain attempt. How sinks his soul!
 What black despair, what horror, fills his heart!
 When for the dusky spot, which Fancy feign'd 290
 His tufted cottage rising thro' the snow,
 He meets the roughness of the middle waste,
 Far from the track and blest shade of Man,

While round him night resistless closes fast,
And every tempest, howling o'er his head, 295
Renders the savage wilderness more wild.
Then throng the busy shapes into his mind,
Of covered pits, unfathomably deep,
A dire descent! beyond the power of frost,
Of faithless bogs; of precipices huge, 300
Smooth'd up with snow; and, what is land, unknown,
What water of the still unfrozen spring,
In the loose marsh or solitary lake,
Where the fresh fountain from the bottom boils.
These check his fearful steps, and down he sinks 305
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death,
Mix'd with the tender anguish Nature shoots
Thro' the wrung bosom of the dying man,
His wife, his children, and his friends unseen. 310
In vain for him th' officious wife prepares
The fire fair-blazing, and the vestment warm;
In vain his little children, peeping out
Into the mingling storm, demand their fire
With tears of artless innocence. Alas! 315
Nor wife, nor children, more shall he behold,
Nor friends, nor sacred home. On every nerve
The deadly Winter seizes, shuts up sense,
And, o'er his inmost vitals creeping cold,
Lays him along the snows, a stiffened corse, 320
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast.

Ah ! little think the gay licentious proud,
 Whom pleasure, power, and affluence furround ;
 They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,
 And wanton, often cruel riot, waste ; 325
 Ah ! little think they, while they dance along,
 How many feel, this very moment, death,
 And all the sad variety of pain :
 How many sink in the devouring flood,
 Or more devouring flame ! how many bleed, 330
 By shameful variance betwixt man and man !
 How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms,
 Shut from the common air, and common use
 Of their own limbs ! how many drink the cup
 Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread 335
 Of misery ! sore pierc'd by wintry winds,
 How many shrink into the sordid hut
 Of cheerless Poverty ! how many shake
 With all the fiercer tortures of the mind,
 Unbounded passion, madness, guilt, remorse, 340
 Whence, tumbled headlong from the height of life,
 They furnish matter for the Tragic Muse !
 Even in the vale, where Wisdom loves to dwell,
 With Friendship, Peace, and Contemplation join'd,
 How many, rack'd with honest passions, droop 345
 In deep retir'd distress ! how many stand
 Around the deathbed of their dearest friends,
 And point the parting anguish ! Thought fond Man
 Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills

That one incessant struggle render life,
 One scene of toil, of suffering and of fate
 Vice in his high career would stand appall'd
 And heedless rambling Impulse learn to halt
 The conscious heart of Charity would war
 And her wide wish Benevolence dilate;
 The social tea would rise, the social sigh,
 And into clear perfection, gradual bliss;
 Refining still, the social passions work:

And here can I forget the generous band
 Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive
 Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
 Unpitied, and unheard, where Misery moans
 Where Sickness pines, where Thirst and Hunger
 And poor Misfortune feels the lash of Vice
 While in the land of Liberty, the land
 Whose every street and public meeting glows
 With open Freedom, little tyrants rag'd,
 Snatch'd the lean morsel from the starving;
 Tore from cold wintry limbs the tattered
 Even robb'd them of the last of comforts, from
 The free-born Briton to the dungeon chair
 Or, as the lust of cruelty prevail'd
 At pleasure mark'd him with inglorious scars
 And crush'd out lives, by secret barbarous
 That for their country would have toil'd or bled
 O great design! if executed well;

* The Jail Committee, in the year 1789

With patient care, and wisdom-tempered zeal.
 Ye sons of Mercy! yet resume the search,
 Drag forth the legal monsters into light,
 Wrench from their hands Oppression's iron rod, 384
 And bid the cruel feel the pains they give.
 Much still untouch'd remains; in this rank age,
 Much is the patriot's weeding hand requir'd.
 The toils of law (what dark insidious men
 Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth, 385
 And lengthen simple justice into trade),
 How glorious were the day that saw these broke!
 And every man within the reach of right.

By wintry famine rous'd, from all the tract
 Of horrid mountains which the shining Alps, 392
 And wavy Apennine, and Pyrenees,
 Branch out stupendous into distant lands,
 Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave!
 Burning for blood! bony, and ghastly, and grim!
 Assembling wolves in raging troops descend, 396
 And, pouring o'er the country, bear along,
 Keen as the north-wind sweeps the glossy snow.
 All is their prize. They fasten on the steed,
 Press him to earth, and pierce his mighty heart.
 Nor can the bull his awful front defend, 400
 Or shake the murdering savages away.
 Rapacious, at the mother's throat they fly,
 And tear the screaming infant from her breast.
 The Godlike face of Man avails him nought.

Even Beauty, force divine! at whose bright glance
The generous lion stands in softened gaze, 406
Here bleeds a hapless, undistinguish'd prey.

But if, appriz'd of the severe attack,
The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent,
On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate!) 410
The disappointed prowlers fall, and dig
The shrowded body from the grave, o'er which,
Mix'd with foul shades, and frighted ghosts, they howl.

Among those hilly regions, where embrac'd
In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell, 415
Oft', rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll.
From steep to steep, loudthundering, down they come,
A wintry waste in dire commotion all,
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains, 420
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night,
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd.

Now, all amid the rigours of the year,
In the wild depth of Winter, while without 425
The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat
Between the groaning forest and the shore
Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,
A rural, sheltered, solitary scene,
Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join 430
To cheer the gloom. There, studious, let me sit,
And hold high converse with the Mighty Dead;

of ancient time, as gods rever'd,
 ods beneficent, who blest mankind
 arts, with arms, and humaniz'd a world. 435
 'd at th' inspiring thought, I throw aside
 ong-liv'd volume, and, deep musing, hail
 sacred shades that slowly rising pass
 e my wondering eyes. First Socrates,
 , firmly good in a corrupted state, 440
 st the rage of tyrants single stood,
 cible! calm Reason's holy law,
 voice of God within th' attentive mind,
 ing, fearless, or in life or death;
 : moral teacher! wisest of mankind! 445
 : the next, who built his commonweal
 :quity's wide base; by tender laws
 ely people curbing, yet undamp'd,
 rving still that quick peculiar fire,
 nce in the laurel'd field of finer arts, 450
 of bold freedom, they unequall'd shone,
 pride of smiling Greece and human-kind.
 rgus then, who bow'd beneath the force
 ristest discipline, severely wise,
 uman passions. Following him, I see, 455
 Thermopylæ he glorious fell,
 firm devoted Chief*, who prov'd, by deeds,
 hardest lesson which the other taught.
 Aristides lifts his honest front,

* Leonidas.

Spotless of heart, to whom th' unflattering vo
 Of Freedom gave the noblest name of Just ;
 In pure majestic poverty rever'd ;
 Who, even his glory to his country's weal
 Submitting, swell'd a haughty Rival's * *fame*
 Rear'd by his care, of softer ray, appears
 Cimon, sweet-soul'd, whose genius, rising fl
 Shook off the load of young debauch ; abro
 The scourge of Persian pride, at home the fi
 Of every worth and every splendid art ;
 Modest, and simple, in the pomp of wealth.
 Then the last worthies of declining Greece,
 Late call'd to glory, in unequal times,
 Pensive, appear. The fair Corinthian boast,
 Timoleon, happy temper ! mild, and firm,
 Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled
 And, equal to the best, the Theban Pair †,
 Whose virtues, in heroic concord join'd,
 Their country rais'd to freedom, empire, sat
 He, too, with whom Athenian honour sunk
 And left a mass of sordid lees behind,
 Phocion the Good, in public life severe,
 To virtue still inexorably firm ;
 But when, beneath his low illustrious roof,
 Sweet Peace and happy Wisdom smooth'd his
 Not Friendship softer was, nor Love more kin
 And he, the last of old Lycurgus' sons,

* Themistocles.

† Pelopidas and Epaminon

The generous victim to that vain attempt
 To save a rotten state, Agis, who saw
 Even Sparta's self to servile avarice sunk.
 The two Achaian heroes close the train; 490
 Aratus, who a while relum'd the soul
 Of fondly-lingering Liberty in Greece,
 And he her darling, as her latest hope,
 The gallant Philopœmen, who to arms
 Turn'd the luxurious pomp he could not cure; 495
 Or toiling in his farm, a simple swain,
 Or, bold and skilful, thundering in the field.

Of rougher front, a mighty people come!
 A race of heroes! in those virtuous times
 Which knew no stain, save that with partial flame 500
 Their dearest country they too fondly lov'd.
 Her better founder first, the light of Rome,
 Numa, who softened her rapacious sons.
 Servius the King, who laid the solid base
 On which o'er earth the vast Republic spread. 505
 Then the great Consuls venerable rise.
 The public Father * who the private quell'd,
 As on the dread tribunal sternly sad.
 He whom his thankless country could not lose,
 Camillus, only vengeful to her foes. 510
 Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold;
 And Cincinnatus, awful from the plough.
 Thy willing victim †, Carthage, bursting loose

* Marcus Junius Brutus.

† Regulus.

From all that pleading Nature could oppose,
From a whole city's tears, by rigid Faith
Imperious call'd, and Honour's dire comma
Scipio, the gentle chief, humanely brave,
Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,
And, warm in youth, to the poetic shade
With Friendship and Philosophy retir'd,
Tully, whose powerful eloquence a while
Restrain'd the rapid fate of rushing Rome,
Unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme.
And thou, unhappy Brutus! kind of heart,
Whose steady arm, by awful Virtue urg'd,
Lifted the Roman steel against thy friend.
Thousands besides the tribute of a verse
Demand: but who can count the stars of Hea
Who sing their influence on this lower world

Behold who yonder comes! in sober state,
Fair, mild, and strong, as is a vernal sun—
'Tis Phœbus' self, or else the Mantuan Swain
Great Homer, too, appears, of daring wing,
Parent of song! and equal by his side
The British Muse; join'd hand in hand they
Darkling, full up the middle steep to fame.
Nor absent are those shades, whose skilful to
Pathetic drew th' impassion'd heart, and chan
Transported Athens with the moral scene;
Nor those who, tuneful, wak'd th' enchantir
First of your kind! society divine!

Still visit thus my nights, for you reserv'd,
 And mount my soaring soul to thoughts like yours.
 Silence, thou lonely power! the door be thine;
 See on the hallow'd hour that none intrude, 545
 Save a few chosen friends, who sometimes deign
 To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd,
 Learning digested well, exalted faith,
 Unstudy'd wit, and humour ever gay.
 Or from the Muses' hill will Pope descend, 550
 To raise the sacred hour, to bid it smile,
 And with the social spirit warm the heart?
 For tho' not sweeter his own Homer sings,
 Yet is his life the more endearing song.

Where art thou, Hammond! thou the darling pride,
 The friend and lover of the tuneful throng! 556
 Ah, why, dear Youth! in all the blooming prime
 Of vernal genius, wert thou disclosing fast
 Each active worth, each manly virtue lay,
 Why wert thou ravish'd from our hope so soon? 560
 What now avails that noble thirst of fame
 Which stung thy fervent breast? that treasure'd store
 Of knowledge; early gain'd? that eager zeal
 To serve thy country, glowing in the band
 Of youthful patriots, who sustain her name? 565
 What now, alas! that life-diffusing charm
 Of sprightly wit? that rapture for the Muse,
 That heart-of-friendship, and that soul of joy,
 Which bade, with softest light, thy virtues smile?

Ah ! only shew'd to check our fond pursuits,
And teach our humbled hopes that life is vain

Thus in some deep retirement would I pass
The winter-glooms, with friends of pliant soul
Or blithe, or solemn, as the theme inspir'd :
With them would search if Nature's boundless
Was call'd, late rising from the void of night,
Or sprung eternal from the eternal Mind,
Its life, its laws, its progress, and its end.
Hence larger prospects of the beauteous whole
Would, gradual, open on our opening minds
And each diffusive harmony unite
In full perfection to th' astonish'd eye.
Then would we try to scan the moral world,
Which, tho' to us it seems embroil'd, moves
In higher order, fitted and impell'd
By Wisdom's finest hand, and issuing all
In general good. The sage Historic Muse
Should next conduct us thro' the deeps of time
Shew us how empire grew, declin'd, and fell,
In scattered states ; what makes the nations smile
Improves their soil, and gives them double sun
And why they pine beneath the brightest skies
In Nature's richest lap. As thus we talk'd,
Our hearts would burn within us, would inhale
That portion of divinity, that ray
Of purest heaven, which lights the public soul

Of patriots and of heroes. But if doom'd,
 In powerless humble fortune, to repeat
 These ardent risings of the kindling soul,
 Then, even superior to ambition, we 660
 Would learn the private virtues; how to glide
 Thro' shades and plains, along the smoothest stream
 Of rural life; or, snatch'd away by hope,
 Thro' the dim spaces of futurity
 With earnest eye anticipate those scenes 665
 Of happiness and wonder, where the mind,
 In endless growth and infinite ascent,
 Rises from state to state, and world to world.
 But when with these the serious thought is soild,
 We, striving for relief, would play the shapes 670
 Of frolic Fancy, and incessant form
 Those rapid pictures, that assembled train
 Of fleet ideas, never join'd before,
 Whence lively Wit excites to gay surprisè,
 Or folly-painting Humour, grave himself, 675
 Calls Laughter forth, deep-shaking every nerve.

Mean time the village rouses up the fire,
 While well attested, and as well believ'd,
 Heard solemn, goes the goblin story round,
 Till superstitious horror creeps o'er all. 680
 Or, frequent in the founding hall, they wake
 The rural gambol. Rustic mirth goes round;
 The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart,
 Easily pleas'd; the long loud laugh, sincere;

The kifs, fnatch'd hafly from the fide-long maid, 6;
 On purpofe guardlefs, or pretending fleep;
 The leap, the flap, the haul; and, fhook to notes
 Of native mufic, the refpondent dance.

Thus jocund fleets with them the Winter-night.

The city fwarms intenfè. The public haunt, 63
 Full of each theme, and warm with mixt difcourf
 Hems indiftinét. The fons of Riot flow
 Down the loofe fteam of falfe enchanted joy
 To fwift deftruétion. On the rankled foul
 The gaming-fury falls; and in one gulf 6;
 Of total ruin, honour, virtue, peace,
 Friends, families, and fortune, headlong fink.
 Up fprings the dance along the lighted dome,
 Mix'd, and evol'd, a thoufand fprightly ways.
 The glittering court effufes every pomp; 64
 The circle deepens: beam'd from gaudy robes,
 Tapers, and fparkling gems, and radiant eyes,
 A foft effulgence o'er the palace waves;
 While, a gay infect in his fummer-fhine,
 The fop, light-fluttering, fpreads his mealy wings. 6;

Dread o'er the fcene the ghofl of Hamlet stalks
 Othello rages; poor Monimia mourns;
 And Belvidera pours her foul in love.
 Terror alarms the breafl; the comely tear
 Steals o'er the cheek: or elfe the Comic Mufe 6;
 Holds to the world a picture of itfelf,
 And raifes, fly, the fair impartial laugh.

Sometimes she lifts her strain, and paints the scenes
 Of beauteous life; whate'er can deck mankind,
 Or charm the heart, in generous Bevil* shew'd. 655

O thou! whose wisdom, solid yet refin'd,
 Whose patriot-virtues, and consummate skill
 To touch the finer springs that move the world,
 Join'd to whate'er the Graces can bestow,
 And all Apollo's animating fire, 660
 Give thee, with pleasing dignity, to shine
 At once the guardian, ornament, and joy,
 Of polish'd life, permit the rural Muse,
 O Chesterfield! to grace with thee her song!
 Ere to the shades again she humbly flies, 665
 Indulge her fond ambition, in thy train
 (For every Muse has in thy train a place),
 To mark thy various full-accomplish'd mind;
 To mark that spirit which, with British scorn,
 Rejects th' allurements of corrupted power; 670
 That elegant politeness which excels,
 Even in the judgment of presumptuous France,
 The boasted manners of her shining court;
 That wit, the vivid energy of sense,
 The truth of Nature, which, with Attic point, 675
 And kind well-temper'd satire, smoothly keen,
 Steals thro' the soul, and without pain corrects:
 Or, rising thence with yet a brighter flame,

* A character in the *Conscious Lovers*, written by Sir Richard Steele.

O let me hail thee on some glorious day,
 When to the listening Senate, ardent, crowd, 680.
 Britannia's sons to hear her pleaded cause.
 Then dress'd by thee, more amiably fair,
 Truth the soft-robe of mild Persuasion wears;
 Thou to assenting Reason giv'st again
 Her own enlighten'd thoughts; call'd from the heart,
 Th'obedient Passions on thy voice attend; 686.
 And even reluctant Party feels a while
 Thy gracious power, as thro' the varied maze
 Of eloquence, now smooth, now quick, now strong,
 Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood, 692.
 To thy lov'd haunt return, my happy Muse;
 For now, behold, the joyous Winter-days,
 Frosty, succeed, and thro' the blue serene,
 For fight too fine, th' ethereal nitre flies,
 Killing infectious damps, and the spent air 698
 Storing afresh with elemental life.
 Close crowds the shining atmosphere, and binds
 Our strengthened bodies in its cold embrace,
 Constringent; feeds, and animates our blood;
 Refines our spirits, thro' the new-strung nerves 704
 In swifter sallies darting to the brain.
 Where sits the Soul, intense, collected, cool,
 Bright as the skies, and as the season keen.
 All Nature feels the renovating force
 Of Winter, only to the thoughtless eye 710
 In ruin seen. The frost-concocted glebe

Draws in abundant vegetable soul,
 And gathers vigour for the coming year.
 A stronger glow sits on the lively cheek
 Of ruddy Fire; and luculent along 719
 The purer rivers flow; their fullen deeps,
 Transparent, open to the shepherd's gaze,
 And murmur hoarser at the fixing frost.

What art thou, Frost! and whence are thy keen stores
 Deriv'd, thou secret, all-invading Power, 715
 Whom even th' illusive fluid cannot fly?

Is not thy potent energy, unseen,
 Myriads of little salts, or hook'd, or shap'd
 Like double wedges, and diffus'd immense
 Thro' water, earth, and ether? hence at eve, 720

Steam'd eager from the red horizon round,
 With the fierce rage of Winter deep suffus'd,
 An icy gale, oft' shifting, o'er the pool

Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career
 Arrests the bickering stream. The loosened ice, 725

Let down the flood, and half dissolv'd by day,

Ruffles no more, but to the sedgy bank

Fast grows, or gathers round the pointed stone,

A crystal pavement, by the breath of heaven

Cemented firm, till, seiz'd from shore to shore, 730

The whole imprison'd river grows below.

Loud rings the frozen earth, and hard reflects

A double noise, while, at his evening watch,

The village-dog deters the nightly thief:

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The heifer lows; the distant water-fall 735
 Swells in the breeze; and, with the hasty tread
 Of traveller, the hollow-sounding plain
 Shakes from afar. The full ethereal round,
 Infinite worlds disclosing to the view,
 Shines out intensely keen; and, all one cope 740
 Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole,
 From pole to pole the rigid influence falls
 Thro' the still night, incessant, heavy, strong,
 And seizes Nature fast. It freezes on,
 Till Morn, late-rising o'er the drooping world, 745
 Lifts her pale eye unjoyous. Then appears
 The various labour of the silent Night;
 Prone from the dripping eave and dumb cascade,
 Whose idle torrents only seem to roar,
 The pendent icicle; the frost-work fair, 750
 Where transient hues and fancy'd figures rise;
 Wide-spouted o'er the hill the frozen brook,
 A livid tract, cold gleaming on the morn;
 The forest bent beneath the plummy wave,
 And by the frost refin'd the whiter snow, 755
 Incrusted hard, and sounding to the tread
 Of early shepherd, as he pensive seeks
 His pining flock, or from the mountain top,
 Pleas'd with the slippery surface, swift descends.
 On blithsome frolics bent, the youthful swains, 760
 While every work of Man is laid at rest,
 Fond o'er the river crowd, in various sport

And revelry dissolv'd; where mixing glad,
 Happiest of all the train! the raptur'd boy
 Lashes the whirling top. Or, where the Rhine 765
 Branch'd out in many a long canal extends,
 From every province swarming, void of care,
 Batavia rushes forth, and as they sweep,
 On founding skates, a thousand different ways,
 In circling poise, swift as the winds, along, 770
 The then gay land is maddened all to joy.
 Nor less the northern courts, wide o'er the snow,
 Pour a new pomp. Eager, on rapid sleds,
 Their vigorous youth, in bold contention, wheel
 The long-resounding course. Mean time, to raise 775
 The manly strife, with highly-blooming charms,
 Flush'd by the season, Scandinavia's dames,
 Or Russia's buxom daughters, glow around.

Pure, quick, and sportful, is the wholesome day,
 But soon claps'd. The horizontal sun, 780
 Broad o'er the South, hangs at his utmost noon,
 And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff:
 His azure gloss the mountain still maintains,
 Nor feels the feeble touch. Perhaps the vale
 Relents a while to the reflected ray; 785
 Or from the forest falls the clustered snow,
 Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam
 Gay-twinkle as they scatter. Thick around
 Thunders the sport of those who, with the gun,
 And dog impatient bounding at the shot, 79

Worse than the season desolate the fields,
And, adding to the ruins of the year,
Distress the footed or the feathered game.

But what is this? Our infant Winter sinks,
Divested of his grandeur, should our eye 795
Astonish'd shoot into the Frigid zone,
Where, for relentless months, continual Night
Holds o'er the glittering waste her starry reign.

There, thro' the prison of unbounded wilds,
Barr'd by the hand of Nature from escape, 800
Wide roams the Russian exile. Nought around
Strikes his sad eye, but deserts lost in snow,
And heavy-loaded groves, and solid floods,
That stretch, athwart the solitary vast,
Their icy horrors to the frozen main, 805
And cheerless towns far-distant, never blest'd,
Save when its annual course the caravan
Bends to the golden coast of rich Cathay*,
With news of human-kind: yet there life glows;
Yet, cherish'd there, beneath the shining waste, 810
The furry nations harbour: tipt with jet
Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press,
Sables of glossy black; and dark-embrown'd,
Or beauteous freakt with many a mingled hue,
Thousands besides, the costly pride of courts. 815
There, warm together press'd, the trooping deer
Sleep on the new-fall'n snows; and, scarce his head

* The old name for China.

Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk
 Lies slumb'ring, fullen, in the white abyfs.
 The ruthless hunter wants nor dogs nor toils, 820
 Nor with the dread of sounding bows he drives
 The fearful flying race; with ponderous clubs,
 As weak against the mountain-heaps they push
 Their beating breast in vain, and piteous bray,
 He lays them quivering on th' ensanguin'd snows, 825
 And with loud shouts rejoicing bears them home.
 There thro' the piny forest half-absorpt,
 Rough tenant of these shades, the shapeless bear,
 With dangling ice all horrid, stalks forlorn;
 Slow-pac'd, and slower as the storms increase, 830
 He makes his bed beneath th' inclement drift,
 And, with stern patience, scorning weak complaint,
 Hardens his heart against assailing want.

Wide o'er the spacious regions of the North,
 That see Boötes urge his trady wain, 835
 A boisterous race, by frosty Caurus * pierc'd,
 Who little pleasure know, and fear no pain,
 Prolific swarm. They once relum'd the flame
 Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery funk,
 Drove martial horde on horde †, with dreadful sweep
 Resistless rushing o'er th' enfeebl'd South, 841
 And gave the vanquish'd world another form.
 Not such the sons of Lapland; wisely they

* The North-west wind.

† The wandering Scythian clans.

Despise th' insensate barbarous trade of war;
They ask no more than simple Nature gives; 8
They love their mountains and enjoy their storm
No false desires, no pride-created wants,
Disturb the peaceful current of their time;
And thro' the restless ever-tortur'd maze
Of pleasure, or ambition, bid it rage. 8
Their rein-deer form their riches: these their tent
Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth
Supply, their wholesome fare, and cheerful cup
Obedient at their call the docile tribe
Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift
O'er hill and dale, heap'd into one expanse
Of marbled snow, as far as eye can sweep,
With a blue crust of ice unbounded glazed.
By dancing meteors then, that ceaseless shake
A waving blaze refracted o'er the heavens,
And vivid moons, and stars that keener play
With doubled lustre from the glossy waste,
Even in the depth of Polar Night, they find
A wondrous day; enough to light the chase,
Or guide their darting steps to Finland fairs.
Wish'd Spring returns, and from the hazy South
While dim Aurora slowly moves before,
The welcome sun, just verging up at first,
By small degrees extends the swelling curve,
Till seen at last for gay rejoicing months,
Still round and round his spiral course he winds

And as he nearly dips his flaming orb,
 Wheels up again, and reascends the sky.
 In that glad season from the lakes and floods
 Where pure Niemi's* fairy-mountains rise, 875
 And fring'd with roses, Tenglio† rolls his stream,
 They draw the copious fry. With these, at eve,
 They, cheerful-loaded, to their tents repair,
 Where, all day long in useful cares employ'd,
 Their kind unblemish'd wives the fire prepare. 880
 Thrice happy race! by poverty secur'd
 From legal plunder and rapacious power;
 In whom fell Interest never yet has sown
 The seeds of vice; whose spotless swains ne'er knew
 Injurious deed, nor, blasted by the breath 885
 Of faithless Love, their blooming daughters woe.

Still pressing on beyond Tornæa's lake,
 And Hecla flaming thro' a waste of snow,
 And farthest Greenland, to the Pole itself,
 Where, failing gradual, life at length goes out, 890
 The Muse expands her solitary flight,

* M. de Maupertuis, in his book on the figure of the earth, after having described the beautiful lake and mountain of Niemi in Lapland, says,—“From this height we had opportunity several times to see those vapours rise from the lake which the people of the country call Haltios, and which they deem to be the guardian spirits of the mountains. We had been frightened with stories of bears that haunted this place, but saw none. It seemed rather a place of resort for Fairies and Genii than bears.”

† The same author observes,—“I was surprised to see, upon the banks of this river (the Tenglio), roses of as lively a red as any that are in our gardens.”

And, hovering o'er the wild stupendous scene,
Beholds new seas beneath another sky *.
Thron'd in his palace of cerulean ice,
Here Winter holds his unrejoicing court, 895
And thro' his airy hall the loud misrule
Of driving Tempest is for ever heard :
Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath,
Here arms his winds with all-subduing frost,
Moulds his fierce hail, and treasures up his snows, 900
With which he now oppresses half the globe.

Thence winding eastward to the Tartar's coast,
She sweeps the howling margin of the main,
Where undissolving, from the first of time,
Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky, 905
And icy mountains, high on mountains piled,
Seem to the shivering sailor from afar,
Shapeless and white, an atmosphere of clouds.
Projected huge and horrid o'er the surge,
Alps frown on Alps, or rushing hideous down, 910
As if old Chaos was again return'd,
Wide-rend the deep, and shake the solid pole.
Ocean itself no longer can resist
The binding fury, but in all its rage
Of tempest taken by the boundless frost, 915
Is many a fathom to the bottom chain'd,
And bid to roar no more : a bleak expanse,
Shagg'd o'er with wavy rocks, cheerless, and void

* The other hemisphere.

Of every life, that from the dreary months
 Flies conscious southward. Miserable they 920
 Who, here entangled in the gathering ice,
 Take their last look of the descending sun !
 While, full of death, and fierce with tenfold frost,
 The long, long night, incumbent o'er their heads,
 Falls horrible. Such was the Briton's fate *, 925
 As with first prow (what have not Britons dar'd !)
 He for the passage sought, attempted since
 So much in vain, and seeming to be shut
 By jealous Nature with eternal bars.
 In these fell regions, in Arzina caught, 930
 And to the stony deep his idle ship
 Immediate seal'd, he with his hapless crew,
 Each full exerted at his several task,
 Froze into statues ; to the cordage glu'd
 The sailor, and the pilot to the helm. 935
 Hard by these shores, where scarce his freezing stream
 Rolls the wild Oby, live the last of men ;
 And, half-enlivened by the distant sun,
 That rears and ripens man, as well as plants,
 Here human nature wears its rudest form. 940
 Deep from the piercing season sunk in caves,
 Here by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,
 They waste the tedious gloom. Immers'd in furs
 Doze the gross race : nor sprightly jest, nor song,

* Sir Hugh Willoughby, sent by Queen Elizabeth to discover
 the North-east passage.

Nor tenderneſs they know, nor aught of life 945
 Beyond the kindred bears that ſtalk without,
 Till Morn, at length, her roſes drooping all,
 Sheds a long twilight brightening o'er their fields,
 And calls the quivered ſavage to the chaſe.

What cannot active government perform, 950
 New-moulding Man? Wide-ſtretching from theſe
 A people ſavage from remotest time, [ſtores,
 A huge neglected empire, one vaſt Mind,
 By Heaven inſpir'd, from Gothic darkneſs call'd,
 Immortal Peter! firſt of Monarchs! he 955
 His ſtubborn country tam'd, her rocks, her fens,
 Her floods, her ſeas, her ill-submitting ſons;
 And while the fierce Barbarian he ſubdu'd,
 To more exalted ſoul he rais'd the Man,
 Ye Shades of ancient heroes! ye who toil'd 960
 Thro' long ſucceſſive ages to build up
 A labouring plan of ſtate, behold at once
 The wonder done! behold the matchleſs prince!
 Who left his native throne, where reign'd, till then,
 A mighty ſhadow of unreal power; 965
 Who greatly ſpurn'd the ſlothful pomp of courts,
 And roaming every land, in every port
 His ſceptre laid aſide, with glorious hand
 Unweary'd plying the mechanic tool,
 Gather'd the ſeeds of trade, of uſeful arts, 970
 Of civil wiſdom, and of martial ſkill,
 Charg'd with the ſtores of Europe home he goes!

en cities rise amid th' illumin'd waste ;
 er joyless deserts smiles the rural reign ;
 r-distant flood to flood is social join'd ; 975
 ' astonish'd Euxine hears the Baltic roar ;
 ous navies ride on seas that never foam'd
 ith daring keel before, and armies stretch
 ch way their dazzling files, repressing here
 ie frantic Alexander of the North, 980
 nd awing there stern Othman's shrinking sons.
 oth flies the land, and Ignorance and Vice,
 f old dishonour proud : it glows around,
 ight by the Royal Hand that rous'd the whole,
 ne scene of arts, of arms, of rising trade ; 985
 or what his wisdom plann'd, and power enforc'd,
 ore potent still, his great example shew'd.
 Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunted point,
 ow hollow-blustering from the South. Subdu'd,
 re frost resolves into a trickling thaw. 990
 otted the mountains shine, loose fleet descends,
 nd floods the country round. The rivers swell,
 f bonds impatient. Sudden from the hills,
 'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,
 thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once, 995
 nd, where they rush, the wide-resounding-plain
 left one slimy waste. Those sullen seas,
 hat wash'd th' ungenial Pole, will rest no more
 neath the shackles of the mighty North,
 at, rousing all their waves, resistless heave. 1000

And hark! the lengthening roar continuous runs
Athwart the rifted deep; at once it bursts,
And piles a thousand mountains to the clouds,
Ill fares the bark with trembling wretches charg'd,
That, tofs'd amid the floating fragments, moors 1005
Beneath the shelter of an icy isle,
While night o'erwhelms the sea, and horror looks
More horrible. Can human force endure
The assembled mischiefs that besiege them round?
Heart-gnawing hunger, fainting weariness, 1010
The roar of winds and waves, the crush of ice,
Now ceasing, now renew'd with louder rage,
And in dire echoes bellowing round the main,
More to embroil the deep, leviathan
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport, 1015
Tempest the loosened brine, while thro' the gloom,
Far from the bleak inhospitable shore,
Loading the winds, is heard the hungry howl
Of famish'd monsters, there awaiting wrecks.
Yet Providence, that ever-waking Eye, 1020
Looks down with pity on the feeble toil
Of mortals lost to hope, and lights them safe
Thro' all this dreary labyrinth of Fate.

'Tis done! dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year. 1025
How dead the vegetable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
His desolate domain. Behold, fond Man!

See here thy pictur'd life ; pals some few years,
 Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent strength,
 Thy sober Autumn fading into age, 1031
 And pale concluding Winter comes at last,
 And shuts the scene. Ah ! whither now are fled
 Those dreams of greatness ? those unsolid hopes
 Of happiness ? those longings after fame ? 1035
 Those restless cares ? those busy bustling days ?
 Those gay-spent, festive nights ? those veering thoughts,
 Lost between good and ill, that shar'd thy life ?
 All now are vanish'd ! Virtue sole survives,
 Immortal never-failing friend of Man, 1040
 His guide to happiness on high. And see !
 'Tis come, the glorious Morn ! the second birth
 Of heaven and earth ! awakening Nature hears
 The new-creating Word, and starts to life,
 In every heightened form, from pain and death 1045
 For ever free. The great eternal scheme,
 Involving all, and in a perfect whole
 Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,
 To Reason's eye refin'd clears up apace.
 Ye vainly Wise ! ye blind Presumptuous ! now, 1050
 Confounded in the dust, adore that Power
 And Wisdom oft' arraign'd ; see now the cause
 Why unassuming Worth in secret liv'd,
 And dy'd neglected ; why the good man's share
 In life was gall and bitterness of soul ; 1055
 Why the lone widow and her orphans pin'd

In starving solitude ; while Luxury,
In palaces, lay straining her low thought,
To form unreal wants ; why heaven-born Truth
And Moderation fair, wore the red marks
Of Superstition's scourge ; why licens'd Pain,
That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe,
Imbitter'd all our bliss. Ye Good distressed !
Ye noble Few ! who here unbending stand
Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up a while,
And what your bounded view, which only saw
A little part, deem'd evil, is no more :
The storms of Wintry Time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded Spring encircle all.

A H Y M N.

THESSE, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.
Wide flush the fields; the softening air is balm; 5
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
And every sense, and every heart, is joy.
Then comes Thy glory in the Summer months,
With light and heat refulgent. Then Thy sun
Shoots full perfection thro' the swelling year; 10
And oft' Thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks;
And oft' at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,
By brooks and groves, in hollow-whispering gales,
Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin'd,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives. 15
In Winter awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around Thee thrown! tempest o'er tempest roll! !
Majestic darkness! on the whirlwind's wing,
Riding sublime, Thou bidst the world adore,
And humblest Nature with thy northern blast. 20
Mysterious round! what skill, what force divine,
Deep felt, in these appear! a simple train,
Yet so delightful mix'd with such kind art,
Such beauty and beneficence combin'd,

Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening into shade,
And all so forming an harmonious whole,
That as they still succeed they ravish still.
But wandering oft', with brute unconscious gaze,
Man marks not Thee, marks not the mighty hand
That, ever-busy, wheels the silent spheres,
Works in the secret deep, shoots, steaming, then
The fair profusion that o'erspreads the Spring!
Flings from the sun direct the flaming day,
Feeds every creature, hurls the tempest forth,
And, as on earth this grateful change revolves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.

Nature, attend! join every living soul
Beneath the spacious temple of the sky,
In adoration join, and, ardent, raise
One general song! To Him, ye vocal Gales!
Breathe soft, whose Spirit in your freshness breathes
Oh talk of him in solitary glooms!
Where, o'er the rock, the scarcely waving pine
Fills the brown shade with a religious awe.
And Ye! whose bolder note is heard afar,
Who shake th' astonish'd world, lift high to heav'n
Th' impetuous song, and say from whom you raise
His praise, ye Brooks! attune, ye trembling Rills
And let me catch it as I muse along.
Ye headlong Torrents! rapid and profound;
Ye softer Floods! that lead the humid maze
Along the vail: and thou, majestic Main!

A secret world of wonders in thyself,
 Sound His stupendous praise, whose greater voice
 Or bids you roar, or bids your roarings fall. 55
 Soft roll your incense, herbs, and fruits, and flowers,
 In mingled clouds, to Him, whose sun exalts,
 Whose breath perfumes you; and whose pencil paints
 Ye Forests! bend; ye Harvests! wave to Him;
 Breathe your Rill song into the reaper's heart, 60
 As home he goes beneath the joyous moon,
 Ye that keep watch in heaven! as earth asleep
 Unconscious lies; effuse your mildest beams,
 Ye Constellations! while your angels strike,
 Amid the-spangled sky, the silver lyre. 65
 Great Source of day! best image here below
 Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,
 From world to world, the vital ocean round,
 On Nature write, with every beam, his praise.
 The thunder rolls: be hush'd the prostrate World, 70
 While cloud to cloud returns the solemn hymn.
 Bleat out afresh, ye Hills! ye mossy Rocks!
 Retain the sound: the broad responsive low,
 Ye Vallies! raise, for the Great Shepherd reigns,
 And his unsuffering kingdom yet will come. 75
 Ye Woodlands all! awake; a boundless song
 Burst from the groves; and when the restless day,
 Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep,
 Sweetest of birds! sweet Philomela! charm

The listening shades, and teach the night His praise. 80
Ye, chief, for whom the whole creation smiles,
At once the head, the heart, and tongue of all,
Crown the great hymn. In swarming cities vast,
Assembled Men! to the deep organ join.
The long-responding voice, oft' breaking clear, 85
At solemn pauses, thro' the swelling base,
And as each mingling flame increases each,
In one united ardour rise to heaven.
Or if you rather chuse the rural shade,
And find a fane in every sacred grove, 90
There let the shepherd's flute, the virgin's lay,
'The prompting seraph, and the poet's lyre,
Still sing the God of Seasons as they roll.
For me, when I forget the darling theme,
Whether the blossom blows, the Summer-ray 95
Rustles the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams,
Or Winter rises in the blackening East,
Be my tongue mute, may Fancy paint no more,
And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat!
Should Fate command me to the farthest verge 100
Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
Flames on th' Atlantic isles, 'tis nought to me;
Since God is ever present, ever felt, 105
In the void waste as in the city full!

where he vital breathes there must be joy.
When at last the solemn hour shall come,
When my mystic flight to future worlds,
I will obey; there with new powers 110
I will wonders sing. I cannot go
Where Universal Love not smiles around,
Where all yon' orbs, and all their sons,
Where seeming evil still educing good,
I enter thence again, and better still, 115
I see its progression. But I lose
In Him, in Light Ineffable;
And then, expressive Silence! muse His praise.

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END OF VOLUME FIRST

BELL'S EDITOR.
 The POETS of GREAT BRITAIN.
 COMPLETE FROM
 CHAUCER to CHURCHILL.



THOMSON VOLPMEU.

*There was her standing bottom to the Oyle;
 Lady! thou'dst have twifles, you'd have a true robe.*

ROMAN, 1700. 2. 27.

at Bell near Easter Exchange Street London Sept. 1777

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COMPLETE FROM
CHAUCEER TO EVERARD.



THIRTIETH VOLUME II.
Benevolence her dwelling takes in the Isle;
Loose she'd her tresses, and her arms outstretches.



THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
JAMES THOMSON.

WITH HIS LAST
CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
WITH THE LIFE OF THE AUTHOR.

FROM THE ROYAL QUARTO EDITION OF 1762.

He wants no advocate his cause to plead;
You will yourselves be patrons of the dead.
No party his benevolence confin'd,
No sect—alike it flow'd to all mankind.—
Such was the Man—the Poet well you know:
Oft' has he touch'd your hearts with tender woe:—
For his chaste Muse employ'd her heav'n-taught lyre,
None but the noblest passions to inspire:
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot.—
PROL. TO CORIOL.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY *W. & A.* AND *Cochman*, MOORFIELDS.

Anno 1787.



THE
POETICAL WORKS
OF
JAMES THOMSON.
VOL. II.

CONTAINING HIS

RITANNIA,		ODES,
LIBERTY,		SONGS,
ASTLE OF INDOLENCE,		HYMN ON SOLITUDE.

Ec. Ec. Ec.

These, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.—
Then comes thy glory in the Summer months,
With light and heat refulgent.—
Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin'd,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In Winter awful Thou! with clouds and storms
Around Thee thrown! *semper o'er semper roll'd!* &c.
HYMN.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY *W. and C. Goughman*, MOOREFIELD.

Anno 1787.



BRITANNIA.

A POEM.

—Et tantas audetis tollere moles?

Quos ego—sed motos præstat componere fluctus.

Post mihi non simili poena commissa locutis.

Maturas fugam, regiſque hæc dicite veſtro :

Non illi imperium pelagi, ſævumque iridentem,

Sed mihi ſorte datum.—

Virg.

As on the ſea-beat ſhore Britannia ſat,
Of her degenerate ſons the faded fame
Deep in her anxious heart revolving ſad,
Bare was her throbbing boſom to the gale,
That hoarſe and hollow from the bleak ſurge blew ; 5
Looſe flow'd her trefſes, rent her azure robe.
Hung o'er the deep, from her maſteſtic brow
She tore the laurel, and ſhe tore the bay ;
Nor ceaſ'd the copious grief to bathe her cheek,
Nor ceaſ'd her ſobs to murmur to the main. 10
Peace diſcontented nigh, departing, ſtretch'd
Her dove-like wing ; and War, tho' greatly rous'd,
Yet mourns his fetter'd hands ; while thus the Queen
Of Nations ſpoke, and what ſhe ſaid the Muſe
Recorded, faithful, in unbidden verſe. 15

Even not yon' ſail, that from the ſky-mixt wave
Dawns on the ſight, and waſts the Royal youth *,
A freight of future glory, to my ſhore ;

* Frederick Prince of Wales, then lately arriv'd.

A iiij

Even not the flattering view of golden days,
 And rising periods yet of bright renown, 20
 Beneath the Parents, and their endless line
 Thro' late revolving time, can sooth my rage,
 While, unchastis'd, the insulting Spaniard dares
 Infest the trading flood, full of vain war
 Despise my navies, and my merchants seize, 25
 As, trusting to false peace, they fearless roam
 The world of waters wild, made by the toil
 And liberal blood of glorious ages mine;
 Nor bursts my sleeping thunder on their head.
 Whence this unwonted patience? this weak doubt? 30
 This tame beseeching of rejected peace?
 This meek forbearance? this unnative fear,
 To generous Britons never known before?
 And sail'd my fleets for this, on Indian tides
 To float, unactive, with the veering winds? 35
 The mockery of war! while hot Disease,
 And Sloth distemper'd, swept off burning crowds
 For action ardent, and, amid the deep,
 Inglorious sunk them in a wat'ry grave.
 There now they lie beneath the rolling flood, 40
 Far from their friends, and country unaveng'd,
 And back the drooping war-ship comes again,
 Dispirited, and thin, her sons agham'd
 Thus idly to review their native shore,
 With not one glory sparkling in their eye, 45
One triumph on their tongue. A passenger

The violated merchant comes along,
 That far sought wealth, for which the noxious gale
 He drew, and swate beneath Equator suns,
 By lawless force detain'd; a force that soon 50
 Would melt away, and every spoil resign,
 Were once the British Lion heard to roar.
 Whence is it that the proud Iberian thus,
 In their own well-asserted element,
 Dares rouse to wrath the masters of the main? 55
 Who told him that the big incumbent war
 Would not, ere this, have roll'd his trembling ports
 In smoky ruin? and his guilty stores,
 Won by the ravage of a butcher'd world,
 Yet unaton'd, sunk in the swallowing deep, 60
 Or led the glittering prize into the Thames?
 There was a time (oh let my languid fons
 Resume their spirit at the rousing thought!)
 When all the pride of Spain, in one dread fleet,
 Swell'd o'er the lab'ring surge, like a whole heaven 65
 Of clouds, wide roll'd before the boundless breeze.
 Gaily the splendid armament along
 Exultant plough'd, reflecting a red gleam,
 As sunk the sun o'er all the flaming Vast;
 Tall, gorgeous, and elate, drunk with the dream 70
 Of easy conquest; while their bloated War,
 Stretch'd out from sky to sky, the gathered force
 Of ages held in its capacious womb:
 But soon, regardless of the cumbrous pomp,

My dauntless Britons came, a gloomy Few ! 75
 With tempest black the goodly scene deform'd,
 And laid their glory waste. The bolts of Fate
 Resistless thundered thro' their yielding sides ;
 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame ;
 And, seiz'd in horrid grasp, or shatter'd wide 80
 Amid the mighty waters, deep they sunk.
 Then, too, from every promontory chill,
 Rank fen, and cavern, where the wild wave works,
 I swept confederate winds, and swell'd a storm.
 Round the glad isle, snatch'd by the vengeful blast, 85
 The scattered remnants drove ; on the blind shelve
 And pointed rock, that marks th' indented shore,
 Relentless dash'd, where loud the northern main
 Howls thro' the fractur'd Caledonian isles.

Such were the dawns of my wat'ry reign ; 90
 But since how vast it grew, how absolute,
 Even in those troubled times, when dreadful Blake
 Aw'd angry nations with the British name,
 Let every humbled state, let Europe say,
 Sustain'd and balanc'd by my naval arm. 95
 Ah ! what must those immortal spirits think
 Of your poor shifts ? those, for their country's good,
 Who fac'd the blackest danger, knew no fear,
 No mean submission, but commanded peace ?
 Ah ! how with indignation must they burn ? 100
 (*If aught but joy can touch ethereal breasts*)
With shame, with grief, to see their feeble sons

Shrink from that empire o'er the conquer'd seas
 For which their wisdom plann'd, their councils glow'd
 And their veins bled, thro' many a toiling age, 104

Oh! first of human blessings, and supreme,
 Fair Peace! how lovely, how delightful thou!
 By whose wide tie the kindred sons of men
 Like brothers live, in amity combin'd,
 And unsuspicious faith; while honest Toil 110

Gives every joy, and to those joys a right,
 Which idle barbarous Rapine but usurps.
 Pure is thy reign, when, unaccurs'd by blood,
 Nought save the sweetness of indulgent showers,
 Trickling, distils into the vernal glebe; 115

Instead of mangled carcases, sad-seen,
 When the blithe sheaves lie scattered o'er the field;
 When only shining shares, the crooked knife,
 And hooks, imprint the vegetable wound;
 When the land blushes with the rose alone, 120
 The falling fruitage and the bleeding vine.

Oh, Peace! thou source and soul of social life,
 Beneath whose calm inspiring influence
 Hence his views enlarges, Art refines,
 And swelling Commerce opens all her ports: 125

It be the man divine who gives us thee!
 Who bids the Trumpet hush his horrid clang,
 Who blows the giddy nations into rage;
 Who sheaths the murderous blade; the deadly gun
 The well-pil'd armoury returns! 130

And, every vigour from the work of death
 To grateful industry converting, makes
 The country flourish, and the city smile.
 Unviolated, him the virgin sings,
 And him the smiling mother to her train : 135
 Of him the shepherd, in the peaceful dale,
 Chaunts; and, the treasures of his labour sure,
 The husbandman of him, as at the plough
 Or team he toils. With him the sailor sooths,
 Beneath the trembling moon, the midnight wave; 140
 And the full city, warm, from street to street,
 And shop to shop, responsive, rings of him.
 Nor joys one land alone; his praise extends
 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day;
 Far as the breeze can bear the gifts of Peace, 145
 Till all the happy nations catch the song.

What would not, Peace! the patriot bear for thee?
 What painful patience? what incessant care?
 What mixt anxiety? what sleepless toil?
 Even from the rash, protected, what reproach? 150
 For he thy value knows, thy friendship, he;
 To human nature: but the better thou,
 The richer of delight, sometimes the more
 Inevitable War; when ruffian Force
 Awakes the fury of an injur'd state, 155
 Even the good patient man, whom Reason rules,
 Rous'd by bold insult, and injurious rage,
 With sharp and sudden check th' astonish'd sons

Of Violence confounds, firm as his cause
 His bolder heart; in awful justice clad, 160
 His eyes effulging a peculiar fire;
 And as he charges thro' the prostrate war,
 His keen arm teaches faithless men no more
 To dare the sacred vengeance of the just.

And what, my thoughtless Sons! should fire you more
 Than when your well-earn'd Empire of the Deep 166
 The least beginning injury receives?
 What better cause can call your lightning forth?
 Your thunder wake? your dearest life demand?
 What better cause, than when your country sees 170
 The sly destruction at her vitals aim'd?
 For, oh! it much imports you, 'tis your all,
 To keep your trade entire, entire the force,
 And honour of your fleets; o'er that to watch,
 Even with a hand severe, and jealous eye. 175
 In intercourse be gentle, generous, just,
 By wisdom polish'd, and of manners fair;
 But on the sea be terrible, untam'd,
 Unconquerable still; let none escape,
 Who shall but aim to touch your glory there. 180
 Is there the man into the lion's den
 Who dares intrude, to snatch his young away?
 And is a Briton seiz'd? and seiz'd beneath
 The slumbering terrors of a British fleet?
 Then ardent rise! oh! great in vengeance rise! 185
 O'erturn the proud, teach Rapine to restore:

And, as you ride sublimely round the world,
 Make every vessel stoop, make every state
 At once their welfare and their duty know.
 This is your glory; this your wisdom; this
 The native power for which you were design'd
 By Fate, when Fate design'd the firmest state
 That e'er was seated on the subject sea?
 A state alone where Liberty should live
 In these late times, this evening of mankind,
 When Athens, Rome, and Carthage, are no more
 The world almost in slavish sloth dissolv'd.
 For this these rocks around your coast were thr'
 For this your oaks, peculiar hardened, shoot
 Strong into sturdy growth; for this your hea
 Swell with a sudden courage, growing still
 As danger grows; and strength and toil for
 Are liberal pour'd o'er all the fervent land
 Then cherish this, this unexpensive pow'
 Undangerous to the public, ever prompt
 By lavish Nature thrust into your hand
 And, unencumber'd with the bulk im
 Of conquest, whence huge empires r
 Self-crush'd, extend your reign from
 Where'er the wind your high behel
 And fix it deep on this eternal bas
 For should the sliding fabric once
 Soon slackened quite, and past r
 It gathers ruin as it rolls along.

cep-rushing down to that devouring gulf 215
 'here many a mighty empire buried lies.
 nd should the big redundant flood of Trade,
 which ten thousand thousand labours join
 heir several currents, till the boundless tide
 olls in a radiant deluge o'er the land, 220
 ould this bright stream, the least inflected, point
 s course another way, o'er other lands
 ne various treasure would resistless pour,
 e'er to be won again, its ancient tract
 :ft a vile channel, desolate, and dead, 225
 ith all around a miserable waste,
 ot Egypt, were her better heaven, the Nile,
 urn'd in the pride of flow, when o'er his rocks
 ad roaring cataracts, beyond the reach
 ' dizzy Vision pil'd, in one wide flash 230
 a Ethiopian deluge foams amain;
 'hence wondering fable trac'd him from the sky)
 en not that prime of earth, where harvests crowd
 untill'd harvests all the teeming year,
 of the fat o'erflowing culture robb'd, 235
 ere then a more uncomfortable wild,
 ril, and void, than, of her trade depriv'd,
 itons ! your boasted isle: her princes sunk,
 r high-built honour mouldered to the dust,
 nerv'd her force, her spirit vanish'd quite, 240
 th rapid wing her riches fled away,
 r unfrequented ports alone the sign

Volume II.



Of what she was, her merchants scatter'd wide,
Her hollow shops shut up, and in her streets,
Her fields, woods, markets, villages, and roads, 245
The cheerful voice of Labour heard no more.

Oh! let not, then, waste Luxury impair
That manly soul of toil which strings your nerves,
And your own proper happiness creates!
Oh! let not the soft penetrating plague 250
Creep on the free-born mind, and, working there,
With the sharp tooth of many a new-form'd want,
Endless, and idle all, eat out the heart
Of Liberty, the high conception blast,
The noble sentiment, th' impatient scorn 255
Of base subjection, and the swelling wish
For general good erasing from the mind;
While nought save narrow selfishness succeeds,
And low design, the sneaking passions all
Let loose, and reigning in the rankled breast. 260
Induc'd at last, by scarce-perceiv'd degrees,
Sapping the very frame of government
And life, a total dissolution comes;
Sloth, ignorance, dejection, flattery, fear,
Oppression raging o'er the waste he makes, 265
The human being almost quite extinct,
And the whole state in broad corruption sinks.
Oh! shun that gulf; that gaping ruin shun!
And countless ages roll it far away
From you, ye heaven-belov'd! May Liberty, 270

The light of life! the sun of human-kind!
 Whence heroes, bards, and patriots borrow flame,
 Even where the keen depressive North descends,
 Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers!
 While slavish southern climates beam in vain. 275
 And may a public spirit from the Throne,
 Where every virtue sits, go copious forth,
 Live o'er the land, the finer arts inspire,
 Make thoughtful Science raise his pensive head,
 Blow the fresh bay, bid Industry rejoice, 280
 And the rough sons of lowliest Labour smile;
 As when, profuse of spring, the loosened West
 Lifts up the pining year, and balmy breathes
 Youth, life, and love, and beauty, o'er the world.

But haste we from these melancholy shores, 285
 Nor to deaf winds and waves our fruitless plaint
 Pour weak. The country claims our active aid;
 That let us roam, and where we find a spark
 Of public virtue, blow it into flame.
 Lo! now my sons, the sons of Freedom! meet 290
 In awful senate: thither let us fly,
 Burn in the patriot's thought, flow from his tongue
 In fearless truth, myself, transform'd, preside,
 And shed the spirit of Britannia round.

This said, her fleeting form and airy train 295
 Sunk in the gale, and nought but ragged rocks
 Rush'd on the broken eye, and nought was heard
 But the rough cadence of the dashing wave.

LIBERTY.

A POEM.

IN FIVE PARTS.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS,

FREDERICK,

PRINCE OF WALES.

SIR,

WHEN I reflect upon that ready condescension, that preventing generosity, with which your Royal Highness received the following Poem under your protection, I can alone ascribe it to the recommendation and influence of the subject. In you the cause and concerns of Liberty have so zealous a patron, as entitles whatever may have the least tendency to promote them to the distinction of your favour: and who can entertain this delightful reflection, without feeling a pleasure far superior to that of the fondest author, and of which all true lovers of their country must participate? To behold the noblest dispositions of the prince and of the patriot united; an overflowing benevolence, generosity, and candour of heart, joined to an enlightened zeal for Liberty, an inti-

mate persuasion that on it depends the happiness and glory both of kings and people; to see these shining out in public virtues, as they have hitherto smiled in all the social lights and private accomplishments of life, is a prospect that cannot but inspire a general sentiment of satisfaction and gladness, more easy to be felt than expressed.

If the following attempt to trace Liberty from the first ages, down to her excellent establishment in Great-Britain, can at all merit your approbation, and prove an entertainment to your Royal Highness; if it can in any degree answer the dignity of the subject, and of the name under which I presume to shelter it, I have my best reward; particularly as it affords me an opportunity of declaring that I am, with the greatest zeal and respect,

SIR,

Your Royal Highness's

most obedient

and most devoted servant,

JAMES THOMSON.

B iiij

ANCIENT AND MODERN ITALY

COMPARED.

LIBERTY.

PART I.

The Contents.

THE following Poem is thrown into the form of a poetical Vision. It forms the ruins of ancient Rome. The goddess of Liberty, who is supposed to speak through the whole, appears characterised as British Liberty, so ver. 44. Gives a view of ancient Italy, and particularly of republican Rome, in all her magnificence and glory, to ver. 112. This contrasted by modern Italy; its vallies, mountains, culture, cities, people; the difference appearing strongest in the capital city, Rome, to ver. 234. The ruins of the great works of Liberty more magnificent than the borrowed pomp of Oppression; and from them revived Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture, to ver. 256. The old Romans apostrophised, with regard to the several melancholy changes in Italy: Horace, Tully, and Virgil, with regard to their Tiber, Tusculum, and Naples, to ver. 287. That once finest and most ornamented part of Italy, all along the coast of Baiae, how changed, to ver. 321. This desolation of Italy applied to Britain, to ver. 344. Address to the Goddess of Liberty, that she would deduce, from the first ages, her chief establishments, the description of which constitute the subject of the following parts of this Poem. She assents, and commands what she says to be sung in Britain, whose happiness, arising from Freedom, and a limited monarchy, she marks, to ver. 391. An immediate Vision attends, and paints her words. Invocation.

O my lamented Talbot! while with thee
The Muse gay-rov'd the glad Hesperian round,
And drew the inspiring breath of ancient arts,
Ah! little thought she her returning verse
Should sing our darling subject to thy shade. 5

And does the mystic veil from mortal beam
Involve those eyes where every virtue smil'd,
And all thy father's candid spirit shone ?
The light of reason, pure, without a cloud ;
Full of the generous heart, the mild regard ; 10
Honour disdaining blemish, cordial faith,
And limpid truth, that looks the very soul :
But to the death of mighty nations turn
My strain ; be there absorpt the private tear.

Musing I lay, warm from the sacred walks, 15
Where at each step Imagination burns ;
While scattered wide around, awful and hoar,
Lies, a vast monument ! once-glorious Rome,
The tomb of Empire ! Ruins ! that efface
Whate'er of finish'd modern pomp can boast. 20

Snatch'd by these wonders to that world where
Unfettered ranges, Fancy's magic hand [thought
Led me anew o'er all the solemn scene,
Still in the mind's pure eye more solemn drest ;
When straight, methought, the fair majestic Power
Of Liberty appear'd ; not, as of old 26
Extended in her hand, the cap and rod,
Whose slave-enlarging touch gave double life ;
But her bright temples bound with British oak,
And naval honours nodded on her brow. 30
Sublime of port, loose o'er her shoulder flow'd
Her sea-green robe, with constellations gay.
An island-goddes now ; and her high care

The Queen of Isles, the Mistress of the Main.
My heart beat filial transport at the sight, 35
And as she mov'd to speak, th' awakened Muse
Listen'd intense. A while she look'd around,
With mournful eye the well-known ruins mark'd,
And then, her sighs repressing, thus began :

Mine are these wonders, all thou seest is Mine ; 40
But ah ! how chang'd ! the falling, poor remains
Of what exalted once th' Ausonian shore.
Look back thro' time, and, rising from the gloom,
Mark the dread scene, that paints whate'er I say.

The Great Republic see ! that glow'd, sublime, 45
With the mixt freedom of a thousand states,
Rais'd on the thrones of kings her curule chair,
And by her fasces aw'd the subject world.
See busy millions quickening all the land,
With cities throng'd, and teeming culture high ; 50
For Nature then smil'd on her free-born sons,
And pour'd the plenty that belongs to Men.
Behold, the country cheering, villas rise
In lively prospect, by the secret lapse
Of brooks now lost and streams renown'd in song : 55
In Umbria's closing vales, or on the brow
Of her brown hills that breathe the scented gale ;
On Baiæ's viney coast, where peaceful seas,
Fann'd by kind zephyrs, ever kiss the shore,
And suns unclouded shine thro' purest air ; 60
Or in the spacious neighbourhood of Rome,

Far-shining upward to the Sabine hills,
To Anio's roar and Tiber's olive shade,
To where Preneste lifts her airy brow,
Or downward spreading to the sunny shore, 65
Where Alba breathes the freshness of the main.

See distant mountains leave their vallies dry,
And o'er the proud Arcade their tribute pour,
To love imperial Rome. For ages laid,
Deep, massy, firm, diverging every way, 70
With tombs of heroes sacred, see her roads,
By various nations trod, and suppliant kings,
With legions flaming, or with triumph gay.

Full in the centre of these wondrous works,
The pride of earth ! Rome in her glory see ! 75
Behold her demigods, in senate met,
All head to counsel, and all heart to act ;
The Commonweal inspiring every tongue
With fervent eloquence, unbrib'd, and bold,
Ere tame Corruption taught the servile herd 80
To rank obedient to a master's voice.

Her Forum see, warm, popular, and loud,
In trembling wonder hush'd, when the two Sires *,
As they the private father greatly quell'd,
Stood up the public fathers of the state. 85
See Justice judging there in human shape !
Hark ! how with Freedom's voice it thunders high,
Or in soft murmurs sinks to Tully's tongue.

* L. J. Brutus, and Virginius.

Her Tribes her Census see ; her generous troop
Whose pay was glory, and their best reward
Free for their country and for Me to die,
Ere mercenary murder grew a trade.

Mark, as the purple triumph waves along,
The highest pomp and lowest fall of life.

Her festive games, the school of heroes, see ;
Her Circus, ardent with contending youth ;
Her streets, her temples, palaces, and baths,
Full of fair forms, of Beauty's eldest born,
And of a people cast in Virtue's mould :
While Sculpture lives around, and Asian hills
Lend their best stores to heave the pillar'd dome ;
All that to Roman strength the softer touch
Of Grecian art can join. But language fails
To paint this fun, this centre of mankind,
Where every virtue, glory, treasure, art,
Attracted strong, in heightened lustre met.

Need I the contrast mark ? unjoyous view !
A land in all, in government and arts,
In virtue, genius, earth, and heaven, revers'd.
Who but these far-fam'd ruins to behold,
Proofs of a people whose heroic aims
Soar'd far above the little selfish sphere
Of doubting modern life ; who but inflam'd
With classic zeal, these consecrated scenes
Of men and deeds to trace, unhappy Land !
Would trust thy wilds, and cities loose of sway

Are these the vales that, once, exulting states
In their warm bosom fed ? the mountains these
On whose high-blooming sides My sons, of old,
I bred to glory ? these dejected towns, 120
Where, mean and fordid, life can scarce subsist,
The scenes of ancient opulence and pomp ?

Come ! by whatever sacred name disguis'd,
Oppression ! come, and in thy works rejoice !
See Nature's richest plains to putrid fens 125
Turn'd by thy fury. From their cheerful bounds
See raz'd th' enlivening village, farm, and seat.
First rural Toil, by thy rapacious hand
Robb'd of his poor reward, resign'd the plow,
And now he dares not turn the noxious glebe : 130
'Tis thine entire. The lonely swain himself,
Who loves at large along the grassy downs
His flocks to pasture, thy drear champain flies.
Far as the sickening eye can sweep around,
'Tis all one desert, desolate, and gray, 135
Graz'd by the fullen buffalo alone ;
And where the rank uncultivated growth
Of rotting ages taints the passing gale.
Beneath the baleful blast the city pines,
Or sinks enfeebled, or infected burns. 140
Beneath it mourns the solitary road,
Roll'd in rude mazes o'er th' abandon'd waste,
While ancient ways, ingulf'd, are seen no more.
Such thy dire plains, thou Self-destroyer ! see

To human-kind ! Thy mountains, too, profuse, 14
Where savage Nature blooms, seem their sad plain
To raise against thy desolating rod.
There on the breezy brow, where thriving states
And famous cities, once, to the pleas'd sun
Far other scenes of rising culture spread, 15
Pale shine thy ragged towns. Neglected round
Each harvest pines, the livid, lean produce
Of heartless Labour ; while thy hated joys,
Not proper pleasure, lift the lazy hand.
Better to sink in sloth the woes of life, 16
Than wake their rage with unavailing toil.
Hence drooping Art almost to Nature leaves
The rude unguided year. Thin wave the gifts
Of yellow Ceres, thin the radiant blush
Of orchard reddens in the warmest ray. 17
To weedy wildness run, no rural wealth
(Such as dictators fed) the garden pours.
Crude the wild olive flows, and foul the vine ;
Nor juice Cæcubian nor Falernian more
Streams life and joy, save in the Muse's bowl. 18
Unseconded by Art, the spinning race
Draw the bright thread in vain, and idly toil.
In vain, forlorn in wilds, the citron blows,
And flowering plants perfume the desert gale.
Thro' the vile thorn the tender myrtle twines : 19
Inglorious droops the laurel, dead to song,
And long a stranger to the hero's brow.

Nor half thy triumph this, cast from brute fields
Into the haunts of men thy ruthless eye.

There buxom Plenty neyer turns her horn; 175

The grace and virtue of exterior life,

No clean Convenience reigns; even Sleep itself,

Least delicate of powers, reluctant, there

Lays on the bed impure his heavy head.

Thy horrid walk! dead, empty, unadorn'd; 180

See streets whose echoes never know the voice

Of cheerful Hurry, Commerce many-tongu'd,

And Art mechanic at his various task,

Fervent, employ'd. Mark the desponding race,

Of occupation void, as void of hope; 185

Hope, the glad ray glanc'd from Eternal Good,

That life enlivens, and exalts its powers,

With views of fortune—madness all to them!

By thee relentless seiz'd their better joys,

To the soft aid of cordial airs they fly, 190

Breathing a kind oblivion o'er their woes,

And love and music melt their souls away.

From feeble Justice see how rash Revenge,

Trembling, the balance snatches, and the sword,

Fearful himself, to venal ruffians gives. 195

See where God's altar, nursing Murder, stands

With the red touch of dark assassins stain'd.

But chief let Rome, the mighty City! speak

The full-exerted genius of thy reign.

Behold her rise amid the lifeless waste, 200

Expiring Nature all corrupted round ;
While the lone Tiber, thro' the desert plain
Winds his waste stores, and sullen sweeps alo
Patch'd from my fragments, in unsolid pomp
Mark how the temple glares, and, artful dre
Amusive, draws the superstitious train.
Mark how the palace lifts a lying front,
Concealing often, in magnific jail,
Proud Want ; a deep unanimated gloom !
And oft' adjoining to the drear abode
Of Misery, whose melancholy walls
Seem its voracious grandeur to reproach.
Within the City-bounds the desert see :
See the rank vine o'er subterranean roofs
Indecent spread, beneath whose fretted gold
It once exulting flow'd. The people mark,
Matchless, while fir'd by Me ; to public goo
Inexorably firm, just, generous, brave,
Afraid of nothing but unworthy life,
Elate with glory, an heroic soul
Known to the vulgar breast ; behold them no
A thin despairing number, all-subdu'd,
The slaves of slaves, by superstition fool'd,
By vice unmann'd, and a licentious rule,
In guile ingenious, and in murder brave.
Such in one land, beneath the same fair clim
Thy sons, Oppression ! are, and such were M
Even with thy labour'd pomp, for whose eva

Deluded thousands starve, all age be-grim'd,
 Torn, robb'd, and scatter'd in unnumber'd facks, 230
 And by the tempest of two thousand years
 Continual shaken, let My ruins vie,
 These roads that yet the Roman hand assert,
 Beyond the weak repair of modern toil ;
 These fractured arches, that the chiding stream 235
 No more delighted hear ; these rich remains
 Of marbles now unknown, where shines, imbib'd,
 Each parent ray ; these massy columns, hew'd
 From Afric's farthest shore ; one granite all
 These obelisks high-towering to the sky, 240
 Mysterious mark'd with dark Egyptian lore ;
 These endless wonders that this * Sacred Way
 Illumine still, and consecrate to fame ;
 These fountains, vases, urns, and statues, charg'd
 With the fine stores of art-compicting Greece : 245
 Mine is, besides, thy every later boast ;
 Thy Buonarotis, thy Palladios, Mine ;
 And Mine the fair designs which Raphael's † soul
 O'er the live canvass, emanating, breath'd.

What would you say, ye Conquerors of earth !
 Ye Romans ! could you raise the laurel'd head ? 251
 Could you the country see, by seas of blood,
 And the dread toil of ages, won so dear,

* V. & L. 100.

† M. Angelo Buonaroti, Palladio, and Raphael D'Urbino,
 the three great modern masters in sculpture, architecture, and
 painting.

Your pride, your triumph, your supreme delight !
 For whose defence oft', in the doubtful hour, 255
 You rush'd with rapture down the gulf of Fate,
 Of death ambitious ! till by awful deeds,
 Virtues and courage, that amaze mankind,
 The Queen of Nations rose, possessor of all
 Which Nature, Art, and Glory, could bestow ! 260
 What would you say, deep in the last abyss
 Of slavery, vice, and unambitious want,
 Thus to behold her sunk ? Your crowded plains
 Void of their cities, unadorn'd your hills, 264
 Ungrac'd your lakes, your ports to ships unknown,
 Your lawless floods, and your abandon'd streams,
 These could you know ? these could you love again ?
 Thy Tiber, Horace ! could it now inspire
 Content, poetic ease, and rural joy,
 Soon bursting into song, while thro' the groves 270
 Of headlong Anio, dashing to the vale,
 In many a tortur'd stream you mus'd along ?
 Yon' wild retreat, where Superstition dreams,
 Could, Tully ! you your Tusculum * believe ?
 And could you deem yon' naked hills, that form, 275
 Fam'd in old song, the ship-forfaken bay †,
 Your Formian shore, once the delight of earth,

* Tusculum is reckoned to have stood at a place now called *Grotta Ferrata*, a convent of Monks.

† The bay of Mola (anciently *Formiæ*) into which Homer brings Ulysses and his companions. Near *Formiæ* Cicero had a villa.

Where Art and Nature, ever-smiling, join'd
On the gay land to lavish all their stores ?
How chang'd, how vacant, Virgil ! wide around,
Would now your Naples seem ? disaster'd less 281
By black Vesuvius thundering o'er the coast,
His midnight earthquakes and his mining fires,
Than by despotic rage * ; that inward gnaws,
A native foe ; a foreign tears without. 285
First from your flattered Cæsars this began,
Till, doom'd to tyrants an eternal prey,
'Thin-peopled spreads, at last, the syren plain †
That the dire soul of Hannibal disarm'd,
And wrapt in weeds the shore of Venus lies ‡. 290
There Baiae sees no more the joyous throng,
Her banks all beaming with the pride of Rome :
No generous vines now bask along the hills,
Where sport the breezes of the Tyrrhene main :
With baths and temples mixt, no villas rise ; 295
Nor, art-sustain'd amid reluctant waves,
Draw the cool murmurs of the breathing deep :
No spreading ports their sacred arms extend ;
No mighty moles the big intrusive storm,
From the calm station, roll resounding back. 300
An almost total desolation sits,

* Naples, then under the Austrian government.

† *Campagna Felice*, adjoining to Capua.

‡ The coast of Baiae, which was formerly adorned with the works mentioned in the following lines ; and where, amidst many magnificent ruins, those of a temple erected to Venus are still to be seen.

A dreary stillest, fadding o'er the coast;
Where *, when soft suns and tepid winters rose
Rejoicing crowds inha'd the balm of peace;
Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze;
And where, with Ceres, Bacchus wont to hold
A genial strife. Her youthful form, robust,
Even Nature yields, by fire and earthquake ren
Whole stately cities in the dark abrupt
Swallow'd at once, or vile in rubbish laid,
A nest for serpents; from the red abyss
New hills, explosive, thrown; the Lucrine lak
A reedy pool, and all to Cuma's point
The sea recovering his usurp'd domain,
And pour'd triumphant o'er the bury'd dome.

Hence, Britain! learn, My best-establish'd,
And, more than Greece or Rome, My steady rei
The land where, king and people equal bound
By guardian laws, my fullest blessings flow,
And where My jealous unsubmitting soul,
The dread of tyrants! burns in every breast:
Learn hence, if such the miserable fate
Of an heroic race, the masters once
Of human-kind, what, when depriv'd of Me,
How grievous must be thine? In spite of climes,
Whose sun-enliven'd ether wakes the soul
To higher powers, in spite of happy soils

* All along this coast the ancient Romans had their w
retreats, and several populous cities stood.

hat, but by Labour's slightest aid impell'd,
With treasures teem to thy cold clime unknown;
There desponding fail the common arts 330
And sustenance of life, could life itself,
Or less a thoughtless tyrant's hollow pomp,
Persist with thee? Against depressing skies,
Join'd to full spread Oppression's cloudy brow,
How could thy spirits hold? where vigour find 335
Or'd fruits to tear from their unnative soil?
Or, storing every harvest in thy ports,
Or plough the dreadful all-producing wave?
Here paus'd the goddess: by the pause assur'd,
Trembling accents thus I mov'd my prayer: 340
Oh! first, and most benevolent of powers!
Come from eternal splendours, here on earth,
Against despotic pride, and rage, and lust,
To shield mankind, to raise them to assert
The native rights and honour of their race, 345
Teach me, thy lowliest subject, but in zeal
Yielding to none, the progress of thy reign,
And with a strain from thee enrich the Muse.
As thee alone she serves, her patron, thou,
And great inspirer, be! then will she joy, 350
Tho' narrow life her lot, and private shade,
And when her venal voice she barter's vile,
Or to thy open or thy secret foes,
May ne'er those sacred raptures touch her more,
By slavish hearts unfelt! and may her song 355

“ Sink in oblivion with the nameless crew !
“ Vermin of state ! to thy o’erflowing light
“ That owe their being, yet betray thy cause.”

Then, condescending kind, the heavenly Power
Return’d——“ What here, suggested by the scene
“ I slight unfold, record and sing at home, 36
“ In that blest isle where (so we spirits move)
“ With one quick effort of My will I am :
“ There Truth, unlicens’d, walks, and dares accost
“ Even kings themselves, the monarchs of the Free
“ Fix’d on my rock, there an indulgent race 36
“ O’er Britons wield the sceptre of their choice ;
“ And there, to finish what his fires began,
“ A Prince behold ! for Me who burns sincere,
“ Even with a subject’s zeal. He My great work 37
“ Will, parent-like, sustain, and added give
“ The touch the Graces and the Muses owe :
“ For Britain’s glory swells his panting breast,
“ And ancient arts he emulous revolves ;
“ His pride to let the smiling heart abroad, 37
“ Thro’ clouds of pomp, that but conceal the man
“ To please his pleasure, bounty his delight,
“ And all the soul of Titus dwells in him.”

Hail, glorious theme ! But how, alas ! shall verd
From the crude stores of mortal language drawn, 38
How, faint and tedious, sing what, piercing deep
The goddesses flash’d at once upon my soul ?
For, clear precision all, the tongue of gods

Is harmony itself; to every ear
Familiar, known like light to every eye. 385
Mean time disclosing ages, as she spoke,
In long succession pour'd their empires forth;
Scene after scene, the human drama spread,
And still th' embodied picture rose to fight.

Oh Thou! to whom the Muses owe their flame,
Who bidd'st, beneath the Pole, Parnassus rise, 391
And Hippocrenè flow, with thy bold ease,
The striking force, the lightning of thy thought,
And thy strong phrase, that rolls profound and clear,
Oh! gracious Goddess! re-inspire my song, 395
While I, to nobler than poetic fame
Aspiring, thy commands to Britons bear,

G R E E C E.

LIBERTY.

PART II.

The Contents.

LIBERTY traced from the Pastoral ages, and the first uniting of neighbouring families into civil government, to ver. 47. The several establishments of Liberty in Egypt, Persia, Phœnicia, Palestine, slightly touched upon, down to her great establishment in Greece, to ver. 91. Geographical description of Greece, to ver. 113. Sparta and Athens, the two principal states of Greece, described, to ver. 164. Influence of Liberty over all the Grecian states, with regard to their government, their politeness, their virtues, their arts and sciences. The vast superiority it gave them, in point of force and bravery, over the Persians, exemplified by the action of Thermopylae, the battle of Marathon, and the retreat of the Ten Thousand. Its full exertion, and most beautiful effects, in Athens, to ver. 216. Liberty the source of free philosophy. The various schools which took their rise from Socrates, to ver. 257. Enumeration of fine arts: Eloquence, Poetry, Music, Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture, the effects of Liberty in Greece, and brought to their utmost perfection there, to ver. 381. Transition to the modern state of Greece, to ver. 411. Why Liberty declined, and was at last entirely lost, among the Greeks, to ver. 472. Concluding reflection.

THUS spoke the goddess of the fearless eye,
And at her voice, renew'd, the Vision rose.

First, in the dawn of time, with eastern swains,
In woods, and tents, and cottages, I liv'd,
While on from plain to plain they led their flocks, &
In search of clearer spring and fresher field,

These, as increasing families disclos'd
The tender state, I taught an equal sway.
Few were offences, properties, and laws.
Beneath the rural portal, palm-o'erspread, 10
The father-senate met. There Justice dealt,
With reason then and equity the same,
Free as the common air her prompt decree;
Nor yet had stain'd her sword with subjects' blood.
The simpler arts were all their simpler wants 15
Had urg'd to light; but instant, these supply'd,
Another set of fonder wants arose,
And other arts with them of finer aim,
Till, from refining want to want impell'd,
The Mind by thinking push'd her latent powers, 20
And life began to glow, and arts to shine.

At first, on brutes alone the rustic war
Launch'd the rude spear; swift as he glar'd along,
On the grim lion or the robber wolf!
For then young sportive Life was void of toil, 25
Demanding little and with little pleas'd;
But when to manhood grown, and endless joys,
Led on by equal toils the bosom fir'd,
Lewd lazy Rapine broke primeval Peace,
And, hid in caves and idle forests drear, 30
From the lone pilgrim and the wandering swain
Seiz'd what he durst not earn. Then brothers' blood
First, horrid, smok'd on the polluted skies.
Awful in justice, then the burning youth,

Led by their tempered fires, on lawless men, 35
 The last worst monsters of the shaggy wood,
 Turn'd the keen arrow and the sharpen'd spear.
 Then war grew glorious. Heroes then arose
 Who, scorning coward self, for others liv'd,
 Toil'd for their ease, and for their safety bled. 40
 West with the living day to Greece I came:
 Earth smil'd beneath My beam ; the Muse before
 Sonorous flew, that low, till then, in woods
 Had tun'd the reed, and sigh'd the shepherd's pain;
 But now, to sing heroic deeds, she swell'd 45
 A nobler note, and bade the banquet burn.

For Greece My sons of Egypt I forlook,
 A boastful race, that in the vain abyss
 Of fabling ages lov'd to lose their source,
 And with their river trac'd it from the skies. 50
 While there my laws alone despotic reign'd,
 And kings as well as people proud obey'd ;
 I taught them science, virtue, wisdom, arts ;
 By poets, sages, legislators sought,
 The school of polish'd life and human-kind : 55
 But when mysterious Superstition came,
 And, with her Civil Sister * leagu'd, involv'd
 In study'd darkness the desponding mind,
 Then tyrant Power the righteous scourge unloos'd ;
 For yielded reason speaks the soul a slave. 60
 Instead of useful works, like Nature's great,

* Civil tyranny.

Part II.

LIBERTY.

Enormous, cruel wonders crush'd the land,
And round a tyrant's tomb*, who none defer
For one vile carcass perish'd countless lives.
Then the great Dragon †, couch'd amid his flood,
Swell'd his fierce heart, and cry'd—"This flood
"'Tis I that bid it flow."—But, undeceiv'd, [n
His frenzy soon the proud blasphemer felt;
Felt that, without My fertilizing power,
Suns lost their force, and Niles o'erflow'd in vain.
Nought could retard Me; nor the frugal state
Of rising Persia, sober in extreme,
Beyond the pitch of man, and thence revers'd
Into luxurious waste; nor yet the ports
Of old Phœnicia, first for letters fam'd, 7
That paint the voice, and silent speak to fight,
Of arts prime source and guardian! by fair stars,
First tempted out into the lonely deep,
To whom I first disclos'd mechanic arts,
The winds to conquer, to subdue the waves, 80
With all the peaceful power of ruling trade,
Vith all the peaceful power of ruling trade,
arrest of Britain. Nor by these retain'd,
or by the neighbouring land, whose palmy shore
ie silver Jordan laves: before Me lay
e promis'd Land of Arts, and urg'd my flight. 85
sail, Nature's utmost boast! unrivall'd Greece!
fairest reign! where every power benign
spir'd to blow the flower of human-kind,

* The pyramids. † The tyrants of Egypt.

14me II.

D

And lavish'd all that Genius can inspire,
 Clear sunny climates, by the breezy main, 90
 Ionian or *Ægean*, temper'd kind :
 Light airy soils; a country rich and gay,
 Broke into hills, with balmy odours crown'd,
 And, bright with purple harvest, joyous vales : 94
 Mountains & streams wherever spontaneous flow'd;
 Whence deem'd by wondering men the seat of gods,
 And still the mountains and the streams of song.
 All that boon Nature could luxuriant pour
 Of high materials, and My restless arts
 Frame into finish'd life. How many states, 100
 And clustering towns, and monuments of fame,
 And scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds,
 From the rough tract of bending mountains, beat
 By *Adria's* here, there by *Ægean* waves,
 To where the deep-adorning *Cyclade* Isles 105
 In shining prospect rise, and on the shore
 Of farthest *Crete* resounds the *Libyan* main ?
 O'er all two rival cities rear'd the brow,
 And balanc'd all. Spread on *Eurotas'* bank,
 Amid a circle of soft-rising hills, 110
 The patient *Sparta* one ; the sober, hard,
 And man-subduing city, which no shape
 Of pain could conquer, or of pleasure charm.
Lycurges there built, on the solid base
 Of equal life, so well a tempered state, 115
 Where mix'd each government in such just poise,

Each power so checking and supporting each,
That firm for ages, and unmov'd, it stood,
The fort of Greece! without one giddy hour,
One shock of faction, or of party rage. 120
For, drain'd the springs of wealth, corruption there
Lay withered at the root. Thrice happy land!
Had not neglected Art, with weedy Vice
Confounded, sunk. But if Athenian arts
Lov'd not the soil, yet there the calm abode 125
Of Wisdom, Virtue, philosophic Ease,
Of manly Sense and Wit, in frugal phrase
Confin'd, and press'd into laconic force.
There, too, by rooting thence still treacherous Self
The public and the private grew the same: 130
The children of the nursing Public all,
And at its table fed; for that they toil'd,
For that they liv'd entire, and even for that
The tender mother urg'd her son to die.
Of softer genius, but not less intent 135
To seize the palm of empire, Athens rose,
Where, with bright marbles big and future pomp,
Hymettus* spread, amid the scented sky,
His thymy treasures to the labouring bee,
And to botanic hand the stores of health, 140
Wrapt in a soul-attenuating clime,
Between Ilissus† and Cephissus glow'd

* A mountain near Athens.

† Two rivers, betwixt which Athens was situated.

This hive of Science, shedding sweets divine,
 Or active arts and animated arms.
 There, passionate for Me, an easy-mov'd, 145
 A quick, refin'd, a delicate, humane,
 Enlightened people, reign'd. Oft' on the brink
 Of ruin, hurry'd by the charm of speech,
 Inforcing hasty counsel immature,
 Totter'd the rash Democracy, unpois'd, 150
 And by the rage devour'd that ever tears
 A populace unequal ; part too rich,
 And part or fierce with want or abject grown.
 Solon, at last, their mild restorer, rose,
 Allay'd the tempest, to the calm of laws 155
 Reduc'd the settling whole, and, with the weight
 Which the two Senates * to the public lent,
 As with an anchor, fix'd the driving state.
 Nor was My forming care to these confin'd ;
 For emulation thro' the Whole I pour'd ; 160
 Noble contention ! who should most excel
 In government well-pois'd, adjust'd best
 To public weal ; in countries cultur'd high,
 In ornamented towns, where Order reigns,
 Free social life, and polish'd manners fair ; 165
 In exercise and arms, arms only drawn

* The Areopagus, or supreme court of judicature, which Solon reformed and improved ; and the council of *Four Hundred* by him instituted. In this council all affairs of state were deliberated, before they came to be voted in the assembly of the people.

For common Greece, to quell the Persian pride;
In moral science, and in graceful arts.
Hence, as for glory peacefully they strove,
The prize grew greater, and the prize of all, 170
By contest brighten'd, hence the radiant youth
Pour'd every beam; by generous pride inflam'd,
Felt every ardour burn; their great reward
The verdant wreath which sounding Pifa * gave.

Hence flourish'd Greece, and hence a race of men,
As gods by conscious future times ador'd, 176
In whom each virtue wore a smiling air,
Each science shed o'er life a friendly light,
Each art was nature. Spartan valour, hence,
At the fam'd pass † firm as an isthmus stood, 180
And the whole eastern ocean, waving far
As eye could dart its vision, nobly check'd.
While in extended battle at the field
Of Marathon, My keen Athenians drove
Before their ardent band an host of slaves. 185

Hence thro' the continent ten thousand Greeks
Urg'd a retreat, whose glory not the prime
Of victories can reach. Deserts, in vain,
Oppos'd their course, and hostile lands, unknown,
And deep rapacious floods, dire-bank'd with death,
And mountains, in whose jaws Destruction grinn'd,
Hunger and toil, Armenian snows and storms, 192

* Or Olympia, the city where the Olympic games were celebrated.

† The Straits of Thermopylae.

And circling myriads still of barbarous foes.
 Greece in their view, and glory yet untouch'd,
 Their steady column pierc'd the scattering herds 195
 Which a whole empire pour'd, and held its way
 Triumphant, by the sage-exalted Chief *
 Fir'd and sustain'd. Oh! light and force of mind
 Almost almighty, in severe extremes!
 The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen, 200
 Kind-hearted transport round their captains threw
 The soldiers' fond embrace; o'erflow'd their eyes
 With tender floods, and loos'd the general voice
 To cries resounding loud—The sea! The sea!
 In Attic bounds hence heroes, sages, wits, 205
 Shone thick as stars the Milky Way of Greece!
 And tho' gay Wit and pleasing Grace was theirs,
 All the soft Modes of elegance and ease,
 Yet was not Courage less, the patient touch
 Of toiling Art, and Disquisition deep. 210

My spirit pours a vigour thro' the soul,
 Th' unfetter'd thought with energy inspires,
 Invincible in arts, in the bright field
 Of nobler Science, as in that of Arms.
 Athenians thus not less intrepid burst 215
 The bonds of tyrant darkness, than they spurn'd
 The Persian chains; while thro' the city, full
 Of mirthful quarrel and of witty war,
 Incessant struggled taste refining taste,

* Xenophon.

And friendly free discussion, calling forth 220
From the fair jewel Truth its latent ray.
O'er all shone out the great Athenian Sage*,
And Father of Philosophy; the sun
From whose white blaze, emerg'd, each various sect
Took various tints, but with diminish'd beam. 225
Tutor of Athens! he in every street
Dealt priceless treasure; goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward.
Deep thro' the human heart, with playful art,
His simple question stole, as into truth 230
And serious deeds he smil'd the laughing race;
Taught moral happy life whate'er can bless
Or grace mankind; and what he taught he was.
Compounded high, tho' plain, his doctrine broke
In different Schools. The bold poetic phrase 235
Of figur'd Plato, Xenophon's pure strain,
Like the clear brook that steals along the vale,
Dissecting truth, the Stagyrte's keen eye,
Th' exalted Stoic pride, the Cynic sneer,
The slow-consenting Academic doubt; 240
And, joining bliss to virtue, the glad ease
Of Epicurus, seldom understood.
They, ever-candid, reason still oppos'd
To reason, and, since virtue was their aim,
Each by sure practice try'd to prove his way 245
The best. Then stood untouch'd the solid base

* Socrates.

Of Liberty, the liberty of mind ;
For systems yet, and soul-enslaving creeds,
Slept with the monsters of succeeding times.
From priestly darkness sprung th' enlightening arts
Of fire, and sword, and rage, and horrid names. 251

O Greece! thou sapient nurse of finer Arts!
Which to bright Science blooming Fancy bore,
Be this thy praise, that thou, and thou alone,
In these hast led the way, in these excell'd, 255
Crown'd with the laurel of assenting Time.

In thy full language, speaking mighty things,
Like a clear torrent close, or else diffus'd
A broad majestic stream, and rolling on
Thro' all the winding harmony of sound, 260
In it the power of Eloquence, at large,
Breath'd the persuasive or pathetic soul,
Still'd by degrees the democratic storm,
Or bade it threatening rise, and tyrants shook,
Flush'd at the head of their victorious troops. 265
In it the Muse, her fury never quench'd
By mean unyielding phrase, or jarring sound,
Her unconfin'd divinity display'd,
And, still harmonious, form'd it to her will,
Or soft depress'd it to the shepherd's moan, 270
Or rais'd it swelling to the tongue of gods.

Heroic Song was thine, the fountain-bard *,
Whence each poetic stream derives its course.

* Homer.

: dread Moral Scene, thy chief delight !
 ble Fancy durst not mix her voice, 275
 eason spoke august ; the fervent heart
 'd or storm'd, and in th' impassion'd man,
 ng art with art, the poet sunk.
 ent school of manners, but when left
 neglect, a land-corrupting plague, 280
 unworthy deem'd of public care,
 ndless cost, by thee, whose every son,
 mechanic, the true taste possess'd
 had flavour to the nourish'd soul.
 veet enforcer of the poet's strain, 285
 as the meaning Music of the heart ;
 vain trill that, void of passion, runs,
 / mazes, tickling idle ears,
 deep-searching voice, and artful hand,
 h respondent shakes the varied soul. 290
 air ideas, thy delightful forms,
 imagin'd, by the Graces touch'd,
 st of well-pleas'd Nature ! Sculpture seiz'd,
 e them ever smile in Parian stone.
 ; Beauty's choice, and that again 295
 , blending in a perfect whole,
 rkmen left even Nature's self behind.
 ose far different, whose prolific hand
 anation, they for years on years,
 ool touches of judicious toil, 300
 pid genius curbing, pour'd it all

Thro' the live features of one breathing stone.
 There, beaming full, it shone, expressing gods;
 Jove's awful brow, Apollo's air divine,
 The fierce atrocious frown of sinew'd Mars, 305
 Or the sly graces of the Cyprian Queen.
 Minutely perfect all! each dimple sunk,
 And every muscle swell'd, as Nature taught.
 In tresses, braided gay, the marble wav'd,
 Flow'd in loose robes, or thin transparent veils; 310
 Sprung into motion, softened into flesh,
 Was fir'd to passion, or refin'd to soul.

Nor less thy pencil, with creative touch,
 Shed mimic life, when all thy brightest dames
 Assembled, Zeuxis in his Helen mix'd. 315
 And when Apelles, who peculiar knew
 To give a grace that more than mortal smil'd,
 The soul of Beauty! call'd the Queen of Love
 Fresh from the billows, blushing orient charms.
 Even such enchantment then thy pencil pour'd, 320
 That cruel-thoughted War th' impatient torch
 Dash'd to the ground, and, rather than destroy
 The patriot picture*, let the city 'scape.

First elder Sculpture taught her sister Art
 Correct design, where great ideas shone, 325
 And in the secret trace expression spoke:

* When Demetrius besieged Rhodes, and could have reduced the city, by setting fire to that quarter of it where stood the house of the celebrated Protogenes, he chose rather to raise the siege than hazard the burning of a famous picture called Jafylus, the master-piece of that painter.

Taught her the graceful attitude, the turn,
And beauteous airs of head; the native act,
Or bold or easy; and, cast free behind,
The swelling mantle's well-adjusted flow. 330
Then the bright Muse, their eldest Sister, came,
And bade her follow where she led the way;
Bade earth, and sea, and air, in colours rise,
And copious action on the canvass glow;
Gave her gay Fable, spread Invention's store, 335
Enlarg'd her view, taught composition high,
And just arrangement, circling round one point,
That starts to fight, binds and commands the whole.
Caught from the heavenly Muse a nobler aim,
And scorning the soft trade of mere delight, 340
O'er all thy temples, porticoes, and schools,
Heroic deeds she trac'd, and warm display'd
Each mortal beauty to the ravish'd eye.
There, as th' imagin'd presence of the God
Arous'd the mind, or vacant hours induc'd 345
Calm Contemplation, or assembled youth
Burn'd in ambitious circle round the sage,
The living lesson stole into the heart
With more prevailing force than dwells in words.
These rouse to glory, while to rural life 350
The softer canvass oft' repos'd the soul.
There gaily broke the sun-illumin'd cloud,
The less'ning prospect, and the mountain blue,
Vanish'd in air; the precipice frown'd, dive;

White down the rock the rushing torrent dash'd ; 355
The sun shone, trembling, o'er the distant main ;
The tempest foam'd, immense ; the driving storm
Sadden'd the skies, and from the doubling gloom,
On the scath'd oak the ragged lightning fell ;
In closing shades, and where the current strays, 360
With Peace, and Love, and Innocence, around,
Pip'd the lone shepherd to his feeding flock ;
Round happy parents smil'd their younger selves,
And friends convers'd, by death divided long.

To public virtues thus the smiling Arts, 365
Unblemish'd handmaids ! serv'd : the Graces they
To dress this fairest Venus. Thus rever'd,
And plac'd beyond the reach of sordid care,
The high awarders of immortal fame,
Alone for glory thy great masters strove ; 370
Court'd by kings, and by contending states
Assum'd the boasted honour of their birth.

In Architecture, too, thy rank supreme !
That art where most magnificent appears
The little builder Man ; by thee refin'd, 375
And, smiling high, to full perfection brought.
Such thy sure rules, that Goths of every age,
Who scorn'd their aid, have only loaded earth
With labour'd heavy monuments of shame :
Not those gay domes that o'er thy splendid shore 380
Shot, all proportion, up. First unadorn'd,
And nobly plain, the manly Doric rose ;

Th' Ionic then, with decent matron grace,
Her airy pillar heav'd; luxuriant last,
The rich Corinthian spread her wanton wreath; 385
The whole so measur'd true, so lessen'd off
By fine proportion, that the marble pile,
Form'd to repel the still or stormy waste
Of rolling ages, light as fabrics look'd
That from the magic wand aerial rise. 390

These were the wonders that illumin'd Greece
From end to end.—Here interrupting warm,
Where are they now? (I cry'd) say, Goddess! where?
And what the land thy darling thus of old?
Sunk! she resum'd; deep in the kindred gloom 395
Of Superstition and of Slavery sunk!
No glory now can touch their hearts, benumb'd
By loose dejected sloth and servile fear;
No science pierce the darkness of their minds;
No nobler art the quick ambitious soul 400
Of imitation in their breast awake.
Even to supply the needful arts of life
Mechanic toil denies the hopeless hand:
Scarce any trace remaining, vestige gray,
Or nodding column, on the desert shore, 405
To point where Corinth or where Athens stood.
A faithless land of violence and death!
Where Commerce parleys, dubious, on the shore,
And his wild impulse curious Search restrains,
Afraid to trust th' inhospitable clime. 410

Volume II.

E.

Neglected Nature fails ; in sordid want
 Sunk, and debas'd, their beauty beams no more.
 The Sun himself seems, angry, to regard,
 Of light unworthy, the degenerate race,
 And fires them oft' with pestilential rays; 415
 While earth, blue poison steaming on the skies,
 Indignant shakes them from her troubled sides.
 But as from man to man, Fate's first decree,
 Impartial Death the tide of riches rolls,
 So States must die, and Liberty go round. 420
 Fierce was the stand ere Virtue, Valour, Arts,
 And the Soul fir'd by Me (that often stung
 With thoughts of better times and old renown,
 From hydra-tyrants try'd to clear the land)
 Lay quite extinct in Greece, their works effac'd, 425
 And grofs o'er all unfeeling Bondage spread.
 Sooner I mov'd My much-reluctant flight,
 Pois'd on the doubtful wing, when Greece with Greece,
 Embroil'd in foul contention, fought no more
 For common glory and for common weal; . 430
 But, false to Freedom, fought to quell the Free,
 Broke the firm band of peace, and sacred love,
 That lent the whole irrefragable force,
 And, as around the partial trophy blusht,
 Prepar'd the way for total overthrow. 435
 Then to the Persian power, whose pride they scorn'd,
 When Xerxes pour'd his millions o'er the land,
Sparta by turns, and Athens, vilely used,

Sued to be venal parricides, to spill
 Their country's bravest blood, and on themselves 440
 To turn their matchless mercenary arms.
 Peaceful in Susa, then, sat the Great King*,
 And by the trick of treaties, the still waste
 Of sly Corruption and Barbaric gold,
 Effected what his steel could ne'er perform. 445
 Profuse he gave them the luxurious draught,
 Inflaming all the land; unbalanc'd wide
 Their tottering states, their wild assemblies rul'd,
 As the winds turn at every blast the seas,
 And by their list'd orators, whose breath 450
 Still with a factious storm infested Greece,
 Rous'd them to Civil war, or dash'd them down
 To sordid peace †—Peace! that, when Sparta shook
 Astonish'd Artaxerxes on his throne,
 Gave up, fair-spread o'er Asia's sunny shore, 455
 Their kindred cities to perpetual chains.
 What could so base, so infamous a thought
 In Spartan hearts inspire? Jealous, they saw
 Respiring Athens ‡ rear again her walls,
 And the pale fury fir'd them once again 460
 To crush this rival city to the dust.

* So the kings of Persia were called by the Greeks.

† The peace made by Antalcidas, the Lacedemonian admiral, with the Persians; by which the Lacedemonians abandoned all the Greeks established in the Lesser Asia to the dominion of the King of Persia.

‡ Athens had been dismantled by the Lacedemonians, at the end of the first Peloponnesian war, and was at this time restored by Conon to its former splendour.

For now no more the noble social soul
 Of Liberty My families combin'd,
 But by short views and selfish passions broke,
 Dire as when friends are rankled into foes,
 They mix'd severe, and wag'd eternal war ;
 Nor felt they, furious, their exhausted force ;
 Nor, with false glory, discord, madness blind,
 Saw how the blackening storm from Thracia ca:
 Long years roll'd on, by many a battle stain'd*,
 The blush and boast of Fame! where courage,
 And military glory, shone supreme;
 But let detesting ages, from the scene
 Of Greece, self-mangled, turn the sickening eye
 At last, when bleeding from a thousand wound
 She felt her spirits fail, and in the dust
 Her latest heroes, Nicias, Conon, lay,
 Agesilaus, and the Theban Friends †,
 The Macedonian Vulture mark'd his time,
 By the dire scent of Cheronæa ‡ lur'd,
 And, fierce descending, seiz'd his hapless prey
 Thus tame submitted to the victor's yoke
 Greece! once the gay, the turbulent, the bold,
 For every Grace, and Muse, and Science, born
 With arts of war, of government, elate ;
 To tyrants dreadful, dreadful to the best ;

* The Peloponnesian war.

† Pelopidas and Epaminondas.

‡ The battle of Cheronæa, in which Philip of Ma
utterly defeated the Greeks.

Whom I Myself could scacely rule ; and thus
The Persian fetters, that inthrall'd the mind,
Were turn'd to formal and apparent chains.

Unless Corruption first deject the pride 490
And guardian vigour of the Free-born soul,
All crude attempts of Violence are vain ;
For firm within, and while at heart untouch'd,
Ne'er yet by Force was Freedom overcome.
But soon as Independence stoops the head, 495
To vice enslav'd, and vice-created wants,
Then to some foul corrupting hand, whose waste
These heightened wants with fatal bounty feeds,
From man to man the slackening ruin runs,
Till the whole State, unnerv'd, in slavery sinks. 500

R O M E.

LIBERTY.

PART III.

The Contents.

AS this Part contains a description of the establishment of Liberty in Rome, begins with a view of the Grecian colonies settled in the southern parts of which, with Sicily, constituted the Great Greece of the Ancients. With colonies the spirit of Liberty, and of republics, spreads Italy, to Transilvania Pythagoras and his philosophy, which he taught through free states and cities, to ver. 71. Amidst the many small republics Rome the destined seat of Liberty. Her establishment there deters the expulsion of the Tarquins. How differing from that in Greece 88. Reference to a view of the Roman Republic given in the Part of this Poem to mark its rise and fall the peculiar porport of During its first ages, the greatest force of Liberty and Virtue exerted, 103. The source whence derived the heroic virtues of the Romans. Enum of these virtues. Thence their security at home their glory, success empire, abroad : to 226. Bounds of the Empire geograph described, to ver. 257. The states of Greece restored to liberty by Titus Q Flaminius, the highest instance of public generosity and beneficence, The loss of Liberty in Rome. Its causes, progress, and completion, death of Brutus, 485. Rome under the Emperors, 13. Rome the Goddess of Liberty goes among the Northern nations, where, by into them her spirit and general principles, she lays the ground-work future establishment sends them in vengeance the Roman Empire totally enslaved and then, with Arts and Sciences in her train, quits during the dark ages to 550. The celestial regions, to which I retired, proper be opened to the view of mortals.

HERE melting mix'd with air th' ideal forms
That painted still whate'er the goddess sung,

Then I, impatient,—“ From extinguish’d Greece,
“ To what new region stream’d the Human Day?”
She, softly sighing, as when Zephyr leaves, 5
Resign’d to Boreas, the declining year,
Resum’d,—Indignant, these last scenes I fled *,
And long ere then Leucadia’s cloudy cliff,
And the Ceraunian hills behind me thrown,
All Latium stood arous’d. Ages before, 10
Great mother of Republics! Greece had pour’d,
Swarm after swarm, her ardent youth around ;
On Asia, Afric, Sicily, they stoop’d,
But chief on fair Hesperia’s winding shore,
Where from Lacinium † to Etrurian vales 15
They roll’d increasing colonies along,
And lent materials for My Roman reign.
With them My spirit spread, and numerous states
And cities rose, on Grecian models form’d,
As its parental policy and arts 20
Each had imbib’d. Besides, to each assign’d,
A guardian Genius o’er the public weal
Kept an unclosing eye ; try’d to sustain,
Or more, sublime the soul infus’d by Me ;
And strong the battle rose, with various wave, 25
Against the tyrant demons of the land.
Thus they their little wars and triumphs knew,
Their flows of fortune, and receding times,

* The last struggles of Liberty in Greece.

† A promontory in Calabria.

But almost all below the proud regard
 Of story vow'd to Rome, on deeds intent, 30
 That truth beyond the flight of fable bore.

Not so the Samian Sage*; to him belongs
 The brightest witness of recording Fame.
 For these free states his native isle † forsook,
 And a vain tyrant's transitory smile, 35
 He sought Crotona's pure salubrious air,
 And thro' Great Greece ‡ his gentle wisdom taught;
 Wisdom that calm'd for listening years || the mind,
 Nor ever heard amid the storm of zeal.
 His mental eye first launch'd into the deeps 40
 Of boundless ether, where unnumber'd orbs,
 Myriads on myriads, thro' the pathless sky
 Unerring roll, and wind their steady way.
 There he the full consenting choir beheld,
 There first discern'd the secret band of love, 45
 The kind attraction that to central suns
 Binds circling earths, and world with world unites.
 Instructed thence, he great ideas form'd
 Of the whole-moving all-informing God,
 The Sun of beings ! beaming unconfin'd 50
 Light, life, and love, and every active power;
 Whom nought can image, and who best approves
 The silent worship of the moral heart,

* Pythagoras.

† Samos, over which then reigned the tyrant Polycrates.

‡ The southern parts of Italy and Sicily, so called, because of the Grecian colonies there settled.

|| His scholars were enjoined silence for five years.

That joys in bounteous Heaven, and spreads the joy.
Nor scorn'd the soaring sage to stoop to life, 55
And bound his reason to the sphere of Man.
He gave the four yet reigning virtues * name;
Inspir'd the study of the finer arts,
That civilize mankind, and laws devis'd,
Where with enlighten'd justice mercy mix'd. 60
He even, into his tender system, took
Whatever shares the brotherhood of life.
He taught that life's indissoluble flame
From brute to man, and man to brute again,
For ever shifting, runs th' eternal round ; 65
Thence try'd against the blood-polluted meal,
And limbs yet quivering with some kindred soul,
To turn the human heart. Delightful truth !
Had he beheld the living chain ascend,
And not a circling form, but rising whole. 70

Amid these small Republics one arose,
On yellow Tiber's bank, almighty Rome !
Fated for Me. A nobler spirit warm'd
Her sons; and, rous'd by tyrants, nobler still
It burn'd in Brutus; the proud Tarquins chas'd, 75
With all their crimes; bade radiant æras rise,
And the long honours of the Consul-line.

Here from the fairer, not the greater, plan
Of Greece I vary'd, whose unmixing states,
By the keen soul of Emulation pierc'd, 80

* The four Cardinal virtues,

Long wag'd alone the bloodless war of Arts,
 And their best empire gain'd; but to diffuse
 O'er men an empire was My purpose now;
 To let My martial Majesty abroad;
 Into the vortex of one State to draw 85
 The whole mix'd force and liberty on earth;
 To conquer tyrants, and set nations free.

Already have I given, with flying touch,
 A broken view of this My amplest reign:
 Now while its first, last, periods you survey, 90
 Mark how it lab'ring rose, and rapid fell.

When Rome in noon-tide empire grasp'd the world,
 And, soon as her resistless legions shone,
 The nations stoop'd around; tho' then appear'd
 Her grandeur most, yet in her dawn of power, 95
 By many a jealous equal people press'd,
 Then was the toil, the mighty struggle, then;
 Then for each Roman I an hero told,
 And every passing sun and Latian scene
 Saw patriot virtues then, and awful deeds, 100
 That or surpass the faith of modern times,
 Or, if believ'd, with sacred horror strike.

For then, to prove My most exalted power,
 I to the point of full perfection push'd,
 To fondness and enthusiastic zeal, 105
 The great, the reigning passion of the Free!
 That godlike passion! which, the bounds of Self
Divinely bursting, the whole public takes

Into the heart, enlarg'd, and burning high
With the mix'd ardour of unnumber'd selves; 110
Of all who safe beneath the voted laws
Of the same parent state, fraternal, live.
From this kind sun of moral Nature flow'd
Virtues that shine the light of human-kind,
And, ray'd thro' story, warm remotest time. 115
These virtues, too, reflected to their source,
Increas'd its flame. The social charm went round,
The fair idea, more attractive still,
As more by virtue mark'd, till Romans, all
One band of friends, unconquerable grew. 120

Hence, when their Country rais'd her plaintive voice,
The voice of pleading Nature was not heard,
And in their hearts the fathers throbb'd no more;
Stern to themselves, but gentle to the whole.
Hence sweetened pain, the luxury of toil, 125
Patience that baffled Fortune's utmost rage,
High-minded Hope, which at the lowest ebb,
When Brennus conquer'd and when Cannæ bled,
The bravest impulse felt, and scorn'd despair.
Hence Moderation a new conquest gain'd, 130
As on the vanquish'd, like descending Heaven,
Their dewy mercy dropp'd, their bounty beam'd,
And by the labouring hand were crowns bestow'd.
Fruitful of men, hence hard laborious life,
Which no fatigue can quell, no season pierce: 135
Hence Independence, with his little pleas'd

Serene, and self-sufficient, like a god,
 In whom Corruption could not lodge one charm,
 While he his honest roots to gold preferr'd;
 While truly rich, and by his Sabine field 140
 The man maintain'd, the Roman's splendour all
 Was in the public wealth and glory plac'd;
 Or ready, a rough swain, to guide the plough,
 Or else, the purple o'er his shoulder thrown,
 In long majestic flow, to rule the state 145
 With Wisdom's purest eye; or, clad in steel,
 To drive the steady battle on the foe.
 Hence every passion, even the proudest, stoop'd
 To common-good : Camillus! thy revenge ;
 Thy glory, Fabius! All submissive, hence 150
 Consuls, Dictators, still resign'd their rule,
 The very moment that the laws ordain'd.
 Tho' Conquest o'er them clapp'd her eagle-wings,
 Her laurels wreath'd, and yok'd her snowy steeds
 To the triumphal car, soon as expir'd 155
 The latest hour of sway, taught to submit
 (A harder lesson than to command),
 Into the private Roman sunk the chief.
 If Rome was serv'd, and glorious, careless they 159
 By whom : their country's fame they deem'd their
 And above envy, in a rival's train [own,
 Sung the loud Iôs by themselves deserv'd :
 Hence matchless courage : on Cremera's bank
 Hence fell the Fabii : hence the Decii dy'd ;

And Curtius plung'd into the flaming gulf : 165
Hence Regulus the wavering Fathers firm'd,
By dreadful counsel never given before ;
For Roman honour sued, and his own doom :
Hence he sustain'd to dare a death prepar'd
By Punic rage : on earth his manly look 170
Relentless fix'd, he from a last embrace,
By chains polluted, put his wife aside,
His little children climbing for a kiss ;
Then dumb thro' rows of weeping wondering friends,
A new illustrious exile ! press'd along. 175
Nor less impatient did he pierce the crowds
Opposing his return, than if, escap'd
From long litigious suits, he glad forsook
The noisy town a while, and city cloud,
To breathe Venafrian or Tarentine air. 180
Need I these high particulars recount ?
The meanest bosom felt a thirst for fame,
Flight their worst death, and shame their only fear.
Life had no charms, nor any terrors fate,
When Rome and Glory call'd. But, in one view,
Mark the rare boast of these unequall'd times : 186
Ages revolv'd unfully'd by a crime ;
Astrea reign'd, and scarcely needed laws
To bind a race elated with the pride
Of virtue, and disdaining to descend 190
To meanness, mutual violence, and wrongs.
While war around them rag'd, in happy Rome

All peaceful smil'd, all save the passing clouds
That often hang on Freedom's jealous brow,
And fair unblemish'd centuries elaps'd, 195
When not a Roman bled but in the field.
Their virtue such, that an unbalanc'd state,
Still between Noble and Plebeian tofs'd,
As flow'd the wave of fluctuating power,
Wasthence kept firm, and with triumphant prow 200
Rode out the storms. Oft' tho' the native feuds,
That from the first their constitution shook
(A latent ruin, growing as it grew),
Stood on the threatening point of Civil war
Ready to rush, yet could the lenient voice 205
Of Wisdom, soothing the tumultuous foul,
Those sons of Virtue calm. Their generous hearts,
Unpetrify'd by Self, so naked lay
And sensible to truth, that o'er the rage
Of giddy Faction, by Oppression swell'd, 210
Prevail'd a simple fable, and at once
To peace recover'd the divided state.
But if their often-cheated hopes refus'd
The soothing touch, still in the love of Rome
The dread Dictator found a sure resource. 215
Was she assaulted ? was her glory stain'd ?
One common quarrel wide-inflam'd the whole.
Foes in the Forum in the field were friends,
By social danger bound ; each fond for each,
And for their dearest country all, to die. 220

Thus up the hill of Empire flow they toil'd,
 Till, the bold summit gain'd, the Thousand States
 Of proud Italia blended into one;
 Then o'er the nations they resistless rush'd,
 And touch'd the limits of the failing world. 225
 Let Fancy's eye the distant lines unite.
 See that which borders wild the western main,
 Where storms at large resound, and tides immense;
 From Caledonia's dim cerulean coast,
 And moist Hibernia, to where Atlas, lodg'd 230
 Amid the restless clouds and leaning heaven,
 Hangs o'er the deep that borrows thence its name.
 Mark that oppos'd, where first the springing Morn
 Her roses sheds, and shakes around her dews;
 From the dire deserts by the Caspian lav'd, 235
 To where the Tigris and Euphrates, join'd,
 Impetuous tear the Babylonian plain,
 And blest Arabia aromatic breathes.
 See that dividing far the watry North,
 Parent of floods! from the majestic Rhine, 240
 Drunk by Batavian meads, to where, seven-mouth'd,
 In Euxine waves the flashing Danube roars;
 To where the frozen Tanais scarcely stirs
 The dead Meotic pool, or the long Rha *
 In the black Scythian † sea his torrent throws. 245
 Last that beneath the burning zone behold;
 See where it runs, from the deep-loaded plains

* The ancient name of the Volga. † The Caspian sea.
 F ij

Of Mauritania to the Libyan sands,
 Where Ammon lifts amid the torrid waste
 A verdant isle, with shade and fountain fresh, 250
 And farther to the full Egyptian shore,
 To where the Nile from Ethiopian clouds,
 His never-drain'd ethereal urn, descends.
 In this vast space what various tongues and states!
 What bounding rocks, and mountains, floods, and seas!
 What purple tyrants quell'd, and nations freed! 256
 O'er Greece descended chief, with stealth divine,
 The Roman bounty in a flood of day,
 As at her Isthmian games, a fading pomp!
 Her full assembled youth innumerable swarm'd. 260
 On a tribunal rais'd Flaminus fate;
 A victor he, from the deep phalanx pierc'd
 Of iron-coated Macedon, and back
 The Grecian tyrant * to his bounds repell'd.
 In the high thoughtless gaiety of game, 265
 While sport alone their unambitious hearts
 Possess'd, the sudden trumpet, sounding hoarse,
 Bade silence o'er the bright assembly reign.
 Then thus a herald :—" To the states of Greece
 " The Roman people, unconfin'd, restore 270
 " Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws;
 " Taxes remit, and garrisons withdraw."
 The crowd, astonish'd half, and half inform'd,
 Star'd dubious round; some question'd, some exclaim'd
 (Like one who, dreaming, between hope and fear 275

* The King of Macedonia.

Is lost in anxious joy), Be that again,
 Be that again proclaim'd, distinct, and loud.
 Loud and distinct it was again proclaim'd,
 And still as midnight in the rural shade,
 When the gale slumbers, they the words devour'd. 280
 A while severe amazement held them mute,
 Then, bursting broad, the boundless shout to heaven
 From many a thousand hearts ecstatic sprung.
 On every hand rebellow'd to their joy
 The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills: 285
 Thro' all her turrets stately Corinth * shook,
 And, from the void above of shattered air,
 The sitting bird fell breathless to the ground.
 What piercing bliss! how keen a sense of fame
 Did then, Flaminus! reach thy inmost soul? 290
 And with what deep-felt glory didst thou then
 Escape the fondness of transported Greece?
 Mix'd in a tempest of superior joy,
 They left the sports; like Bacchanals they flew,
 Each other straining in a strict embrace, 295
 Nor strain'd a slave; and loud acclaims till night
 Round the Proconsul's tent repeated rung.
 Then, crown'd with garlands, came the festive hours,
 And music, sparkling wine, and converse warm,
 Their raptures wak'd anew.—“Ye Gods!” they cry'd,
 “Ye guardian Gods of Greece! And are we free? 301
 “Was it not madness deem'd the very thought?

* The Isthmian games were celebrated at Corinth.

“ And is it true ? How did we purchase chains ?
“ At what a dire expence of kindred blood ?
“ And are they now dissolv'd ? and scarce one drop
“ For the fair first of blessings have we paid ? 306
“ Courage and conduct in the doubtful field,
“ When rages wide the storm of mingling war,
“ Are rare indeed ; but how to generous ends
“ To turn success and conquest, rarer still ; 310
“ That the great Gods and Romans only know.
“ Lives there on earth, almost to Greece unknown,
“ A people so magnanimous, to quit
“ Their native soil, traverse the stormy deep,
“ And by their blood and treasure, spent for us, 315
“ Redeem our states, our liberties, and laws !
“ There does ! there does ! Oh ! Saviour Titus ! Rome ! ”
Thus thro' the happy night they pour'd their souls,
And in My last-reflected beams rejoic'd.
As when the shepherd, on the mountain brow, 320
Sits piping to his flocks and gamesome kids,
Mean time the sun, beneath the green earth sunk,
Slants upward o'er the scene a parting gleam,
Short is the glory that the mountain gilds,
Plays on the glittering flocks, and glads the swain ;
To western worlds irrevocable roll'd, 326
Rapid, the source of light recalls his ray.

Here, interposing, I,—“ Oh Queen of Men !
“ Beneath whose sceptre in essential rights
“ Equal they live, tho' plac'd, for common good,

“ Various, or in subjection or command, 331
“ And that by common choice; alas! the scene,
“ With virtue, freedom, and with glory bright,
“ Streams into blood, and darkens into woe.”
Thus she pursu’d.—Near this great æra, Rome 335
Began to feel the swift approach of Fate,
That now her vitals gain’d; still more and more
Her deep divisions kindling into rage,
And war with chains and desolation charg’d.
From an unequal balance of her sons 340
These fierce contentions sprung, and, as increas’d
This hated inequality, more fierce,
They flam’d to tumult. Independence fail’d,
Here by luxurious wants, by real there,
And with this virtue every virtue sunk, 345
As with the sliding rock the pile sustain’d.
A last attempt, too late, the Gracchi made,
To fix the flying scale, and poise the state.
On one side swell’d aristocratic Pride,
With Usury, the villain whose fell gripe 350
Bends by degrees to baseness the free soul;
And Luxury rapacious, cruel, mean,
Mother of vice! while on the other crept
A populace in want, with pleasure fir’d,
Fit for proscriptions, for the darkest deeds, 355
As the proud feeder bade; inconstant, blind,
Deserting friends at need, and dup’d by foes;
Loud and seditious, when a chief inspir’d,

Their headlong fury; but of him dépriv'd,
 Already slaves that lick'd the scourging hand. 360
 This firm Republic, that against the blast
 Of Opposition rose; that (like an oak,
 Nurs'd on feracious Algidum, whose boughs
 Still stronger shoot beneath the rigid axe)
 By loss, by slaughter, from the steel itself 365
 Even force and spirit drew, smit with the calm,
 The dead serene of prosperous fortune, pin'd.
 Nought now her weighty legions could oppose.
 Her terror once *, on Afric's tawny shore,
 Now smok'd in dust, a stabling now for wolves, 370
 And every dreaded power receiv'd the yoke.
 Besides, destructive, from the conquer'd East,
 In the soft plunder came that worst of plagues,
 That pestilence of mind, a fever'd thirst
 For the false joys which Luxury prepares: 375
 Unworthy joys! that wasteful leave behind
 No mark of honour, in reflecting hour,
 No secret ray to glad the conscious soul;
 At once involving in one ruin wealth;
 And wealth-acquiring powers; while stupid Self, 380
 Of narrow gust and hebetating sense,
 Devour the nobler faculties of bliss.
 Hence Roman virtue slacken'd into sloth,
 Security relax'd the softening state,
 And the broad eye of Government lay clos'd. 385
 No more the laws inviolable reign'd,

* Carthage.

And public weal no more; but party rag'd,
And partial power, and licence unrestrain'd,
Let Discord thro' the deathful City loose.
First, mild Tiberius*! on thy sacred head 390
The Fury's vengeance fell; the first whose blood
Had since the Consuls stain'd contending Rome;
Of precedent pernicious! With thee bled
Three hundred Romans; with thy brother, next,
Three thousand more; till into battles turn'd 395
Debates of peace, and forc'd the trembling laws,
The Forum and Comitia horrid grew,
A scene of barter'd power or reeking gore:
When, half-asham'd, Corruption's thievish arts,
And ruffian Force, begin to sap the mounds 400
And majesty of laws; if not in time
Repress'd severe, for human aid too strong,
The torrent turns, and overbears the whole.

Thus luxury, dissention, a mix'd rage
Of boundless pleasure and of boundless wealth, 405
Want wishing change, and waste-repairing war,
Rapine for ever lost to peaceful toil,
Guilt unaton'd, profuse of blood Revenge,
Corruption all avow'd, and lawless Force,
Each heightening each, alternate shook the state. 410
Mean time Ambition, at the dazzling head
Of hardy legions, with the laurels heap'd
And spoil of nations, in one circling blast
Combin'd in various storm, and from its base

* Tib. Gracchus.

The broad Republic tore. By Virtue built 415
It touch'd the skies, and spread o'er sheltered earth
An ample roof: by Virtue, too, sustain'd,
And balanc'd steady, every tempest sung
Innoxious by, or bade it firmer stand:

But when, with sudden and enormous change, 420
The first of mankind sunk into the last,
As once in virtue, so in vice extreme,
This universal fabric yielded loose

Before Ambition still; and thundering down,
At last, beneath its ruins crush'd a world. 425

A conquering people, to themselves a prey,
Must ever fall, when their victorious troops,
In blood and rapine savage grown, can find
No land to sack and pillage but their own.

By brutal Marius and keen Sylla first 430
Effus'd the deluge dire of civil blood,
Unceasing woes began, and this or that
(Deep drenching their revenge), nor virtue spar'd,
Nor sex nor age, nor quality nor name;
Till Rome, into an human shambles turn'd, 435

Made deserts lovely.—Oh! to well-earn'd chains
Devoted race!—If no true Roman then,
No Scævola there was, to raise for Me
A vengeful hand: was there no father, robb'd
Of blooming youth to prop his withered age? 440
No son a witness to his hoary fire

In dust and gore defil'd? No friend, forlorn?

No wretch that doubtful trembled for himself ?
None brave, or wild, to pierce a monster's heart,
Who, heaping horror round, no more deserv'd 445
The sacred shelter of the laws he spurn'd ?
No: sad o'er all profound Dejection sate,
And nerveless Fear. The slave's asylum theirs,
Or flight, ill-judging, that the timid back
Turns weak to slaughter, or partaken guilt. 450
In vain from Sylla's vanity I drew
An unexampled deed. The power resign'd,
And all unhop'd the Commonwealth restor'd,
Amaz'd the public, and effac'd his crimes.
Thro' streets yet streaming from his murderous hand
Unarm'd he stray'd, unguarded, unassail'd, 456
And on the bed of peace his ashes laid ;
A grace which I to his demission gave.
But with him died not the despotic soul.
Ambition saw that stooping Rome could bear 460
A Master, nor had virtue to be free.
Hence for succeeding years My troubled reign
No certain peace, no spreading prospect, knew.
Destruction gathered round. Still the black soul
Of of a Catiline or Rullus *, swell'd 465
With fell designs, and all the watchful art
Of Cicero demanded, all the force,

* Pub. Servilius Rullus, Tribune of the people, proposed an Agrarian law, in appearance very advantageous for the people, but destructive of their liberty, and which was defeated by the eloquence of Cicero, in his speech against Rullus.

All the state-wielding magic of his tongue,
 And all the thunder of My Cato's zeal.
 With these I lingered, till the flame anew 470
 Burst out in blaze immense, and wrapt the world.
 The shameful contest sprung to whom mankind
 Should yield the neck : to Pompey, who conceal'd
 A rage impatient of an equal name,
 Or to the nobler Cæsar, on whose brow 475
 O'er daring Vice deluding Virtue smil'd,
 And who no less a vain superior scorn'd.
 Both bled, but bled in vain. New traitors rose.
 The venal will be bought, the base have lords.
 To these vile wars I left ambitious slaves, 480
 And from Philippi's field, from where in dust
 The last of Romans, matchless Brutus ! lay,
 Spread to the North, untam'd, a rapid wing.
 What tho' the first smooth Cæsars arts carefs'd
 Merit, and virtue, simulating Me? 485
 Severely tender ! cruelly humane !
 The chain to clench, and make it softer fit
 On the new-broken still ferocious state,
 From the dark Third *, succeeding, I beheld
 Th' imperial monsters all.—A race on earth 490
 Vindictive sent, the scourge of human-kind !
 Whose blind profusion drain'd a bankrupt world ;
 Whose lust to forming Nature seems disgrace,
 And whose infernal rage bad every drop
 Of ancient blood that yet retain'd my flame, 495

Tiberius.

To that of Pætus * in the peaceful bath,
 O'er Rome's affrighted streets inglorious flow.
 But almost just the meanly-patient death
 That waits a tyrant's unprevented stroke.
 Titus, indeed, gave one short evening gleam, 500
 More cordial felt, as in the midst it spread
 Of storm and horror. The delight of men!
 He who the day when his o'erflowing hand
 Had made no happy heart, concluded lost:
 Trajan and he, with the mild Sire and Son †, 505
 His son of virtue! eas'd a while mankind,
 And Arts reviv'd beneath their gentle beam.
 Then was their last effort: what Sculpture rais'd
 To Trajan's glory, following triumphs stole,
 And mixt with Gothic forms (the Æhissel's shame),
 On that triumphal arch ‡, the forms of Greece. 511

Mean time o'er rocky Thrace, and the deep vales
 Of gelid Hæmus, I pursu'd my flight,
 And, piercing farthest Scythia, westward swept
 Sarmatia §, travers'd by a thousand streams: 515
 A sullen land of lakes, and fens immense,

* Thrasea Pætus, put to death by Nero.—Tacitus introduces the account he gives of his death thus:—"After having inhumanely slaughtered so many illustrious men, he (Nero) burned at last with a desire of cutting off Virtue itself in the person of Thrasea," &c.

† Antoninus Pius, and his adopted son, Marcus Aurelius, afterwards called Antoninus Philosophus.

‡ Constantine's arch, to build which that of Trajan was destroyed, sculpture having been then almost entirely lost.

§ The ancient Sarmatia contained a vast tract of country, running all along the north of Europe and Asia.

Volume II.

G

Of rocks, resounding torrents, gloomy heaths,
 And cruel deserts, black with sounding pine,
 Where Nature frowns; tho' sometimes into smiles
 She softens, and immediate, at the touch 520
 Of southern gales, throws from the sudden glebe
 Luxuriant pasture and a waste of flowers.

But, cold-compress'd, when the whole loaded heaven
 Descends in snow, lost in one white abrupt
 Lies undistinguish'd earth; and, seiz'd by frost, 525
 Lakes, headlong streams, and floods, and oceans, sleep.
 Yet there life glows; the furry millions there
 Deep-dig their dens beneath the sheltering snows;
 And there a race of men prolific swarms,
 To various pain, to little pleasure, us'd; 530
 On whom, keen parching, beat Rhiphaean winds,
 Hard like their soil, and like their climate fierce,
 The nursery of nations!—These I rous'd,
 Drove land on land, on people people pour'd,
 Till from almost perpetual night they broke, 535
 As if in search of day, and o'er the banks
 Of yielding Empire, only slave-sustain'd,
 Resistless rag'd, in vengeance urg'd by Me,

Long in the barbarous heart the bury'd seeds
 Of Freedom lay for many a wintry age, 540
 And tho' My spirit work'd by slow degrees,
 Nought but its pride and fierceness yet appear'd:
 Then was the night of time that parted worlds.
I quitted earth the while. As when the tribes

Aërial, warn'd of rising winter, ride 545
Autumnal winds, to warmer climates borne;
So, Arts and each good Genius in My train,
I cut the closing gloom, and soar'd to heaven.

In the bright regions there of purest day,
Far other scenes and palaces arise, 550
Adorn'd profuse with other arts divine.

All beauty here below, to them compar'd,
Would, like a rose before the mid-day sun,
Shrink up its blossom; like a bubble break
The passing poor magnificence of kings: 555

For there the King of Nature, in full blaze,
Calls every splendour forth; and there his court
Amid ethereal powers and virtues holds;
Angel, archangel, tutelary gods,
Of cities, nations, empires, and of worlds. 560

But sacred be the veil that kindly clouds
A light too keen for mortals, wraps a view
Too softening fair, for those that here in dust
Must cheerful toil out their appointed years.
A sense of higher life would only damp 565

The schoolboy's talk, and spoil his playful hours:
Nor could the child of Reason, scoble Man!
With vigour thro' this infant being drudge,
Did brighter worlds, their unimagin'd bliss
Disclosing, dazzle and dissolve his mind. 570

BRITAIN.

LIBERTY.

PART IV.

The Contents.

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STRUCK with the rising scene, thus I, amaz'd—
“ Ah ! Goddess; what a change ! Is earth the same ?
“ Of the same kind the ruthless race she feeds ?
“ And does the same fair sun and ether spread

" Round this vile spot their all-enlivening soul? 5
 " Lo ! Beauty fails ; left in unlovely forms
 " Of little pomp, Magnificence no more
 " Exalts the mind, and bids the Public smile ;
 " While to rapacious interest Glory leaves
 " Mankind, and every grace of life is gone." 10

To this the Power, who vital radiance calls
 From the brute mass of man an ordered world.

" Wait till the morning shines, and from the depth
 " Of Gothic darkness springs another day.
 " True, Genius droops ; the tender ancient taste 15
 " Of Beauty, then fresh-blooming in her prime,
 " But faintly trembles thro' the callous soul,
 " And Grandeur, or of morals or of life,
 " Sinks into safe pursuits and oreeping cares.
 " Even cautious Virtue seems to stoop her flight, 20
 " And aged Life to deem the generous deeds
 " Of youth romantic ; yet in cooler thought
 " Well-reason'd, in researches piercing deep
 " Thro' Nature's works, in profitable arts,
 " And all that calm Experience can disclose, 25
 " (Slow guide, but sure) behold the world anew
 " Exalted rise, with other honours crown'd ;
 " And, where My spirit wakes the finer powers,
 " Athenian laurels still afresh shall bloom."

Oblivious ages pass'd, while Earth, forsook 30
 By her best Genii, lay to Demons foul,
 And unchain'd Furies, an abandon'd prey.

Contention led the van, first small of size,
 But soon dilating, to the skies she towers;
 Then wide as air the livid fury spread, 35
 And high her head above the stormy clouds,
 She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds
 With wild surmises, battlings, sounds of war:
 From land to land the madd'ning trumpet blew,
 And pour'd her venom thro' the heart of man. 40
 Shook to the Pole, the North obey'd her call.
 Forth rush'd the bloody Power of Gothic war,
 War against human-kind; Rapine, that led
 Millions of raging robbers in his train;
 Unlistening, barbarous Force, to whom the sword 45
 Is reason, honour law; the Foe of Arts
 By monsters follow'd, hideous to behold,
 That claim'd their place. Outrageous mix'd with these.
 Another species of tyrannic rule*,
 Unknown before, whose cancrous shackles seiz'd 50
 Th' envenom'd soul; a wilder Fury, she
 Even o'er her elder Sister † tyranniz'd;
 Or if, perchance, agreed, inflam'd her rage.
 Dire was her train, and loud: the Sable Band,
 Thundering,—“ Submit, ye Laity! ye Prophane! 55
 “ Earth is the Lord's, and therefore Ours; let kings
 “ Allow the common claim, and half be theirs;
 “ If not, behold! the sacred lightning flies;”
 Scholastic Discord, with an hundred tongues,

* Church power, or ecclesiastical tyranny.

† Civil tyranny.

For science, uttering jangling words obscure, 60
Where frighted Reason never yet could dwell ;
Of peremptory feature, Cleric Pride,
Whose reddening cheek no contradiction bears ;
And Holy Slander, his associate firm,
On whom the Lying Spirit still descends ; 65
Mother of tortures ! Persecuting Zeal,
High-flashing in her hand the ready torch,
Or poniard bath'd in unbelieving blood ;
Hell's fiercest fiend ! of saintly brow demure,
Assuming a celestial seraph's name, 70
While she beneath the blasphemous pretence
Of pleasing Parent Heaven, the Source of Love !
Has wrought more horrors, more detested deeds,
Than all the rest combin'd. Led on by her,
And wild of head to work her fell designs, 75
Came Idiot Superstition ; round with ears
Innumerable strow'd, ten thousand Monkish forms
With legends play'd them, and with tenets meant
To charm or scare the simple into slaves,
And poison reason ! gross, she swallows all, 80
The most absurd believing ever most ;
Broad o'er the whole her universal night,
The gloom still doubling, Ignorance diffus'd.
Nought to be seen but visionary Monks
To councils strolling, and embroiling creeds ; 85
Banditti Saints *, disturbing distant lands,

* Crusades.

And unknown Nations, wandering for a home.
 All lay revers'd : the sacred arts of rule
 Turn'd to flagitious leagues against mankind,
 And arts of plunder more and more avow'd ; 50
 Pure plain Devotion to a solemn farce * ;
 To holy dotage Virtue, even to guile,
 To murder, and a mockery of baths ;
 Brave ancient Freedom to the rage † of slaves,
 Proud of their state, and fighting for their chains ;
 Dishonour'd Courage to the bravo's trade ‡, 95
 To civil broil ; and Glory to romance.
 Thus human life unking'd to ruin reel'd,
 And giddy Reason totter'd on her throne.

At last Heaven's best inexplicable scheme, 100
 Disclosing, bade new brightning eras smile.
 The high command gone forth, Arts in My train,
 And azure-mantled Science, swift we spread
 A sounding pinion. Eager Pity, mixt
 With indignation, urg'd her downward flight. 105
 On Latium first we stoop'd, for doubtful life
 That panted, sunk beneath unnumber'd woes.
 Ah ! poor Italia ! what a bitter cup
 Of vengeance hast thou drain'd ? Goths, Vandals, Huns,
 Lombards, Barbarians broke from every land, 110
 How many a Russian form hast thou beheld ?
 What horrid jargons heard, where rage alone

* The corruptions of the church of Rome.

† Vassalage, whence the attachment of clans to their chief.

‡ Duelling.

Was all thy frightened ear could comprehend ?
How frequent by the red inhuman hand,
Yet warm with brothers', husbands', fathers' blood,
Hast thou thy matrons and thy virgins seen 116
To violation dragg'd, and mingled death ?
What conflagrations, earthquakes, ravage, floods,
Have turn'd thy cities into stony wilds,
And succourless and bare, the poor remains 120
Of wretches forth to Nature's common cast ?
Added to these, the still continued waste
Of inbred foes*, that on thy vitals prey,
And, double tyrants, seize the very soul.
Where hadst thou treasures for this rapine all ? 125
These hungry myriads, that thy bowels tore,
Heap'd sack on sack, and bury'd in their rage
Wonders of Art ? Whence this grey scene a mine
Of more than gold becomes and orient gems,
Where Egypt, Greece, and Rome, united glow. 130
Here Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, bent
From ancient models to restore their arts,
Remain'd. A little trace we how they rose,
Amid the hoary ruins Sculpture first,
Deep-digging, from the cavern dark and damp, 135
Their grave for ages, bid her marble race
Spring to new light. Joy sparkled in her eyes,
And old Remembrance thrill'd in every thought,
As she the pleasing resurrection saw.

* The Hierarchy.

In leaning sit, respiring from his toils, 140
 The well-known hero *, who delivered Greece,
 His ample chest, all tempest'd with force,
 Unconquerable rear'd. She saw the head,
 Breathing the hero, small, of Grecian size,
 Scarce more extensive than the sinewy neck; 145
 The spreading shoulders, muscular, and broad;
 The whole a mass of swelling sinews, touch'd
 Into harmonious shape; she saw, and joy'd.
 The yellow hunter, Meleager, rais'd
 His beauteous front, and thro' the finish'd whole 150
 Shows what ideas finish'd of old in Greece.
 Of raging aspect, rash'd impetuous forth
 The Gladiator †. Pityless his look,
 And each keen sinew brac'd, the storm of war,
 Ruffing, o'er all his nervous body frowns. 155
 The Dying Other ‡ from the gloom she drew.
 Supported on his shorten'd arm he leans,
 Prone agonizing; with incumbent fate
 Heavy declines his head, yet dark beneath
 The suffering feature fullen Vengeance lows, 160
 Shame, indignation, unaccomplish'd rage,
 And still the cheated eye expects his fall.
 All conquest-flush'd, from prostrate Python came
 The Quivered God §. In graceful act he stands,
 His arm extended with the slackened bow. 165

* The Hercules of Farnese. † The Fighting Gladiator.

‡ The Dying Gladiator. § The Apollo of Belvidere.

s his easy robe, and fair displays
 oft'ened form. The bloom of gods
 thful o'er the beardless cheek to wave :
 s yet heroic ardour warms ;
 . subsiding to a native smile, 170
 the joy elating conquest gives,
 l frown exalts his matchless air.
 mov'd, her full-proportion'd limbs
 the mantle fluttering in the breeze.
 of Love * arose, as from the deep 175
 ; in all the melting pomp of charms.
 s beads, her well-taught look aside
 nchanting guise, where dubious mix
 cious beauty, a dissembled sense
 k shame, and slippery looks of love. 180
 grows enamour'd, and the stone,
 lting in its conquest, smiles.
 each limb, so swell'd with softening art,
 leclud eye the marble doubts.
 . utmost Masterpiece † she found, 185
 a fir'd ‡; the miserable fire,
 th his sons in Fate's severest grasp.
 its, twisting round, their strigent folds
 ds tie. Such passion here !
 ies ! such bitterness of pain ! 190

us of Medici.

up of Laocoon and his two sons, destroyed by two

Edm. ver. 199,—227.

Seem so to tremble thro' the tortur'd stone,
 That the touch'd heart engrosses all the view.
 Almost unmark'd the best proportions pass
 That ever Greece beheld; and, seen alone,
 On the rapt eye th' imperious passions seize; 195
 The father's double pangs, both for himself
 And sons convuls'd; to Heaven his rueful look,
 Imploring aid, and half-accusing, cast;
 His fell despair with indignation mixt,
 As the strong-curling moasters from his side 200
 His full-extended fury cannot tear.
 More tender touch'd, with varied art, his sons
 All the soft rage of younger passions show:
 In a boy's helpless fate one sinks oppress'd,
 While, yet unpierc'd, the frightened other tries 205
 His foot to steal out of the horrid twine.

She bore no more, but straight from Gothic rust
 Her chissel clear'd, and dust and fragments drove
 Impetuous round*. Successive as it went
 From son to son, with more enlivening touch, 210
 From the brute rock it call'd the breathing form,
 Till, in a legislator's awful grace
 Dress'd, Buonaroti bid a Moses † rise,
 And, looking love immense, a Saviour God †.

* It is reported of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, the most celebrated master in modern sculpture, that he wrought with a kind of inspiration, or enthusiastical fury, which produced the effect here mentioned.

† Esteemed the two finest pieces of modern sculpture.

Of these observant, Painting felt the fire 215
Burn inward. Then ecstatic she diffus'd
The canvass, seiz'd the pallet, with quick hand
The colours brew'd, and on the void expanse
Her gay creation pour'd, her mimic world.
Poor was the manner of her eldest race, 220
Barren, and dry, just struggling from the taste,
That had for ages scar'd in cloisters dim
The superstitious herd; yet glorious then
Were deem'd their works, where undevelop'd lay
The future wonders that enrich'd mankind, 225
And a new light and grace o'er Europe cast.
Arts gradual gather streams. Enlarging this
To each his portion of her various gifts
The goddess dealt, to none indulging all;
No. not to Raphael. At kind distance still 230
Perfection stands, like Happiness, to tempt
Th' eternal chase. In elegant design
Improving Nature, in ideas fair,
Or great, extracted from the fine antique;
In attitude, expression, airs divine, 235
Her sons of Rome and Florence bore the prize.
To those of Venice she the magic art
Of colours melting into colours gave.
Theirs, too, it was by one embracing mass
Of light and shade, that settles round the whole, 240
Or varies tremulous from part to part,
O'er all a binding harmony to throw,

To raise the picture and repose the sight.
The Lombard school * succeeding mingled both.

Mean time dread faneæ and palaces around 245
Rear'd the magnific front. Music again
Her universal language of the heart
Renew'd; and, rising from the plaintive vale,
To the full concert spread, and solemn quire.

Even bigots smil'd, to their protection took 250
Arts not their own, and from them borrow'd pomp:
For in a tyrant's garden these a while
May bloom, tho' Freedom be their parent soil.

And now confess, with gently-growing gleam
The morning shone, and westward stream'd its light.
The Muse awoke. Not sooner on the wing 255
Is the gay bird of dawn; artless her voice,
Untaught, and wild, yet warbling thro' the woods
Romantic lays: but as her northern course
She, with her tutor Science, in My train 260
Ardent pursu'd, her strains more noble grew;
While Reason drew the plan, the Heart inform'd
The moral page, and Fancy lent it grace.

Rome and her circling deserts cast behind,
I pass'd not idle to my great sojourn. 265

On Arno's fertile plain †, where the rich vein
Luxuriant o'er Etrurian mountains roves,
Safe in the lap repos'd of private bliss,

* The school of the Caracci.

† The river Arno runs through Florence.

I small republics rais'd *. Thrice happy they!
 Had social Freedom bound their peace, and Arts,
 Instead of ruling Power, ne'er meant for them, 271
 Employ'd their little cares, and sav'd their fate.

Beyond the rugged Apennines, that roll
 Far thro' Italian bounds their wavy tops,
 My path, too, I with public blessings strow'd; 275
 Free states and cities, where the Lombard plain,
 In spite of culture negligent and gross,
 From her deep bosom pours unbidden joys,
 And green o'er all the land a garden spreads.

The barren rocks themselves, beneath my foot,
 Relenting bloom'd on the Ligurian shore. 281
 Thick-swarming people there † like emmets seiz'd,
 Amid surrounding cliffs, the scatter'd spots,
 Which Nature left in her destroying rage ‡,
 Made their own fields, nor sigh'd for other lands. 285
 There, in white prospect, from the rocky hill
 Gradual descending to the sheltered shore,
 By Me proud Genoa's marble turrets rose,
 And while My genuine spirit warm'd her sons,
 Beneath her Dorias, not unworthy, she 290

* The republics of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, and Sienna. They formerly have had very cruel wars together, but are now all peaceably subject to the Great Duke of Tuscany, except it be Lucca, which still maintains the form of a republic.

† The Genoese territory is reckoned very populous; but the towns and villages, for the most part, lie hid among the Apennine rocks and mountains.

‡ According to Dr. Burnet's system of the deluge.

Vy'd for the trident of the narrow seas,
Ere Britain yet had open'd all the main.

Nor be the then triumphant state * forgot,
Where, push'd from plunder'd earth †, a remnant still,
Inspir'd by Me, thro' the dark ages kept 295
Of My old Roman flame some sparks alive :
The seeming god-built city ! which My hand
Deep in the bosom fix'd of wondering seas.
Astonish'd mortals sail'd, with pleasing awe,
Around the sea-girt walls, by Neptune fenc'd, 300
And down the briny street, where on each hand,
Amazing seen amid unstable waves,
The splendid palace shines, and rising tides,
The green steps marking, murmur at the door.
To this fair Queen of Adria's stormy gulf, 305
The mart of nations ! long obedient seas
Roll'd all the treasure of the radiant East ;
But now no more. Than one great tyrant worse
(Whose shar'd oppression lightens as diffus'd),
Each subject tearing, many tyrants rose ; 310
The least the proudest. Join'd in dark cabal,
They, jealous, watchful, silent, and severe,
Cast o'er the whole indissoluble chains :

* Venice was the most flourishing city in Europe, with regard to trade, before the passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, and America, were discovered.

† Those who fled to some marshes in the Adriatic gulf, from the desolation spread over Italy by an irruption of the Huns, first founded there this famous city, about the beginning of the fifth century.

The softer shackles of luxurious ease
 They likewise added, to secure their sway. 315
 Thus Venice fainter shines, and Commerce thus,
 Of toil impatient, flags the drooping sail:
 Bursting, besides, his ancient bounds, he took
 A larger circle *, found another seat †,
 Opening a thousand ports, and, charm'd with toil,
 Whom nothing can dismay, far other sons. 321

The mountains, then, clad with eternal snow,
 Confessed My power. Deep as the rampant rocks,
 By Nature thrown insuperable round,
 I planted there a League of friendly states ‡, 325
 And bade plain Freedom their ambition be.
 There in the vale, where rural Plenty fills,
 From lakes, and meads, and furrow'd fields, her horn,
 Chief where the Leman § pure emits the Rhone,
 Rare to be seen ! unguilty cities rise, 330
 Cities of brothers form'd ; while equal life,
 Accorded gracious with revolving power,
 Maintains them free, and in their happy streets
 Nor cruel deed nor misery is known :
 For valour, faith, and innocence of life, 335
 Renown'd, a rough laborious people, there,
 Not only give the dreadful Alps to smile,
 And press their culture on retiring snows,
 But, to firm order train'd and patient war,

* The medæ ocean. † Great-Britain. ‡ The Swiss Cantons.
 § Geneva, situated on the *Lacus Lemanus*, a small state, but
 noble example of the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

They likewise know, beyond the nerve remiss 340
 Of mercenary force, how to defend
 The tasteful little their hard toil has earn'd,
 And the proud arm of Bourbon to defy.

Even, cheer'd by Me, their shaggy mountains charm,
 More than or Gallic or Italian plains, 345
 And sickening Fancy oft', when absent long,
 Pines to behold their Alpine views again * :
 The hollow-winding stream, the vale, fair-spread
 Amid an amphitheatre of hills,
 Whence, vapour-wing'd, the sudden tempest springs;
 From steep to steep ascending, the gay train 351
 Of fogs, thick-roll'd into romantic shapes;
 The flitting cloud, against the summit dash'd,
 And, by the sun illumin'd, pouring bright
 A gemmy shower; hung o'er amazing rocks, 355
 The mountain-ash, and solemn-sounding pine;
 The snow-fed torrent, in white mazes, tofs'd
 Down to the clear ethereal lake below;
 And, high o'ertopping all the broken scene,
 The mountain fading into sky, where shines 360
 On winter Winter shivering, and whose top
 Licks from their cloudy magazine the snows.

From these descending, as I wav'd my course
 O'er vast Germania, the ferocious nurse

* The Swiss, after having been long absent from their native country, are seized with such a violent desire of seeing it again, as affects them with a kind of languishing indisposition, called The Swiss sickness.

Of hardy men and hearts affronting death, 365
I gave some favour'd cities * there to lift
A nobler brow, and thro' their swarming streets,
More busy, wealthy, cheerful, and alive,
In each contented face to look My soul.

Thence the loud Baltic passing, black with storm,
To wintry Scandinavia's utmost bound, 371
There I the manly race †, the parent-hive
Of the mixt kingdoms, form'd into a state
More regularly free. By keener air
Their genius purg'd, and temper'd hard by frost, 375
Tempest and toil their nerves, the sons of those
Whose only terror was a bloodless death ‡,
They, wise, and dauntless, still sustain My cause.
Yet there I fix'd not : turning to the South,
The whispering zephyrs sigh'd at my delay. 380

Here, with the shifted Vision, burst my joy.
" O the dear prospect ! O majestic view !
" See Britain's Empire ! Lo ! the watry vast
" Wide-waves, diffusing the cerulean plain.
" And now, methinks, like clouds at distance seen,
" Emerging white from deeps of ether, dawn 386
" My kindred cliffs ; whence, wafted in the gale,
" Ineffable, a secret sweetness breathes.
" Goddess ! forgive—My heart, surpris'd, o'erflows
" With filial fondness for the land you bless." 390
As parents to a child complacent deign

* The Hans towns. † The Swedes. ‡ See note on ver. 678.

Approvance, the celestial Brightness smil'd ;
Then thus—As o'er the wave-resounding deep,
To My near reign, the happy Isle, I steer'd
With easy wing, behold ! from surge to surge 395
Stalk'd the tremendous Genius of the Deep ;
Around him clouds, in mingled tempest, hung,
Thick-flashing meteors crown'd his starry head,
And ready thunder redden'd in his hand,
Or from it stream'd compress'd the gloomy cloud. 400
Where'er he look'd the trembling waves recoil'd :
He needs but strike the conscious flood, and shook
From shore to shore, in agitation dire,
It works his dreadful will. To Me his voice
(Like that hoarse blast that round the cavern howls
Mixt with the murmurs of the falling main) 405
Address'd, began—" By Fate commission'd, go,
" My Sister Goddess, now, to you' blest Isle,
" Henceforth the partner of my rough domain.
" All my dread walks to Britons open lie. 410
" Those that refulgent, or with rosy morn
" Or yellow evening flame ; those that profuse,
" Drunk by equator suns, severely shine ;
" Or those that, to the poles approaching, rise
" In billows rolling into Alps of ice : 415
" Even yet, untouch'd by daring keel, be theirs
" The vast Pacific, that on other worlds,
" Their future conquest, rolls resounding tides,
" Long I maintain'd, inviolate, my reign ;

Alexanders me, nor Cæsars, brav'd. 420
 in the crook of shore, the coward sail
 low low-crept, and peddling Commerce ply'd
 een near-joining lands. For Britons, chief,
 is reserv'd, with star-directed prow
 are the middle deep,; and drive assur'd 425
 istant nations thro' the pathless main.
 for their fearless hearts the glory waits,
 months from land, while the black stormy
 and them rages, on the groaning mast [night
 unshook knee to know their giddy way; 430
 ng, unquell'd, amid the lashing wave;
 ough at danger. Theirs the triumph be,
 eep Invention's keen pervading eye,
 heart of Courage, and the hand of Toil,
 conquer'd ocean staining with their blood,
 ad of treasure robb'd by ruffian War, 436
 ad social earth to circle fair exchange,
 bind the nations in a golden chain.
 hese I honour'd sloop. Rushing to light
 ce of men behold ! whose daring deeds 440
 in renown exalt my namele plains
 those of fabling Earth, as he 's to mine
 rror yield. Nay, could my savage heart
 glories check, their unsubmitting soul
 ld all my fury brave, my t'mpest climb, 445
 might in spite of me my kingdom force."
 waiting no reply, the shadowy Power

Eas'd the dark sky, and to the deeps return'd ;
While the loud thunder rattling from his hand,
Auspicious, shook opponent Gallia's shore. 45

Of this encounter glad, My way to land
I quick pursu'd, that from the smiting sea
Receiv'd Me joyous. Loud acclaims were heard,
And music, more than mortal, warbling, fill'd
With pleas'd astonishment the lab'ring hind, 45
Who for a while th' unfinish'd furrow left,
And let the listening steer forget his toil.
Unseen by grosser eye, Britannia breath'd,
And her aerial train, these sounds of joy ;
For of old time, since first the rushing flood, 46
Urg'd by Almighty pow'r, this favour'd Isle
Turn'd flashing from the continent aside,
Indented shore to shore responsive still,
Its guardian she—The goddess whose staid eye
Beams the dark azure of the doubtful dawn. 46
Her tresses, like a flood of softened light,
Thro' clouds imbrown'd, in waving circles play.
Warm on her cheek sits Beauty's brightest rose.
Of high demeanour, stately, shedding grace
With every motion. Full her rising chest ; 47
And new ideas, from her finish'd shape,
Charg'd Sculpture taking, might improve her art.
Such the fair guardian of an Isle that boasts,
Profuse as vernal blooms, the fairest dames.
High-shining on the promontory's brow, 47

Awaiting Me, she stood ; with hope inflam'd,
 By My mixt spirit burning in her sons,
 To firm, to polish, and exalt the state.

The native Genii round her radiant smil'd.
 Courage, of soft deportment, aspect calm, 480
 Inboastful, suffering long, and, till provok'd,
 As mild and harmless as the sporting child ;
 But, on just reason, once his fury rous'd,
 No lion springs more eager to his prey :
 Blood is a pastime ! and his heart, elate, 485
 Knows no depressing fear. That Virtue known
 By the relenting look, whose equal heart
 For others feels, as for another self :
 Of various name, as various objects wake,
 Warm into action the kind sense within ; 490
 Whether the blameless poor, the nobly maim'd,
 The lost to reason, the declin'd in life,
 The helpless young that kiss no mother's hand,
 And the gray second infancy of age,
 She gives in public families to live, 495
 A sight to gladden Heaven ! whether she stands
 Fair beck'ning at the hospitable gate,
 And bids the stranger take repose and joy ;
 Whether, to solace honest labour, she
 Rejoices those that make the land rejoice ; 500
 Or whether to Philosophy and Arts
 At once the basis and the finish'd pride
 Of government and life) she spreads her hand,

Nor knows her gift profuse, nor seems to know
Doubling her bounty, that she gives at all.
Justice to these her awful presence join'd,
The mother of the state ! No low revenge,
No turbid passions in her breast ferment ;
Tender, serene, compassionate of vice,
As the last woe that can afflict mankind,
She punishment awards ; yet of the good
More piteous still, and of the suffering whole,
Awards it firm. So fair her just decree,
That, in his judging peers, each on himself
Pronounces his own doom. O happy land !
Where reigns alone this justice of the Free !
'Mid the bright group Sincerity his front,
Diffusive, rear'd ; his pure untroubled eye,
The fount of truth. The thoughtful Power, a
Now. pensive, cast on earth his fix'd regard,
Now, touch'd celestial, launch'd it on the sky.
The Genius he whence Britain shines supreme,
The land of light, and rectitude of mind.
He, too, the fire of Fancy feeds intense,
With all the train of passions thence deriv'd ;
Not kindling quick, a noisy transient blaze,
But gradual, silent. lasting, and profound.
Near him Retirement, pointing to the shade,
And Independence, stood : the generous pair
That simple life, the quiet-whispering grove,
And the still raptures of the free-born soul,

To cates prefer by Virtue bought, not earn'd ;
Proudly prefer them to the servile pomp,
And to the heart-embitter'd joys, of slaves.
Or should the latter, to the public scene 535
Demanded, quit his sylvan friend a while,
Nought can his firmness shake, nothing seduce
His zeal, still active for the common-weal ;
Nor stormy tyrants, nor Corruption's tools,
Foul ministers, dark-working by the force 540
Of secret-fapping gold. All their vile arts,
Their shameful honours, their perfidious gifts,
He greatly scorns, and if he must betray
His plunder'd country, or his power resign,
A moment's parley were eternal shame : 545
Illustrious into private life again,
From dirty levees he unstain'd ascends,
And firm in senates stands the patriot's ground,
Or draws new vigour in the peaceful shade.
Aloof the bashful Virtue hover'd coy, 550
Proving by sweet distrust distrust'd worth :
Rough Labour clos'd the train ; and in his hand
Rude, callous, sinew-swell'd, and black with toil,
Came manly Indignation. Sour he seems,
And more than seems, by lawless pride assail'd ; 555
Yet kind at heart, and just, and generous, there
No vengeance lurks, no pale insidious gall :
Even in the very luxury of rage,
He, soft'ning, can forgive a gallant foe ;

The nerve, support, and glory of the land! 560
 Nor be Religion, rational and free,
 Here pass'd in silence, whose enraptur'd eye
 Sees heaven with earth connected, human things
 Link'd to divine; who not from servile fear,
 By rites for some weak tyrant incense fit, 565
 The God of Love adores, but from a heart
 Effusing gladness, into pleasing awe
 That now astonish'd swells, new in a calm
 Of fearless confidence that smiles serene;
 That lives devotion, one continual hymn, 570
 And then most grateful, when Heaven's bounty most
 Is right enjoy'd. This ever-cheerful Power
 O'er the rais'd circle ray'd superior day.

I joy'd to join the Virtues whence My reign
 O'er Albion was to rise. Each cheering each, 575
 And, like the circling planets from the sun,
 All borrowing beams from Me, a heighten'd zeal
 Impatient fir'd us to commence our toils,
 Or pleasures rather. Long the pungent time
 Pass'd not in mutual hails, but thro' the land 580
 Darting our light, we shone the fogs away.

The Virtues conquer with a single look.
 Such grace, such beauty, such victorious light,
 Live in their presence, stream in every glance,
 That the soul won, enamour'd, and refin'd, 585
 Grows their own image, pure ethereal flame.
 Hence the soul Demons, what oppos'd ones reign,

Would still from us deluded mortals wrap,
Or in gross shades they drown the visual ray,
Or by the fogs of Prejudice, where mix 590
Falschhood and Truth confounded, foil the sense
With vain refracted images of blifs.
But chief around the court of flatter'd kings
They roll the dusky rampart, wall o'er wall
Of darkness pile, and with their thickest shade 595
Secure the throne. No savage Alp, the den
Of wolves, and bears, and monstrous things obscene,
That vex the swain and waste the country round,
Protected lies beneath a deeper cloud :
Yet there We sometimes send a searching ray : 600
As at the sacred opening of the morn
The prowling race retire, so, pierc'd severe,
Before our potent blaze these Demons fly,
And all their works dissolve.—The whispered Tale
That like the fabling Nile, no fountain knows ; 605
Fair-fac'd Deceit, whose wily conscious eye
Ne'er looks direct ; the Tongue that licks the dust,
But, when it safely dares, as prompt to sting ;
Smooth crocodile Destruction, whose fell tears
Ensnare ; the Janus face of courtly Pride, 610
One to superiors heaves submissive eyes,
On hapless Worth the other scowls disdain ;
Checks that for some weak tenderness, alone,
Some virtuous slip, can wear a blush ; the Laugh
Profane, when midnight bowls disclose the heart.

At starving Virtue, and at Virtue's fools ; 616
 Determin'd to be broke, the plighted Faith ;
 Nay, more, the Godless Oath, that knows no tie ;
 Soft-buzzing Slander ; silky moths, that eat
 An honest name ; the harpy hand and maw 620
 Of avaricious Luxury, who makes
 The throne his shelter, venal laws his fort,
 And, by his service, who betrays his king.

Now turn your view, and mark, from Celtic* night
 To present grandeur, how My Britain rose. 625

Bold were those Britons who, the careless sons
 Of Nature, roam'd the forest-bounds, at once
 Their verdant city, high-embowering fane,
 And the gay circle of their wood-land wars ;
 For by the Druid taught †, that death but shifts 630
 The vital scene, they that prime fear despis'd ;
 And, prone to rush on steel, disdain'd to spare
 An ill-fav'd life that must again return.
 Erect from Nature's hand, by tyrant Force,
 And still more tyrant Custom, unsubstu'd, 635
 Man knows no master save creating Heaven,
 Or such as choice and common good ordain.
 This general sense, with which the nations I
 Promiscuous fire, in Britons burn'd intense,
 Of future times prophetic. Witness Rome ! 640
 Who saw'st thy Cæsar, from the naked land,

* Great-Britain was peopled by the Celtæ or Gauls.

† The Druids, among the ancient Gauls and Britons, had the
care and direction of all religious matters.

Whose only fort was British hearts, repell'd,
To seek Pharfalian wreaths. Witness the toil,
The blood of ages, bootless to secure,
Beneath an Empire's yoke*, a stubborn Isle, 645
Disputed hard, and never quite subdu'd.
The North† remain'd untouch'd, where those who
To stoop retir'd; and to their keen effort [scorn'd
Yielding at last, recoil'd the Roman power,
In vain, unable to sustain the shock, 650
From sea to sea desponding legions rais'd
The wall immense‡, and yet, on summer's eve,
While sport his lambkins round, the shepherd's gaze,
Continual o'er it burst the northern storm§,
As often check'd, receded, threatening hoarse 655
A swift return. But the devouring flood
No more endur'd controul, when, to support
The last remains of empire¶, was recall'd
The weary Roman, and the Briton lay
Unnerv'd, exhausted, spiritless, and sunk. 660
Great proof how men enfeble into slaves!
The sword behind him flash'd; before him roar'd,

* The Roman Empire.

† Caledonia, inhabited by the Scots and Picts, whither a great many Britons, who would not submit to the Romans, retired.

‡ The wall of Severus, built upon Adrian's rampart, which ran for eighty miles quite across the country from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway-Frith.

§ Irruptions of the Scots and Picts.

¶ The Roman Empire being miserably torn by the northern nations, Britain was for ever abandoned by the Romans in the year 426 or 427.

Deaf to his woes, the deep*. Forlorn, around
 He roll'd his eye, not sparkling ardent flame,
 As when Caractacus † to battle led 665
 Silurian swains, and Boadicea ‡ taught
 Her raging troops the miseries of slaves.

Then (sad relief!) from the bleak coast that hears
 The German ocean roar, deep-blooming, strong,
 And yellow-hair'd, the blue-ey'd Saxon came. 670
 He came implor'd, but came with other aim
 Than to protect: for conquest and defence
 Suffices the same arm. With the fierce race
 Pour'd in a fresh invigorating stream,
 Blood where, unquell'd, a mighty spirit glow'd: 675
 Rash war and perilous battle their delight;
 And immature, and red with glorious wounds,
 Unpeaceful death their choice ||: deriving thence
 A right to feast, and drain immortal bowls,

* The Britons, applying to Aetius the Roman general for assistance, thus expressed their miserable condition:—"We know not which way to turn us. The Barbarians drive us to sea, and the sea forces us back to the Barbarians; between which we have only the choice of two deaths, either to be swallowed up by the waves, or butchered by the sword."

† King of the Silures, famous for his great exploits, and accounted the best general Great-Britain had ever produced. The Silures were esteemed the bravest and most powerful of all the Britons; they inhabited Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire.

‡ Queen of the Iceni. Her story is well known.

|| It is certain that an opinion was fixed and general among them (the Goths) that death was but the entrance into another life; that all men who lived lazy and unactive lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and miry, full of noisome creatures:

In Odin's hall, whose blazing roof resounds 680
 The genial uproar of those shades who fall
 In desperate fight, or by some brave attempt ;
 And tho' more polish'd times the martial creed
 Difown, yet still the fearless habit lives.
 Nor were the furlly gifts of war their all : 685
 Wisdom was likewise theirs, indulgent Laws,
 The calm gradations of art-nursing Peace,
 And matchless Orders, the deep basis still
 On which ascends my British reign. Untam'd
 To the refining subtleties of slaves, 690
 They brought an happy government along,
 Form'd by that Freedom which, with secret voice,
 Impartial Nature teaches all her sons,
 And which of old thro' the whole Scythian mass
 I strong inspir'd. Monarchical their state, 695
 But prudently confin'd, and mingled wise.
 Of each harmonious power, only too much
 Imperious War into their rule infus'd,
 Prevail'd the General-king, and Chieftain-thanes.

usual to such places, and there for ever grovelled in endless
 stench and misery. On the contrary, all who gave themselves
 to warlike actions and enterprizes, to the conquest of their
 neighbours, and the slaughter of their enemies, and died in
 battle, or of violent deaths upon bold adventures or resolutions,
 went immediately to the vast hall or palace of Odin, their God
 of War, who eternally kept open house for all such guests,
 where they were entertained at infinite tables, in perpetual
 feasts and mirth, carousing in bowls made of the skulls of their
 enemies they had slain, according to the number of whom
 every one in these mansions of pleasure was the most honoured
 and best entertained. Sir W. Temple's *Essay on Heroic Virtue*.

In many a field, by civil fury stain'd, 700
 Bled the discordant Heptarchy *, and long
 (Educing good from ill) the battle groan'd,
 Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons saw
 Egbert † and Peace on one united throne.

No sooner dawn'd the fair disclosing calm 705
 Of brighter days, when, lo! the North anew,
 With stormy nations black, on England pour'd
 Woes the severest e'er a people felt,
 The Danish Raven ‡, lur'd by annual prey,
 Hung o'er the land incessant. Fleet on fleet 710
 Of barbarous pirates unremitting tore
 The miserable coast. Before them stalk'd,
 Far seen, the Demon of devouring Flame
 Rapine and Murder, all with blood besmear'd,
 Without or ear, or eye, or feeling heart; 715
 While close behind them march'd the fallow Power
 Of desolating Famine, who delights
 In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields;
 And purple-spotted Pestilence, by whom
 Ev'n friendship scar'd, in sickening horror sinks 720
 Each social sense and tenderness of life.

* The seven kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons, considered as being united into one common government, under a general in chief, or monarch, and by the means of an assembly-general, or *wittenagemot*.

† Egbert, king of Wessex, who, after having reduced all the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy under his dominion, was the first king of England.

‡ A famous Danish standard was called *Reasan*, or *Raven*. The Danes imagined that before a battle, the Raven wrought upon this standard clapt its wings, or hung down its head, in token of victory or defeat.

Fixing at last the long-cherish'd seat
 Spread from the Humber's loud-rebounding shore,
 To where the Thames devious his gentle maze,
 And with superior arm the Saxon aw'd. 710
 But Superstition first, and Monkish dreams,
 And Monk-directed cloister-seeking kings,
 Had ate away his vigour, ate away
 His edge of courage, and depreis'd the soul
 Of conquering Freedom, which he once respir'd. 720
 Thus cruel ages pass'd, and rare appear'd
 White-mantled Peace, exulting o'er the vale,
 As when, with Alred *, from the wilds she came
 To polic'd cities and protected plains.
 Thus by degrees the Saxon empire sunk, 730
 Then set entire in Hattings' bloody field †.

Compendious war ! (on Britain's glory bent,
 So Fate ordain'd) in that decisive day
 The haughty Norman seiz'd at once an Isle,
 For which thro' many a century in vain, 740
 The Roman, Saxon, Dane, had comb'd and bled.
 Of Gothic nations this the final burst ;
 And mix'd the genius people all,
 Their virtues mix'd in a stream,
 Here the rich tide of grew full. 750

* Alfred the Great, who
 peace, for his many
 of injuries.

† The battle of Hattin,
 Saxon kings, was
 himself master of it

a left hand...
 particularly the...

, the last of the
 conqueror...

A while My spirit slept; the land a while,
 Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.
 Instead of Edward's equal gentle laws *,
 The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.
 All prostrate lay; and in the secret shade 750
 Deep stung but fearful Indignation gnash'd
 His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,
 And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd,
 With ransoms quarter'd o'er the bridled land,
 The shivering wretches, at the curfew † sound, 755
 Dejected shrank into their sordid beds,
 And thro' the mournful gloom of ancient times
 Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Even to feed
 A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd :
 To the wild herd the pasture of the tame, 760
 The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, was given,
 And the brown forest ‡ roughened wide around.

But this so dead, so vile submission, long
 Endur'd not. Gathering force, My gradual flame
 Shook off the mountain of tyrannic sway. 765
 Unus'd to bend, impatient of controul,

* Edward III. the Confessor, who reduced the West-Saxon, Mercian, and Danish laws into one body, which, from that time, became common to all England, under the name of The laws of Edward.

† The curfew bell (from the French *courefeu*), which was rung every night at eight of the clock, to warn the English to put out their fires and candles, under the penalty of a severe fine.

‡ The New Forest in Hampshire, to make which the country for above thirty miles in compass was laid waste,

themselves the common tyrant check'd,
 rich, by kings intractable and fierce,
 their portion of the plunder'd state,
 led by the timorous and weak, 770
 new ground, first taught their rapine law.
 was next a nobler league began;
 in of English and of Norman race,
 eternal nation blended now,
 in of the Free! press'd by a band 775
 its*, ardent as the summer's noon
 he delighted on, the tyrant see!
 now with feign'd alacrity he bears
 g reluctance down, his dark revenge,
 is the Charter by which life, indeed, 780
 of price, a glory to be man.
 this and thro' succeeding reigns affirm'd
 ng-contested rights, the wholesome winds
 osition hence began to blow †,
 in since have lent the country life. 785
 their breath Corruption's insect-blights,
 ening clouds of evil counsel, fly;
 d they sounding swell, a putrid court,
 ntial ministry, they purge,
 tilated states renew their bloom. 790

15th of June 1215, King John, met by the Barons,
 made, signed the Great Charter of Liberties, or
 Magna Carta.

The league formed by the Barons, during the reign of
 King John, was the first confederacy made in
 defence of the nation's interest against the King.

LIBERTY.

Part IV.

emper'd monarchy here mix'd
 , the people still,
 or that, as interest lean'd,
 on knew. For Me reserv'd,
 ommons, was that glorious turn. 795
 My first attempt, in senates rest,
 freedom! Slow, till then, alone,
 that general Liberty, that soul
 ous Nature breathes, and which, when left
 on dage was corrupted Rome, 800
 Northern nations wide diffus'd :
 y a people, fierce with Freedom, rush'd
 rude iron regions of the North,
 n deserts swarm protruding swarm,
 r'd new spirit thro' a slavish world. 805
 these Gothic states the king and chiefs
 d the high prerogative of war,
 ith enormous property engross'd
 ingled pow'r. But on Britannia's shore,
 present; I to raise My reign began 8
 ising the democracy, the third

The Commons are generally thought to have been fir
 nted in parliament towards the end of Henry the 1
 . To a parliament called in the year 1264, each c
 ordered to send four knights, as representatives of
 e five shires; and to a parliament called in the year 1
 each county was ordered to send, as their represent
 o knights, and each city and borough as many citize
 rgeses. Till then, history makes no mention of
 hence a very strong argument may be drawn to fix the
 the House of Commons to that era.

And broadest bulwark of the guarded state,
Then was the full, the perfect, plan disclos'd
Of Britain's matchless Constitution, mixt
Of mutual checking and supporting powers, 815
King, Lords, and Commons; nor the name of Free
Deserving while the Vassel-many droop'd:
For since the moment of the whole they form,
So, as depress'd or rais'd, the balance they
Of public welfare and of glory cast. 820
Mark from this period the continual proof.

When kings of narrow genius, minion-rid,
Neglecting faithful worth for fawning slaves,
Proudly regardless of their people's plaints,
And poorly passive of insulting foes, 825
Double, not prudent, obstinate, not firm,
Their mercy fear, necessity their faith,
Instead of generous fire, presumptuous, hot,
Rash to resolve, and slothful to perform,
Tyrants at once and slaves, imperious, mean, 830
To want rapacious joining shameful waste,
By counsels weak and wicked, easy rous'd
To paltry schemes of absolute command,
To seek their splendour in their sure disgrace,
And in a broken ruin'd people wealth; 835
When such o'ercast the state, no bond of love,
No heart, no soul, no unity, no nerve,
Combin'd the loose disjointed public, lost
To fame abroad, to happiness at home.

But when an Edward * and an Henry † breath'd 840
 Thro' the charm'd whole one all-exerting soul,
 Drawn sympathetic from his dark retreat,
 When wide-attracted Merit round them glow'd;
 When counsels just, extensive, generous; firm,
 Amid the maze of state; determin'd kept 845
 Some ruling point in view; when, on the stock
 Of public good and glory grafted; spread
 Their palms, their laurels; or, if thence they stray'd;
 Swift to return, and patient of restraint;
 When regal state; pre-eminence of place, 850
 They scorn'd to deem pre-eminence of ease,
 To be luxurious drones, that only rob
 The busy hive, as in distinction, power;
 Indulgence, honour, and advantage, first;
 When they, too, claim'd in virtue, danger, toil, 855
 Superior rank, with equal hand prepar'd
 To guard the subject and to quell the foe;
 When such with Me their vital influence shed;
 No mutter'd grievance, hopeless sigh, was heard
 No foul distrust thro' wary senates ran, 860
 Confin'd their bounty, and their ardour quench'd;
 On aid, unquestion'd, liberal aid was given;
 Safe in their conduct, by their valour fir'd,
 Fond where they led victorious armies rush'd;
 And Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt ‡ proclaim 865

* Edward II.

† Henry V.

‡ Three famous battles gained by the English over the French.

hat kings supported by almighty Love,
 id people fir'd with Liberty, can do.
 Be veil'd the savage reigns *, when kindred rage
 e numerous-once Plantagenets devout'd,
 race to vengeance vow'd! and when, oppress'd 879
 private feuds, almost extinguish'd lay
 y quivering flame; but in the next, behold!
 cautious tyrant † lend it oil anew.

Proud, dark, suspicious, brooding o'er his gold,
 how to fix his throne he jealous cast 875

g crafty views around, pierc'd with a ray,
 hich on his timid mind I darted full,
 : mark'd the Barons of excessive sway,
 pleasure making and unmaking kings ‡;
 id hence, to crush these petty tyrants, plann'd
 law that let them, by the silent waste 881

luxury, their landed wealth diffuse ‖,
 id with that wealth their implicated power.
 soft degrees a mighty change ensu'd,
 en working to this day. With streams deduc'd 886
 om these diminish'd floods the country smil'd:
 when, impetuous from the snow-heap'd Alps,
 vernal suns relenting, pours the Rhine;
 hile undivided, oft' with wasteful sweep,

* During the Civil wars betwixt the families of York and
 Lancaster.

† Henry VII.

‡ The famous Earl of Warwick, during the reigns of Henry VI.
 and Edward IV. was called The King-maker.

‖ Permitting the Barons to alienate their lands.

K ij

He foams along; but thro' Batavian meads, 890
 Branch'd into fair canals, indulgent flows,
 Waters a thousand fields, and culture, trade,
 Towns, meadows, gliding ships, and villas mix'd,
 A rich, a wondrous landscape, rises round.

His furious son * the soul-enslaving chain †; 895
 Which many a doting venerable age
 Had link by link strong-twisted round the land,
 Shook off. No longer could be borne a power,
 From Heaven pretended, to deceive, to void
 Each solemn tie, to plunder without bounds, 900
 To curb the generous soul, to fool mankind;
 And, wild at last, to plunge into a sea
 Of blood and horror. The returning light,
 That first thro' Wickliff ‡ streak'd the priestly gloom,
 Now burst in open day. Bar'd to the blaze, 905
 Forth from the haunts of Superstition || crawl'd
 Her motley sons, fantastic figures all,
 And, wide-dispers'd, their useless fetid wealth
 In graceful labour bloom'd, and fruits of peace.

Trade, join'd to these, on every sea display'd 910
 A daring canvass, pour'd with every tide.
 A golden flood. From other worlds † were roll'd

* Henry VIII.

† Of papal dominion.

‡ John Wickliff, Doctor of Divinity, who, towards the close of the fourteenth century, published doctrines very contrary to those of the church of Rome, and particularly denying the Papal authority. His followers grew very numerous, and were called *Lollards*.

|| *Suppression of monasteries.* † The Spanish West-Indies,

iltly glittering stores, whose fatal charms,
 plain Indian happily despis'd,
 ork'd his woe; and to the blissful groves, 916
 Nature liv'd herself among her sons,
 innocence and Joy for ever dwelt,
 rage unknown to Pagan climes before,
 ork the zeal-inflam'd Barbarian drew.
 uch horrid commerce, Britain! thine, 920
 at for want, with mutual aid, supply.
 Commons, thus enrich'd, and powerful grown,
 t the Barons weigh'd. Eliza then,
 hese doubtful motions, steady gave
 am to fix. She! like the Secret Eye 926
 ever closes on a guarded world,
 ight, so mark'd, so seiz'd the public good,
 lf-supported, without one ally,
 'd her inward, quell'd her circling foes.
 d by Me, beneath her sheltering arm, 930
 e of raging universal sway*,
 ging seas repress'd, the Belgic states,
 wark on the continent, arose.
 sfs in all the spirit of her days!
 onfidence unbounded, fearless love 936
 her fervent people waited gay,
 al demanded the long-threaten'd Fleet †,

dominion of the House of Austria.
 Spanish Armada. Rapin says, that after proper measures
 taken, the enemy was expected with uncommon alacrity.

And dash'd the pride of Spain around their Isle.
 Nor ceas'd the British thunder here to rage :
 The deep, reclaim'd, obey'd its awful call ; 940
 In fire and smoke Iberian ports involv'd,
 The trembling foe even to the centre shook
 Of their new-conquer'd world, and sculking stole,
 By veering winds, their Indian treasure home.
 Meantime, peace, plenty, justice, science, arts, 945
 With softer laurels crown'd her happy reign.

As yet uncircumscrib'd the regal power,
 And wild and vague Perogative remain'd,
 A wide voracious gulf, where swallow'd oft'
 The helpless subject lay. This to reduce 950
 To the just limit was My great effort.

By means that evil seem to narrow man,
 Superior beings work their mystic will :
 From storm and trouble thus a settled calm
 At last, effulgent, o'er Britannia smil'd. 955

The gathering tempest, Heaven-commission'd, came,
 Came in the Prince *, who, drunk with flattery, dreamt
 His vain pacific counsels rul'd the world ;
 Tho' scorn'd abroad, bewilder'd in a maze
 Of fruitless treaties, while at home enslav'd, 960
 And by a worthless crew, insatiate, drain'd,
 He lost his people's confidence and love :
 Irreparable loss ! whence crowns become
 An anxious burden. Years inglorious pass'd ;

* James I.

Triumphant Spain the vengeful draught enjoy'd ; 965
 Abandon'd Frederick * pin'd, and Raleigh bled :
 But nothing that to these internal broils,
 That rancour, he began ; while lawless Sway
 He, with his slavish Doctors, try'd to rear
 On metaphysic, on enchanted ground †, 970
 And all the mazy quibbles of the schools ;
 As if for one, and sometimes for the worst,
 Heaven had mankind in vengeance only made.
 Vain the pretence ! not so the dire effect,
 The fierce, the foolish discord thence deriv'd ‡, 975
 That tears the country still, by party-rage
 And ministerial clamour kept alive.
 In action weak, and for the wordy war
 Best fitted, faint this prince pursu'd his claim ;
 Content to teach the subject-herd how great, 980
 How sacred he ! how despicable they !
 But his unyielding son || these doctrines drank,
 With all a bigot's rage (who never damps
 By reasoning his fire), and what they taught,
 Warm, and tenacious, into practice push'd. 985
 Senates, in vain, their kind restraint apply'd ;

* Elector Palatine, and who had been chosen King of Bohemia, but was strip of all his dominions and dignities by the Emperor Ferdinand, while James I. his father-in-law, being amused from time to time, endeavoured to mediate a peace.

† The monstrous and till then unheard of doctrines of divine indefeasible hereditary right, passive obedience, &c.

‡ The parties of Whig and Tory.

|| Charles I.

The more they struggled to support the laws,
 His justice-dreading ministers the more
 Drove him beyond their bounds. Tir'd with the ch
 Of faithful Love, and with the flattery pleas'd
 Of false designing Guilt, the fountain* he
 Of public Wisdom and of Justice shut.
 Wide mourn'd the land. Straight to the voted a
 Free, cordial, large, of never-failing source,
 Th' illegal imposition follow'd harsh,
 With execration given, or ruthless squeez'd
 From an insulted people, by a band
 Of the worst ruffians, those of tyrant power.
 Oppression walk'd at large, and pour'd abroad
 Her unrelenting train : informers, spies, 10
 Bloodhounds, that surdy Freedom to the grove
 Pursue ; projectors of aggrieving schemes,
 Commerce † to load for unprotected seas,
 To sell the starving many to the few ‡,
 And drain a thousand ways th' exhausted land. 15
 Even from that place whence healing peace should
 And gospel truth, inhuman bigots shed [sic
 Their poison round || ; and on the venal bench,
 Instead of Justice, Party held the scale,
 And Violence the sword. Afflicted years, 20
 Too patient, felt at last their vengeance full.

* Parliaments.

† Ship-Money.

‡ Monopoly

|| The raging High Church sermons of these times inspiring
 once a spirit of slavish submission to the Court, and of bitter
 persecution against those whom they call Church and State Purit

the low murmurs of submissive fear
ingled rage, My Hampden rais'd his voice,
the laws appeal'd; the laws no more
ment fate, behov'd some other ear; 1015
stant from the keen resentive North,
; oppression, by religion rous'd,
ardian-army came. Beneath its wing
l'd, tho' meant to furnish hostile aid,
ire than Roman senate. There a flame 1020
ut that clear'd, consum'd, renew'd the land,
emotion hurl'd, nor Greece, nor Rome,
nt bursting from a tyrant's chain,
full of Me, each agitated soul
every nerve, and flam'd in every eye, 1025
r beheld such light and heat combin'd!
ads and heart! such dreadful zeal, led on
majestic Wisdom, taught its course
uisance to devour; such wisdom fir'd
abating zeal, and aim'd sincere 1030
r the weedy state, restore the laws,
r the future to secure their Tway.
then, the purpose of My mildest sons;
is blind. A nation once inflam'd
ould the breath of factious Fury blow, 1035
e wild rage of mad enthusiast swell'd)
y cools again. From breast to breast,
ye to eye, the kindling passions mix
sterned blaze, and, ever wise and just,

High Heaven to gracious ends directs the storm.
 Thus in one conflagration Britain wrapt, 1041
 And by Confusion's lawless sons despoil'd,
 King, Lords, and Commons, thundering to the ground
 Successive, rush'd.—Lo! from their ashes rose,
 Gay-beaming radiant youth, the Phoenix-state*. 1044

The greivous yoke of vassalage, the yoke
 Of private life, lay by those flames dissolv'd;
 And from the wasteful, the luxurious king †,
 Was purchas'd ‡ that which taught the young to bend
 Stranger restor'd, the Commons tax'd the whole,
 And built on that eternal rock their power. 1051
 The crown, of its hereditary wealth
 Despoil'd, on Senates more dependant grew,
 And they more frequent, more assur'd. Yet liv'd,
 And in full vigour spread that bitter root, 1055
 The passive doctrine, by their patrons first
 Oppos'd, ferocious, when they touch themselves.

This wild delusive cant, the rash cabal
 Of hungry courtiers, ravenous for prey,
 The bigot, restless in a double chain 1060
 To blind a-new the land, the constant need
 Of finding faithless means, of shifting forms,
 And flattering senates to supply his waste;
 These tore some moments from the careless Prince,
 And in his breast awak'd the kindred plan. 1065
 By dangerous softness long he min'd his way;

* At the Restoration. † Charles II. ‡ Court of Wards

arts, dissimulation deep;
 g what Corruption shower'd, profuse;
 ing wide the gay licentious plague,
 ing manners, fitted to deceive. 1070
 subsided the delirious joy,
 e high billow, from the faintly reign,
 n drove too far. A pension'd king,
 is country brib'd by Gallic gold,
 pernicious sold *, the Scylla since, 1075
 Charybdis, of the British seas;
 attack'd abroad †, with surer blow
 off at home; the Saviour-League ‡
 e broke; the progress even advanc'd
 sal sway ||, which to reduce 1080
 of blood and treasure Britain cost;
 ons, by a generous people given,
 let'd vile, or to corrupt, disgrace,
 the land with forces not their own †,
 t; the darling Church herself betray'd;
 broad glaring, ope'd the general eye, 1085
 'd My spirit, the resisting soul.
 as, at first, and half asham'd, the check
 s, shook from the fantastic dream
 te submission; tenets vile † 1090
 ves would blush to own, and which, reduc'd

*, In conjunction with France, against the Dutch.
 † Triple Alliance.

‡ Under Lewis XIV.

† The army, raised without the consent of parliament.

To practice, always honest Nature shock.
Not even the mask remov'd, and the fierce fr
Of Tyranny disclos'd, nor trampled laws,
Nor seiz'd each badge of Freedom * thro' the
Nor Sidney bleeding for th' unpublish'd page,
Nor on the bench avow'd Corruption plac'd,
And murderous Rage itself, in Jefferies' form
Nor endless acts of arbitrary power,
Cruel, and false, could raise the public arm.
Distrustful, scattered, of combining chiefs
Devoid, and dreading blind rapacious War,
The patient Public turns not, till impell'd
To the near verge of ruin. Hence I rous'd
The bigot king †, and hurry'd fated on
His measures immature. But chief his zeal,
Outflaming Rome herself, portentous scar'd
The troubled nation : Mary's horrid days
To fancy bleeding rose, and the dire glare
Of Smithfield lightened in its eyes anew.
Yet silence reign'd. Each on another scowl'd
Rueful amazement, pressing down his rage :
As, mustering vengeance, the deep thunder fr
Awfully still, waiting the high command
To spring. Straight from his country Europe
To save Britannia, lo ! my darling son,
Than hero more ! the patriot of mankind !
Immortal Nassau came. I hush'd the deep,

* The charters of corporations.

† James

By demons rous'd, and bade the lifted winds*,
 Still shifting as behov'd, with various breath, 1120
 Waft the Deliverer to the longing shore.
 See! wide alive, the foaming Channel † bright
 With swelling sails, and all the pride of War,
 Delightful view! when Justice draws the sword:
 And mark! diffusing ardent soul around, 1125
 And sweet contempt of death, My streaming flag ‡.
 Even adverse navies || blest'd the binding gale,
 Kept down the glad acclaim, and silent joy'd.
 Arriv'd, the pomp, and not the waste of arms,
 His progress mark'd. The faint opposing host †
 For once, in yielding their best victory found, 1131
 And by desertion prov'd exalted faith;
 While his, the bloodless conquest of the heart,
 Shouts without groan, and triumph without war.

Then dawn'd the period destin'd to confine 1135
 The surge of wild Prerogative, to raise

* The Prince of Orange, in his passage to England, tho' his fleet had been at first dispersed by a storm, was afterwards extremely favoured by several changes of wind.

† Rapin, in his history of England.—The third of November the fleet entered the Channel, and lay by between Calais and Dover, to stay for the ships that were behind. Here the Prince called a council of war.—It is easy to imagine what a glorious show the fleet made: Five or six hundred ships in so narrow a channel, and both the English and French shores covered with numberless spectators, are no common sight. For my part, who was then on board the fleet, I own it struck me extremely.

‡ The Prince placed himself in the main body, carrying a flag with English colours, and their Highnesses' arms surrounded with this motto, *The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England*; and underneath the motto of the house of Nassau, *Je maintiendrai*, I will maintain. *Rapin.*

|| The English fleet,
Volume II.

† The King's vessels.

A mound restraining its imperious rage,
 And bid the raving deep no farther flow.
 Nor where, without that fence, the swallow'd
 Better than Belgian plains without their dykes,
 Sustaining weighty seas. This, often sav'd
 By more than human hand, the Public saw,
 And seiz'd the white-wing'd moment. Pleas'd
 Destructive power, a wise heroic prince † [yet
 Even lent his aid.—Thrice happy! did they know
 Their happiness, Britannia's bounded kings.
 What tho' not theirs the boast, in dungeon-gloom
 To plunge bold Freedom? or to cheerless wilds
 To drive him from the cordial face of friend?
 Or fierce to strike him at the midnight hour,
 By mandate blind, not Justice, that delights
 To dare the keenest eye of open day?
 What tho' no glory to control the laws,
 And make injurious will their only rule,
 They deem it? What tho', tools of wanton power
 Peltiferous armies swarm not at their call?
 What tho' they give not a relentless crew
 Of Civil Furies proud Oppression's fangs?
 To tear at pleasure the dejected land,
 With starving Labour pampering idle Waste!
 To clothe the naked, feed the hungry, wipe
 The guiltless tear from lone Affliction's eye!
 To raise hid Merit, set the alluring light

* By the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Succession.

† William III.

rtue high to view ; to nourish arts,
the thunder of an injur'd state, 1165
a whole glorious people sing for joy,
human kind, and thro' the downward depth
ture times to spread that better sun
h lights up British soul : for deeds like these
azzling fair career unbounded lies; 1170
e (still superior blest!) the dark abrupt
dly barr'd, the precipice of ill.
luxury divine ! Oh ! poor to this,
ddy glories of despotic Thrones !
is, by this indeed, is imag'd Heaven, 1175
oundless good, without the power of ill.
d now, behold ! exalted as the cope
swells immense o'er many-peopled earth,
like it free, My fabric stands complete,
Palace of the Laws. To the four heavens 1180
gates impartial thrown, unceasing crowds,
kings themselves the hearty peasant mix'd,
urgent in ; and tho' to different ranks
onsive place belongs, yet equal spreads
helt'ring roof o'er all ; while Plenty flows, 1185
glad Contentment echoes round the whole.
loods ! descend ; ye Winds ! confirming, blow ;
outward tempest nor corrosive time,
ght but the felon undermining hand
ark Corruption, can its frame dissolve, 1190
lay the toil of ages in the dust.

THE PROSPECT.

LIBERTY.

PART V.

The Contents.

AUTHOR addresses the Goddess of Liberty, marking the happiness and grandeur of Great-Britain, as arising from her influence, to ver. 88. She resumes her discourse, and points out the chief virtues which are necessary to maintain her establishment there, to ver. 374. Recommends, as its last ornaments and finishing, Sciences, fine Arts, and public Works. The encouragement of these urged from the example of France, though under a despotic government, to ver. 549. The whole concludes with a prospect of future times, given by the Goddess of Liberty : this described by the Author, as it passes in Vision before him.

HER interposing, as the Goddess paus'd,—
“ Oh! blest Britannia! in thy presence blest,
“ Thou guardian of mankind! whence spring, alone,
“ All human grandeur, happiness, and fame :
“ For Toil, by thee protected, feels no pain ; 5
“ The poor man’s lot with milk and honey flows ;
“ And, gilded with thy rays, even death looks gay.
“ Let other lands the potent blessings boast
“ Of more exalting suns: let Asia’s woods,
“ Untended, yield the vegetable fleece ; 10
“ And let the little insect-artist form,
“ On higher life intent, its silken tomb :
“ Let wondering rocks, in radiant birth, disclose

- " The various-tinctur'd children of the Sun :
" From the prone beam let more delicious fruits 15
" A flavour drink, that in one piercing taste
" Bids each combine: let Gallic vineyards burst
" With floods of joy ; with mild balsamic juice
" The Tuscan olive : let Arabia breathe
" Her spicy gales, her vital gums distil : 20
" Turbid with gold, let southern rivers flow,
" And orient floods draw soft o'er pearls their maze :
" Let Afric vaunt her treasures: let Peru
" Deep in her bowels her own ruin breed,
" The yellow traitor that her bliss betray'd,— 25
" Unequall'd bliss!—and to unequall'd rage!
" Yet nor the gorgeous East nor golden South,
" Nor, in full prime, that new-discover'd world,
" Where flames the falling day in wealth and praise,
" Shall with Britannia vie, while, Goddess! she 30
" Derives her praise from Thee, her matchless charms,
" Her hearty fruits the hand of Freedom own :
" And, warm with culture, her thick-clust'ring fields
" Prolific teem, Eternal verdure crowns
" Her meads; her gardens smile eternal spring: 35
" She gives the hunter-horse, unquell'd by toil,
" Ardent, to rush into the rapid chase :
" She, whitening o'er her downs, diffusive, pours
" Unnumber'd flocks: she weaves the fleecy robe
" That wraps the nations: she to lusty doves 40
" The richest pasture spreads; and her's, *discreet*

" Autumnal seas of pleasing plenty round.
 " These her delights; and by no baneful herb,
 " No darting tiger, no grim lion's glare,
 " No fierce-descending wolf, no serpent roll'd 45
 " In spires immense progressive o'er the land
 " Disturb'd. Enlivening these, add cities full
 " Of wealth, of trade, of cheerful toiling crowds;
 " Add thriving towns; add villages and farms,
 " Innumerable sow'd along the lively vale, 50
 " Where bold unrival'd peasants happy dwell:
 " Add ancient seats, with venerable oaks
 " Embosom'd high, while kindred floods below
 " Wind thro' the mead; and those of modern hand,
 " More pompous, add, that splendid shine afar. 55
 " Need I her limpid lakes, her rivers, name,
 " Where swarm the finny race! Thee, chief, O Thames!
 " On whose each tide, glad with returning sails,
 " Flows in the mingled harvest of mankind?
 " And thee, thou Severn! whose prodigious swell, 60
 " And waves, resounding, imitate the main?
 " Why need I name her deep capacious ports,
 " That point around the world? And why her seas?
 " All ocean is her own, and every land
 " To whom her ruling thunder ocean bears. 65
 " She, too, the mineral feeds: the obedient lead,
 " The warlike iron, nor the peaceful less,
 " Forming of life art-civiliz'd the bond;
 " And that the Tyrian merchant sought of old*,

* Tin.

coming then of Britain's brighter fame. 70
 rs to Freedom an undaunted race ;
 triot zealous, hospitable, kind,
 he warm Cambrian: her's the lofty Scot,
 dship tam'd, active in arts and arms,
 ith a restless an impatient flame, 75
 eads him raptur'd where Ambition calls :
 nglish Merit her's, where meet, combin'd,
 'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,
 ple generous heart, undrooping soul,
 rm tenacious valour, can bestow. 80
 urse of fruits, of flocks, of commerce, she!
 urse of men; By Thee, O Goddess! taught,
 d renown I trace, disclose her source
 alth, of grandeur, and to Britons sing
 n the Muses never touch'd before." 85
 ow shall this Thy mighty Kingdom stand ?
 at unyielding base ? how finish'd shine ?"
 s her eye, collecting all its fire,
 more than human; and her awful voice
 thus she rais'd.—“ To Britons bear 90
 osing strain, and with intenser note
 et it sound in their awaken'd ear.”
 rtue can alone My Kingdom stand,
 ic Virtue, every Virtue join'd,
 his social cement of mankind, 95
 test empires, by scarce-felt degrees,
 ilder lost away, till, tottering loose,

They prone at last to total ruin rush,
 Unblest by Virtue, government a league
 Becomes, a circling juntp of the great, 10
 To rob by law ; religion mild a yoke
 To tame the stooping soul, a trick of state
 To mask their rapine, and to share the prey.
 What are without it Senates, save a face
 Of consultation deep and reason free, 10
 While the determin'd voice and heart are sold ?
 What boasted Freedom, save a sounding name ?
 And what Election, but a market vile
 Of slaves self-barter'd ? Virtue ! without thee
 There is no ruling eye, no nerve, in states ; 11
 War has no vigour, and no safety peace :
 Even justice warps to party, laws oppress,
 Wide thro' the land their weak protection fails,
 First broke the balance, and then scorn'd the sword
 Thus nations sink, society dissolves ; 11
 Rapine, and Guile, and Violence, break loose,
 Everting life, and turning love to gall !
 Man hates the face of man, and Indian woods
 And Libya's hissing sands to him are tame.

By those three virtues be the frame sustain'd 12
 Of British Freedom ; Independent Life ;
 Integrity in Office ; and, o'er all
 Supreme, A Passion for the Common-weal.

Hail, Independence ! hail ! Heaven's next best gift
 That of life and an immortal soul ! 12

of life! that to the banquet high
Her meal gives taste; to the bow'd roof
ream'd repose, and to the cottage charms.
O Freedom, hail, thou secret Source!
Streams, from every quarter confluent, form
The Nile, that nurses human life. 131
From thee deduc'd, irriguous fed,
The private field looks gay, with Nature's wealth
It flows, and blooms with each delight
Nature craves. Its happy master there, 135
The Freeman, walks his pleasing round,
With Fear'd Peace attending, fearless Truth,
Resolution, Goodness, blessing all
He can rejoice, Contentment, surest friend,
Will fresh stores from Nature's book deriv'd, 140
His phy, companion ever new,
To cheer his rural, and sustain or fire,
Into action call'd, his busy hours.
Time true judging moderate desires,
Taste and taste, combin'd, direct 145
His affairs, and from debauching fiends
His little kingdom. Nor can those
Fortune heaps, without these Virtues, reach
Ease with pain, that animated ease,
Self-enjoyment springing from within, 150
Independence, active or retir'd,
Can make the soundest bliss of man below;
Nor beneath the rubbish of their means,

And drain'd by wants to Nature all unknow
A wandering, tasteless, gaily-wretched train,
Tho' rich are beggars, and tho' noble slaves.

Lo! damn'd to wealth, at what a gross ex
They purchase disappointment, pain, and sh
Instead of hearty hospitable cheer,

See how the ball with brutal riot flows!

While in the foaming flood, fermenting, ste
The country maddens into party-rage.

Mark those disgraceful piles of wood and sto
Those parks and gardens, where, his haunts betri

And Nature by presumptuous Art oppress'd,
The woodland Genius mourns. See the full

That steams disgust, and bowls that give no

No Truth invited there to feed the mind,

Nor Wit the wine-rejoicing reason quaffs.

Hark! how the dome with insolence resound
With those retain'd by Vanity to scare

Repose and friends. To tyrant Fashion mark

The costly worship paid, to the broad gaze

Of fools. From still delusive day to day,

Led an eternal round of lying hope,

See, self-abandon'd, how they roam adrift,

Dash'd o'er the town, a miserable wreck!

Then to adore some warbling cunuch turn'd,

With Midas' cars they crowd; or to the buz

Of Masquerade unblushing; or, to show

Their scorn of Nature, at the Tragic scene

ey mirthful fit, or prove the Comic true.
 ; chief, behold ! around the rattling board,
 e civil robbers rang'd ; and even the Fair,
 e tender Fair ! each sweetness laid aside, 185
 fierce for plunder as all-licens'd troops
 some sack'd city. Thus dissolv'd their wealth,
 ithout one generous luxury dissolv'd,
 quarter'd on it many a needless want,
 the throng'd levee bends the venal tribe ; 190
 ith fair but faithless smites each varnish'd o'er,
 ch smooth as those that mutually deceive,
 d for their falsehood each despising each,
 ll shook their patron by the wintry winds,
 ide flies the withered shower, and leaves him bare.
 far superior Afric's sable sons, 195
 merchant pilfer'd, to these willing slaves !
 d rich as unsqueez'd favourite, to them,
 he who can his Virtue boast alone !
 Britons ! be firm,—nor let Corruption fly 200
 ine round your heart indissoluble chains !
 e steel of Brutus burst the grosser bonds
 Cæsar cast o'er Rome ; but still remain'd
 e soft enchanting fetters of the mind,
 id other Cæsars rose. Determin'd, hold 205
 ur Independence ! for that once destroy'd,
 ounded, Freedom is a morning-dream,
 at flits aerial from the spreading eye.
 Forbid it, Heaven ! that ever I need urge

Integrity in Office on my sons ! 210

Inculcate common honour—not to rob—

And whom?—the gracious, the confiding hand,

That lavishly rewards; the toiling poor,

Whose cup with many a bitter drop is mixt;

The guardian public; every face they see, 215

And every friend; nay, in effect, themselves.

As in familiar life the villain's fate

Admits no cure; so when a desperate age

At this arrives, I the devoted race

Indignant spurn, and hopeless soar away. 220

But, ah! too little known to modern times!

Be not the noblest passion past unsung;

That ray peculiar, from unbounded Love

Effus'd, which kindles the heroic soul,

Devotion to the public. Glorious flame! 225

Celestial ardour! in what unknown worlds,

Profusely scatter'd thro' the blue immense,

Hast thou been blessing myriads, since in Rome,

Old virtuous Rome! so many deathless names

From Thee their lustre drew? since, taught by Thee

Their poverty put splendour to the blush, 230

Pain grew luxurious, and even death delight?

O wilt thou ne'er, in thy long period, look,

With blaze direct, on this my last retreat?

'Tis not enough, from self-right understood 235

Reflected, that thy rays inflame the heart;

Tho' Virtue not disdains appeals to self,

Breads not the trial, all her joys are true,
 For is there any real joy save her's.
 Far less the tepid, the declaiming race,
 Goes to Corruption, to its wages friends,
 Or those whom private passions, for a while,
 Beneath My standard list, can they suffice
 To raise and fix the glory of My reign?

An active flood of universal love
 Must swell the breast. First, in effusion wide,
 The restless spirit roves creation round,
 And seizes every being; stronger then
 It tends to life, whate'er the kindred search
 Of bliss allies; then, more collected still, 251
 It urges human-kind: a passion grown,
 At last, the central parent-public calls
 To utmost effort forth, awakes each sense,
 And comely, grand, and tender. Without this,
 Is awful pant, shook from sublimer powers 255
 In those of Self, this heaven-infus'd delight,
 A moral gravitation, rushing prone
 Towards the Public good, My system soon,
 Reverse, to several selfish centres drawn,
 Reel to ruin, while for ever shut 260
 The bright portals of desponding Fame.
 A sordid self shoot up no shining deeds,
 Of those ancient lights that gladden earth,
 No ice to being, and arouse the brave
 Ambition, Virtue's quickening fire; 266

Life tedious grows, an idly-bustling round,
 Fill'd up with actions animal and mean,
 A dull gazette! Th' impatient reader scorns
 The poor historic page, till kindly comes
 Oblivion, and redeems a people's shame. 2
 Not so the times when, emulation-stung,
 Greece shone in Genius, Science, and in Arts;
 And Rome in virtues dreadful to be told!
 To live was glory then! and charm'd mankind,
 Thro' the deep periods of devolving time, 2
 Those, raptur'd, copy; these, astonish'd, read.

True, a corrupted state, with every vice
 And every meanness foul, this passion damps.
 Who can, unhock'd, behold the cruel eye?
 The pale inveigling smile? the ruffian front? 2
 The wretch abandon'd to relentless Self,
 Equally vile if miser or profuse?
 Powers not of God, assiduous to corrupt?
 The fell deputed tyrant, who devours
 The poor and weak*, at distance from redress? 2
 Delirious Faction bellowing loud My name?
 The false fair-seeming patriot's hollow boast?
 A race resolv'd on bondage, fierce for chains,
 My sacred rights a merchandise alone
 Esteeming, and to work their feeder's will 2

* Lord Molesworth, in his account of Denmark, says,—It observed, that in limited monarchies and common-wealths, neighbourhood to the seat of the government is advantageous the subjects, whilst the distant provinces are less thriving, & more liable to oppression.

By deeds, a horror to mankind, prepar'd,
 As were the dregs of Romulus of old ?
 Who these, indeed, can undetesting see?—
 But who unpitying ? To the generous eye
 Distress is virtue ; and, tho' self-betray'd, 295
 A people struggling with their fate must rouse
 The hero's throb. Nor can a land, at once,
 Be lost to virtue quite. How glorious, then !
 Fit luxury for gods ! to save the good,
 Protect the feeble, dash bold Vice aside, 300
 Depress the wicked, and restore the frail !
 Posterity, besides, the young are pure,
 And sons may tinge their father's cheek with shame.

Should, then, the times arrive (which Heaven avert !)
 That Britons bend unnerv'd, not by the force 305
 Of arms, more generous, and more manly, quell'd,
 But by Corruption's soul-dejecting arts,
 Arts impudent ! and gross ! by their own gold,
 In part bestow'd, to bribe them to give all :
 With party raging, or immers'd in sloth, 310
 Should they Britannia's well-fought laurels yield
 To silyl-conquering Gaul, even from her brow
 Let her own naval oak be basely torn,
 By such as tremble at the stiffening gale,
 And nerveless sink while others sing rejoic'd. 315
 Or (darker prospect ! scarce one gleam behind
 Disclosing) should the broad corruptive plague
 Breathe from the City to the furthest hut

That sits serene within the forest-shade,
The fever'd people fire, inflame their wants, 320
And their luxurious thirst, so gathering rage,
That, were a buyer found, they stand prepar'd
To sell their birthright for a cooling draught;
Should shameless pens for plain Corruption plead,
The hir'd assassins of the Commonweal ! 325
Deem'd the declaiming rant of Greece and Rome;
Should Public Virtue grow the public scoff,
Till Private, failing, staggers thro' the land;
Till round the City loose mechanic Want,
Dire-prowling nightly, makes the cheerful haunt
Of men more hideous than Numidian wilds, 331
Nor from its fury sleeps the vale in peace,
And murders, horrors, perjuries abound;
Nay, till to lowest deeds the highest stoop,
The rich, like starving wretches, thirst for gold, 335
And those on whom the vernal showers of Heaven
All-bounteous fall, and that prime lot bestow,
A power to live to Nature and themselves,
In sick attendance wear their anxious days,
With fortune joyless, and with honours mean. 340
Mean time, perhaps, profusion flows around,
The waste of war, without the works of peace;
No mark of millions in the gulf absorpt
Of uncreating Vice, none but the rage
Of rous'd Corruption still demanding more: 345
That very portion which (by faithful skill
Employ'd) might make the smiling public rear

Her ornamented head, drill'd thro' the hands
 Of mercenary tools, serves but to nurse
 A locust-band within, and in the bud 350
 Leaves starv'd each work of dignity and use.

I paint the work: but should these times arrive,
 If any nobler passion yet remain,
 Let all My sons all parties sling aside,
 Despise their nonsense, and together join; 355
 Let Worth and Virtue, scorning low despair,
 Exerted full, from every quarter shine,
 Commix'd in heightened blaze. Light flash'd to light,
 Moral, or intellectual, more intense
 By giving glows. As on pure winter's eve, 360
 Gradual, the stars effulge, fainter, at first,
 They, straggling, rise; but when the radiant host,
 In thick profusion pour'd, shine out immense,
 Each casting vivid influence on each,
 From pole to pole a glittering deluge plays, 365
 And worlds above rejoice, and men below.

But why to Britons this superfluous strain?—
 Good-nature, honest truth, even somewhat blunt,
 Of crooked baseness an indignant scorn,
 A zeal unyielding in their country's cause, 370
 And ready bounty, wont to dwell with them—
 Nor only wont—Wide o'er the land diffus'd,
 In many a blest retirement still they dwell.

To softer prospect turn we now the view,
 To laurell'd Science, Arts, and Public Works. 375

That lend My finish'd fabric comely pride,
Grandeur and grace. Of sullen genius he!
Curs'd by the Muses! by the Graces loath'd!
Who deems beneath the Public's high regard
These last enlivening touches of My reign. 380
However puff'd with power, and gorg'd with wealth,
A nation be! let trade enormous rise,
Let East and South their mingled treasure pour,
Till, swell'd impetuous, the corrupting flood
Burst o'er the City and devour the land; 385
Yet these neglected, these recording Arts,
Wealth rots, a nuisance; and, oblivious sunk,
That nation must another Carthage lie.
If not by them on monumental brass,
On sculptur'd marble, on the deathless page, 390
Imprest, renown had left no trace behind;
In vain, to future times, the sage had thought,
The legislator plann'd, the hero found
A beauteous death, the patriot toil'd in vain:
Th' awarders they of Fame's immortal wreath; 395
They rouse Ambition, they the mind exalt,
Give great ideas, lovely forms infuse,
Delight the general eye, and dress by them,
The moral Venus glows with double charms.
Science, My close associate, still attends 400
Where'er I go. Sometimes in simple guise
She walks the furrow with some Consul-swain,
Whispering unletter'd wisdom to the heart,

rect ; or, sometimes, in the pompous robe
 Fancy drest, she charms Athenian wits, 405
 and a whole sapient city round her burns.
 Then o'er her brow Minerva's terrors nod.
 With Xenophon, sometimes, in dire extremes,
 she breathes deliberate soul, and makes retreat *
 as equall'd glory. With the Theban sage, 410
 Epaminondas, first and best of men !
 sometimes she bids the deep-embattled host,
 above the vulgar reach resistless form'd,
 march to sure conquest—never gain'd before †
 or on the treacherous seas of giddy state 415
 unskilful she, when the triumphant tide
 the high-swoln Empire wears one boundless smile,
 and the gale tempts to new pursuits of fame,
 sometimes, with Scipio, she collects her sail,
 and seeks the blissful shore of rural ease, 420
 there, but the Aonian maids, no Sirens sing :
 should the deep-brew'd tempest muttering rise,
 while rocks and shoals perfidious lurk around,
 with Tully she her wide-reviving light
 to senates holds, a Catiline confounds, 425
 and saves a while from Cæsar sinking Rome.

* The famous retreat of the Ten thousand was chiefly conducted by Xenophon.

† Epaminondas, after having beat the Lacedæmonians and their allies, in the battle of Leuctra, made an incursion, at the head of a powerful army, into Læronia. It was now six hundred years since the Dorians had possessed this country, and in all that time the face of an enemy had not been seen within their territories. *Plutarch in Agesilaus.*

Such the kind power whose piercing eye dissolves
Each mental fetter, and sets reason free ;
For Me inspiring an enlighten'd zeal,
The more tenacious as the more convinc'd 430
How happy Freeman, and how wretched Slaves.
To Britons not unknown, to Britons full
The goddess spreads her stores, the secret soul
That quickens Trade, the breath unseen that wafts
To them the treasures of a balanc'd world : 435
But finer arts (save what the Muse has sung
In daring flight, above all modern wing)
Neglected droop the head, and Public Works,
Broke by corruption into Private gain,
Not ornament, disgrace ; not serve, destroy. 440
Shall Britons, by their own joint wisdom rul'd,
Beneath one Royal head, whose vital power
Connects, enlivens, and exerts the whole ;
In finer arts and Public Works, shall they
To Gallia yield ? yield to a land that bends, 445
Deprest, and broke, beneath the will of one ?
Of one who, should th' unkingly thirst of gold,
Or tyrant passions, or ambition, prompt,
Calls locust-armies o'er the blasted land ;
Drains from its thirsty bounds the springs of wealth,
His own insatiate reservoir to fill ; 450
To the lone desert Patriot-merit frowns,
Or into dungeons Arts, when they their chains,
Indignant, bursting, for their nobler works

All other licence scorn but Truth's and Mine. 455
 Oh! shame to think! shall Britons, in the field
 Unconquer'd still, the better laurel lose?
 Even in that monarch's reign * who vainly dreamt,
 By giddy power betray'd, and flatter'd pride,
 To grasp unbounded sway; while, swarming round,
 His armies dar'd all Europe to the field; 461
 To hostile hands while treasure flow'd profuse,
 And, that great source of treasure, subjects' blood,
 Inhuman squander'd, sicken'd every land;
 From Britain, chief, while My superior sons, 465
 In vengeance rushing, dash'd his idle hopes,
 And bade his agonizing heart be low;
 Even then, as in the golden calm of peace!
 What Public Works, at home, what Arts arose!
 What various Science shone! what Genius glow'd!
 'Tis not for me to paint, diffusive shot 471
 O'er fair extents of land, the shining Road;
 The flood-compelling Arch; the long Canal †
 Thro' mountains piercing and uniting seas;
 The Dome ‡ resounding sweet with infant joy, 475
 From Famine sav'd, or cruel-handed Shame.
 And that where Valour counts his noble scars †;
 The land where social pleasure loves to dwell,
 Of the fierce demon, Gothic Duel, freed;
 The Robber from his furthest forest chas'd; 480

* Lewis XIV.

† The canal of Languedoc.

‡ The hospitals for Foundlings and Invalids.

The turbid city clear'd, and, by degrees,
 Into sure peace the best Police refin'd,
 Magnificence, and grace, and decent joy.
 Let Gallic bards record how honour'd Arts
 And Science, by despotic bounty blest'd, 48
 At distance flourish'd from My parent-eye;
 Restoring ancient taste how Boileau rose;
 How the big Roman soul shook, in Corneille,
 The trembling stage; in elegant Racine,
 How the more powerfultho' more humble voice 49
 Of Nature-painting Greece resistless breath'd
 The whole-awaken'd heart; how Moliere's scene,
 Chastis'd and regular, with well-judg'd wit,
 Not scatter'd wild, and native humour, grac'd,
 Was life itself; to public honours rais'd, 49
 How learning in warm seminaries * spread;
 And, more for glory than the small reward,
 How Emulation strove; how their pure tongue
 Almost obtain'd what was deny'd their arms;
 From Rome, a while, how Painting, courted long, 50
 With Poussin came; ancient Design, that lifts
 A fairer front, and looks another soul;
 How the kind Art † that, of unvalu'd price,
 The fam'd and only picture easy gives,
 Refin'd her touch, and thro' the shadowed piece, 50
 All the lived spirit of the painter pour'd;

* The academies of Sciences, of the *Belles Lettres*, and of *Painting*.

† *Engraving*.

Coyest of arts, how Sculpture northward deign'd
 A look, and bade her Girardon arise;
 How lavish Grandeur blaz'd the barren waste,
 Astonish'd, saw the sudden palace swell, 510
 And fountains spout amid its arid shades;
 For leagues, bright vistas opening to the view,
 How forests in majestic gardens smil'd;
 How menial Arts, by their gay sisters taught,
 Wove the deep flower, the blooming foliage train'd 516
 In joyous figures o'er the silky lawn,
 The palace cheer'd, illum'd the story'd wall,
 And with the pencil vy'd the glowing loom *.
 These laurels, Louis! by the droppings rais'd 520
 Of thy profusion, its dishonour shade,
 And green thro' future times shall bind thy brow,
 While the vain honours of perfidious war
 Vither abhorr'd, or in oblivion lost.
 With what prevailing vigour had they shot,
 And stole a deeper root, by the full tide 525
 War-sunk millions fed? Superior still,
 How had they branch'd luxuriant to the skies,
 Britain planted, by the potent juice
 Freedom swell'd? Forc'd is the bloom of Arts,
 Else uncertain spring when Bounty gives, 530
 Like without Me, a transitory gleam.
 Shine the slippery days, enticing skies
 Your smile, and courtly breezes blow,
 * The tapestry of the Gobelines.

Till Arts, betray'd, trust to the flattering air
 Their tender blossom ; then malignant rise 535
 The blights of Envy, of those insect-clouds
 That, blasting merit, often cover courts :
 Nay, should, perchance, some kind Mæcenas aid
 The doubtful beamings of his prince's soul, 540
 His wav'ring ardour fix, and unconfin'd
 Diffuse his warm beneficence around ;
 Yet death, at last, and wintry tyrants, come,
 Each sprig of genius killing at the root :
 But when with Me imperial Bounty joins, 545
 Wide o'er the Public blows eternal spring,
 While mingled autumn every harvest pours
 Of every land ; whate'er Invention, Art,
 Creating Toil, and Nature, can produce.
 Here ceas'd the goddess, and her ardent wings, 550
 Dipt in the colours of the heavenly bow,
 Stood waving radiance round, for sudden flight
 Prepar'd, when thus, impatient, burst my prayer :
 " Oh ! forming Light of life ! Oh ! better Sun !
 " Sun of mankind ! by whom the cloudy North, 555
 " Sublim'd, not envies Languedocian skies,
 " That, unstain'd ether all, diffusive smile,
 " When shall we call these ancient laurels ours ?
 " And when Thy work complete ? " Straight with her
 Celestial red, she touch'd my darken'd eyes : [hand
 As at the touch of day the shades dissolve, 56
 So quick, methought, the misty circle clear'd,

That dims the dawn of being here below ;
The future shone disclos'd, and, in long view,
Bright rising eras instant rush'd to light,

“ They come ! great Goddess ! I the times behold,
“ The times our fathers, in the bloody field, 566
“ Have earn'd so dear, and, not with less renown,
“ In the warm struggles of the Senate-fight :
“ The times I see ! whose glory to supply,
“ For toiling ages, Commerce round the world 570
“ Has wing'd unnumber'd sails, and from each land
“ Materials heap'd that, well employed, with Rome
“ Might vie our grandeur, and with Greece our art.

“ Lo ! princes I behold, contriving still,
“ And still conducting firm some brave design ; 575
“ Kings ! that the narrow joyless circle scorn,
“ Burst the blockade of false designing men,
“ Of treacherous smiles, of adulation fell,
“ And of the blinding clouds around them thrown,
“ Their court rejoicing millions ; worth alone, 580
“ And virtue, dear to them ; their best delight,
“ In just proportion to give general joy ;
“ Their jealous care Thy kingdom to maintain ;
“ The public glory theirs ; unsparing love 584
“ Their endless treasure ; and, their deeds their praise,
“ With Thee they work. Nought can resist Your force ;
“ Life feels it quickening in her dark retreats ;
“ Strong spared the blooms of Genius, Science, Art ;
“ His bashful bonds disclosing Merit break ;

" And, big with fruits of glory, Virtue blo
 " Expansive o'er the land. Another race
 " Of Generous Youth, of Patriot Sires, I se
 " Not those vain insects fluttering in the bla
 " Of court, and ball, and play ; those vena
 " Corruption's veteran unrelenting bands,
 " That, to their vices slaves, can ne'er be fr
 " I see the fountain's purg'd, whence life
 " A clear or turbid flow ; see the young min
 " Not fed impure by Chance, by Flattery fe
 " Or by Scholastic Jargon bloated proud,
 " But fill'd and nourish'd by the light of Tru
 " Then, beam'd thro' fancy the refining ray
 " And pouring on the heart, the passions fer
 " At once informing light and moving flame
 " Till moral, public, graceful action, crow
 " The whole. Behold ! the fair contention g
 " In all that mind or body can adorn,
 " And form to life. Instead of barren heads
 " Barbarian pedants, wrangling sons of prid
 " And truth-perplexing metaphysic wits,
 " Men, Patriots, Chiefs, and Citizens, are f
 " Lo ! Justice, like the liberal light of He
 " Unpurchas'd shines on all, and from her l
 " Appalling guilt. retire the savage crew
 " That prowl amid the darkness they themse
 " Have thrown around the laws. Oppression g
 " See how her Legal Furies bite the lip,

“ While Yorks and Talbotts their deep snares detect,
“ And seize swift Justice thro’ the clouds they raise.
“ See! social Labour lifts his guarded head, 620
“ And men not yield to government in vain.
“ From the sure land is rooted ruffian Force,
“ And, the lewd nurse of villains, idle Waste. [bowl,
“ Lo! raz’d their haunts, down dash’d their maddening
“ A nation’s poison ! beauteous Order reigns ! 625
“ Manly Submission, unimposing Toil,
“ Trade without guile, Civility that marks,
“ From the foul herd of brutal slaves, thy sons,
“ And fearless Peace. Or should affronting War-
“ To slow but dreadful vengeance rouse the just, 630
“ Unfailing fields of Freemen I behold !
“ That know, with their own proper arm, to guard
“ Their own blest Isle against a leaguing world.
“ Despairing Gaul her boiling youth restrains,
“ Dissolv’d her dream of universal sway. 635
“ The winds and seas are Britain’s wide domain,
“ And not a sail, but by permission, spreads.
“ Lo! swarming southward on rejoicing funs,
“ Gay Colonies extend, the calm retreat
“ Of undeserv’d Distress, the better home 640
“ Of those whom bigots chafe from foreign lands :
“ Not built on rapine, servitude, and woe,
“ And in their turn some petty tyrant’s prey ;
“ But, bound by social Freedom, firm they rise ;

" Such as, of late, an Oglethorpe has form'd, 645
 " And, crowding round, the charm'd Savannah sees.
 " Horrid with want and misery, no more
 " Our streets the tender Passenger afflict ;
 " Nor shivering Age, nor Sickness, without friend,
 " Or home, or bed, to bear his burning load, 650
 " Nor agonizing Infant, that ne'er earn'd
 " Its guiltless pangs : I see the stores profuse,
 " Which British bounty has to these assign'd,
 " No more the sacrilegious riot swell
 " Of Cannibal devourers ! Right apply'd, 655
 " No starving wretch the land of Freedom stains :
 " If poor, employment finds ; if old, demands,
 " If sick, if maim'd, his miserable due ;
 " And will, if young, repay the fondest care.
 " Sweet sets the sun of stormy life, and sweet 660
 " The morning shines, in Mercy's dews array'd.
 " Lo ! how they rise ! these families of Heaven !
 " That ! chief *, (but why—ye Bigots !—why so late ?)
 " Where blooms and warbles glad a rising age :
 " What smiles of praise ! and, while their song ascends,
 " The listening seraph lays his lute aside. 666
 " Hark ! the gay Muses raise a nobler strain,
 " With active Nature, warm impassion'd truth,
 " Engaging fable, lucid order, notes
 " Of various string, and heart-felt image, fill'd. 670
 " Behold ! I see the dread delightful school

* An hospital for Foundlings.

" Of temper'd passions, and of polish'd life,
 " Restor'd. Behold ! the well-dissembled scene
 " Calls from embellish'd eyes the lovely tear,
 " Or lights up mirth in modest cheeks again. 675
 " Lo ! vanish'd Monster land ; lo ! driven away
 " Those that Apollo's sacred walks profane,
 " Their wild creation scatter'd, where a world
 " Unknown to Nature, chaos more confus'd,
 " O'er the brute scene its Ouran-Outangs * pours ;
 " Detested forms ! that, on the mind impress, 681
 " Corrupt, confound, and barbarize an age.

" Behold ! all thine again the Sister-Arts,
 " Thy Graces they, knit in harmonious dance :
 " Nurs'd by the treasure from a nation drain'd 685
 " Their works to purchase, they to nobler rouse
 " Their untam'd genius, their unfetter'd thought ;
 " Of pompous tyrants, and of dreaming Monks,
 " The gaudy tools and prisoners no more.

" Lo ! numerous Domes a Burlington confess. 690
 " For kings and senates fit, the Palace see !
 " The Temple, breathing a religious awe :
 " Even fram'd with elegance, the plain retreat,
 " The private dwelling. Certain in his aim,
 " Taste, never idly working, saves expence. 695

" See ! sylvan scenes, where Art, alone, pretends ;
 " To dress her mistress, and disclose her charms,

* A creature which, of all brutes, most resembles man.— See
 Dr. Tylor's treatise on this animal.

“ Such as a Pope in miniature has shown,
“ A Bathurst o’er the widening forest * spreads,
“ And such as form a Richmond, Chiswick, Stowe.
“ August, around, what Public Works I see! 701
“ Lo! stately Streets; lo! Squares that court the breeze.
“ In spite of those to whom pertains the care,
“ Ingulfing more than founded Roman ways.
“ Lo! ray’d from cities o’er the brighten’d land, 704
“ Connecting sea to sea, the solid Road.
“ Lo! the proud Arch (no vile exactor’s stand)
“ With easy sweep bestrides the chafing flood.
“ See! long Canals, and deepened Rivers join
“ Each part with each, and with the circling main
“ The whole enliven’d isle. Lo! Ports expand, 711
“ Free as the winds and waves, their shelt’ring arms.
“ Lo! streaming comfort o’er the troubled deep,
“ On every pointed coast the Lighthouse tow’rs;
“ And, by the broad imperious Mole repell’d, 715
“ Hark! how the baffled storm indignant roars.”

As thick to view these Varied Wonders rose,
Shook all my soul with transport; unassur’d,
The Vision broke, and on my waking eye
Rush’d the still Ruins of dejected Rome. 720

* Okely woods, near Cirencester.

THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE,
AN ALLEGORICAL POEM.

IN TWO CANTOS.

Advertisement.

THIS Poem being writ in the manner of Spenser, the obsolete words, and a simplicity of diction in some of the lines, which borders on the ludicrous, were necessary to make the imitation more perfect: and the style of that admirable poet, as well as the measure in which he wrote, are, as it were, appropriated, by custom, to all allegorical poems writ in our language; just as, in French, the style of Marot, who lived under Frances I. has been used in tales and familiar epistles, by the politest writers of the age of Louis XIV.

EXPLANATION

of the

OBSCLETE WORDS USED IN THIS POEM.

<i>Archimage</i> —the chief, or greatest, of magicians or enchanters.	<i>Atween</i> —between. <i>Ay</i> —always. <i>Bale</i> —sorrow, trouble, misfortune.
<i>Apaid</i> —paid.	<i>Benempt</i> —named.
<i>Appal</i> —affright.	

- Blazon*—painting, displaying.
Breme—cold, raw.
Carol—to sing songs of joy.
Caurus—the north-east wind.
Certes—certainly.
Dan—a word prefixed to names.
Defly—skilfully.
Depainted—painted.
Drowfy-head—drowsyness.
Eath—easy.
Eftsoons—immediately, often, afterwards.
Eke—also.
Fays—Fairies.
Gear, or Geer—furniture, equipage, drefs.
Glaive—sword. (Fr.)
Glee—joy, pleasure.
Han—have.
High—named, called; and sometimes it is used for *is called*. See Stanza vii,
- Idless*—idleness.
Imp—child, or offspring; from the Saxon *impan*, to graft or plant.
Kest—for cast.
Lad—for led.
Lea—a peice of land, or meadow,
Libbard—leopard.
Lig—to lie.
Lofel—a loose idle fellow.
Louting—bowing, bending.
Lithe—loose, lax.
Mell—mingle..
Moe—more.
Moil—to labour.
Mote—might.
Muckle or Mockel—much, great.
Nathless—nevertheless,
Ne—nor.
Needments—necessaries.
Nourling—a child that is nursed.
Noyance—harm.
Prankt—coloured, adorned gaily.

'r. par Dieu) an *Transmew'd*—transform-
th. ed.

ro' the forest— *Vild*—vile.

ro' the forest. *Unkempt* (*Lat.* *incomptus*)

y, burnt up. unadorned.

right, shining. *Ween*—to think, be of

sure, surely. opinion.

weet, or sweetly. *Weet*—to know, to weet,

true, or truth. to wit.

— misfortune, *Whilom*—ere-while, for-
merly.

—sultry, con- *Wight*—man.

with heat. *Wis*, for *wis*—to know,

to labour. think, understand.

-favoured. *Wonne* (*a noun*) dwelling.

slave. *Wroke*—wreakt.

*The letter Y is frequently placed in the beginning
rd, by Spenser, to lengthen it a syllable, and
e end of a word, for the same reason, as with-
casten, &c.*

born. *Yfere*—together.

-blent—blend- *Ymolten*—melted.

ngled. *Yode* (*preter tense* of *yede*)

lad. went.

-called, named.

THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

CANTO I.

The Castle high of Indolence,
And its false luxury,
Where for a little time, alas !
We liv'd right jollily.

I.

O MORTAL Man ! who livest here by toil,
Do not complain of this thy hard estate ;
That like an emmet thou must ever moil,
Is a sad sentence of an ancient date :
And, certes, there is for it reason great ;
For tho' sometimes it makes thee weep and wail,
And curse thy star, and early drudge and late,
Withouten that would come an heavier bale,
Loose life, unruly passions, and diseases pale.

II.

In lowly dale, fast by a river's side,
With woody hill o'er hill encompass'd round,
A most enchanting wizard did abide,
Than whom a fiend more fell is no where found.
It was, I ween, a lovely spot of ground ;
And there a season atween June and May,
Halfprankt withspring, withsummerhalfimbrown'd,
A lifeless climate made, where, sooth to say,
No living wight could work, ne cared even for play.

III.

Was nought around but images of rest,
Sleep-soothing groves, and quiet lawns between,
And flowery beds that slumbrous influence keft
From poppies breath'd and beds of pleasant green,
Where never yet was creeping creature seen.
Mean time unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,
And hurled every-where their waters sheen,
That, as they bicker'd thro' the sunny glade,
Tho' restless still themselves, a lulling murmur mad.

IV.

Join'd to the prattle of the purling rills,
Were heard the lowing herds along the vale.
And flocks loud-bleating from the distant hills,
And vacant shepherds piping in the dale;
And now and then sweet Philomel would wail,
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
That drowsy rustled to the sighing gale;
And still a coil the grasshopper did keep;
Yet all these sounds yblent inclined all to sleep.

V.

Full in the passage of the vale, above,
A sable, silent, solemn, forest stood,
Where nought but shadowy forms was seen to move,
As idle's fancy'd in her dreaming mood;
And up the hills, on either side, a wood
Of blackening pines, ay waving to and fro,
Sent forth a sleepy horror thro' the blood;

Till clustering round th' enchanter false they hung,
Ymolten with his syren melody,
While o'er the enfeebling lute his hand he flung,
And to the trembling chords these tempting verses

IX. [sung:

" Behold, ye Pilgrims of this earth ! behold,
" See all but man with unearn'd pleasure gay ;
" See her bright robes the butterfly unfold,
" Broke from her wintry tomb in prime of May !
" What youthful bride can equal her array ?
" Who can with her for easy pleasure vie ?
" From mead to mead with gentle wing to stray,
" From flower to flower on balmy gales to fly,
" Is all she has to do beneath the radiant sky.

X.

" Behold the merry minstrels of the Morn,
" The swarming songsters of the careless grove,
" Ten thousand throats, that, from the flowering
thorn,

" Hymn their good God, and carol sweet of love,
" Such grateful kindly raptures them emove :
" They neither plough nor sow ; ne, fit for flail,
" E'er to the barn the nodden sheaves they drove,
" Yet theirs each harvest dancing in the gale,
" Whatever crowns the hill, or smiles along the vale.

XI.

" Outcast of Nature, Man ! the wretched thrall
" Of bitter dropping sweat, of sweltry pain,

Volume II.

O

“ Of cares that eat away thy heart with gall,
“ And of the vices an inhuman train,
“ That all proceed from savage thirst of gain;
“ For when hard-harted Interest first began
“ To poison earth, Astræa left the plain;
“ Guile, Violence, and Murder, seiz’d on man,
“ And, for soft milky streams, with blood the rivers
 ran.

XII.

“ Come, ye I who still the cumbrous load of life
“ Push hard up hill, but as the farthest steep
“ You trust to gain, and put an end to strife,
“ Down thunders back the stone with mighty sweep,
“ And hurls your labours to the valley deep,
“ For ever vain; come, and, withouten fee,
“ I in oblivion will your sorrows steep,
“ Your cares, your toils; will steep you in a sea
“ Of full delight; O come, ye weary Wights! to me.

XIII.

“ With me you need not rise at early dawn,
“ To pass the joyless day in various stounds;
“ Or, louting low, on upstart Fortune fawn,
“ And sell fair honour for some paltry pounds;
“ Or thro’ the city take your dirty rounds,
“ To cheat, and dun, and lye, and visit pay,
“ Now flattering base, now giving secret wounds;
“ Or prowl in courts of law for human prey,
“ In venal senate thieves, or rob on broad highway.

XIV.

“ No cocks, with me, to rustic labour call,
“ From village on to village sounding clear ;
“ To tardy swain no shrill-voic’d matrons squall ;
“ No dogs, no babes, no wives, to stun your ear ;
“ No hammers thump ; no horrid blacksmith fear.
“ Ne noisy tradesman your sweet slumbers start
“ With sounds that are a misery to hear ;
“ But all is calm, as would delight the heart
“ Of Sybarite of old, all Nature, and all Art.

XV.

“ Here nought but Candour reigns, indulgent Ease ;
“ Good-natur’d Lounging, sauntering up and down :
“ They who are pleas’d themselves must always please ;
“ On others’ ways they never squint a frown,
“ Nor heed what haps in hamlet or in town :
“ Thus, from the source of tender Indolence,
“ With milky blood the heart is overflown,
“ Is sooth’d and sweeten’d by the social sense ;
“ For interest, envy, pride, and strife, are banish’d

XVI.

[hence.

“ What, what is virtue, but repose of mind,
“ A pure ethereal calm, that knows no storm,
“ Above the reach of wild Ambition’s wind,
“ Above those passions that this world deform,
“ And torture man, a proud malignant worm ?
“ But here, instead, soft gales of passion play,
“ And gently stir the heart, thereby to form

O.ij

“ A quicker sense of joy ; as breezes stray
 “ Across th’ enliven’d skies, and make them still more

XVII.

[gay.

“ The best of men have ever lov’d repose ;
 “ They hate to mingle in the filthy fray,
 “ Where the foul fowls, and gradual rancour grows,
 “ Imbitter’d more from peevish day to day.
 “ Even those whom Fame has lent her fairest ray,
 “ The most renown’d of worthy wights of yore,
 “ From a base world at last have stol’n away ;
 “ So Scipio, to the soft Cumæan shore
 “ Retiring, tasted joy he never knew before.

XVIII.

“ But if a little exercise you chuse,
 “ Some zest for ease, ’tis not forbidden here :
 “ Amid the groves you may indulge the Muse,
 “ Or tend the blooms, and deck the vernal year ;
 “ Or, softly stealing, with your watry gear,
 “ Along the brooks, the crimson spotted fry
 “ You may delude ; the whilst, amus’d, you hear
 “ Now the hoarse stream, and now the zephyr’s sigh,
 “ Attuned to the birds and woodlands melody.

XIX.

“ O grievous folly ! to heap up estate,
 “ Losing the days you see beneath the sun ;
 “ When, sudden, comes blind unrelenting Fate,
 “ And gives th’ untasted portion you have won,
 “ With ruthless toil, and many a wretch undone,

"To those who mock you gone to Pluto's reign,
"There with sad ghosts to pine and shadows dun :
"But sure it is of vanities most vain,
"To toil for what you here untoiling may obtain."

XX.

He ceas'd : but still their trembling ears retain'd
The deep vibrations of his witching song,
That, by a kind of magic power, constrain'd
To enter in, pell-mell, the listening throng.
Heaps pour'd on heaps, and yet they slept along,
In silent ease : as when beneath the beam
Of summer-moons, the distant woods among,
Or by some flood all silver'd with the gleam,
The soft-embodied Fays thro' airy portal stream.

XXI.

By the smooth demon so it ordered was,
And here his baneful bounty first began ;
Tho' some there were who would not further pals,
And his alluring baits suspected han,
The wise distrust the too fair-spoken man.
Yet thro' the gate they cast a wishful eye :
Not to move on, perdie, is all they can ;
For do their very best they cannot fly,
But often each way look, and often sorely sigh.

XXII.

When this the watchful wicked wizard saw,
With sudden spring he leap'd upon them strait,
And soon as touch'd by his unhallow'd paw,

Ouj

They found themselves within the cursed gate,
 Full hard to be repass'd, like that of Fate.
 Not stronger were of old the giant crew,
 Who fought to pull high Jove from regal state ;
 Tho' feeble wretch he seem'd, of fallow hue,
 Certes, who bides his grasp will that encounter ru

XXIII.

For whomfoe'er the villain takes in hand,
 Their joints unknit, their sinews melt apace,
 As lithe they grow as any willow wand,
 And of their vanish'd force remains no trace :
 So when a maiden fair, of modest grace,
 In all her buxom blooming May of charms,
 Is seized in some lōsel's hot embrace,
 She waxeth very weakly as she warms,
 Then, sighing, yields her up to love's delicious harm

XXIV.

Wak'd by the crowd, flow from his bench arose
 A comely full-spread porter, swoln with sleep,
 His calm, broad, thoughtless, aspect breath'd repose
 And in sweet torpor he was plunged deep,
 Ne could himself from ceaseless yawning keep ;
 While o'er his eyes the drowsy liquor ran,
 Thro' which his half-wak'd soul would faintly peep
 Then taking his black staff he call'd his man,
 And rous'd himself as much as rouse himself he ca

XXV.

*The lad leap'd lightly at his master's call ;
 He was, to weet, a little roguish page,*

Save sleep and play who minded nought at all,
Like most the untaught striplings of his age.
This boy he kept each band to disengage,
Garters and buckles, task for him unfit,
But ill-becoming his grave personage,
And which his portly paunch would not permit,
So this same limber page to all performed it.

XXVI.

Mean time the master porter wide display'd
Great store of caps, of slippers, and of gowns,
Wherewith he those who enter'd in array'd,
Loose as the breeze that plays along the downs,
And waves the summer-woods when evening frowns.
O fair undress! best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,
And heightens ease with grace. This done, right fain,
Sir Porter sat him down, and turn'd to sleep again.

XXVII.

Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,
That in the middle of the court up-threw
A stream, high spouting from its liquid bed,
And falling back again in drizzly dew;
There each deep draughts, as deep he thirsted, drew.
It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare,
Whence, as Dan Homer sings, huge pleasure grew,
And sweet oblivion of vile earthly care;
Fair gladsome waking thoughts, and joyous dreams
more fair.

XXVIII.

This rite perform'd, all inly pleas'd and still,
 Withouten tromp, was proclamation made ;
 " Ye sons of Indolence ! do what you will,
 " And wander where you list, thro' hall or glaci
 " Be no man's pleasure for another staid !
 " Let each as likes him best his hours employ,
 " And curs'd be he whominds his neighbour's tra
 " Here dwells kind Ease and unreprieving Joy :
 " He little merits blifs who others can annoy."

XXIX.

Strait of these endless numbers, swarming round
 As thick as idle motes in sunny ray,
 Not one estsoons in view was to be found,
 But every man stroll'd off his own glad way ;
 Wide o'er this ample court's blank area,
 With all the lodges that thereto pertain'd,
 No living creature could be seen to stray,
 While solitude and perfect silence reign'd,
 So that to thinkyou dreamt you almostwasconstrain

XXX.

As when a shepherd of the Hebrid-isles*,
 Plac'd far amid the melancholy main,
 (Whether it be lone fancy him beguiles,
 Or that aërial beings sometimes deign
 To stand embodied to our senses plain)

* Those islands on the Western coast of Scotland called
Hebrides.

the naked hill or valley low,
ilft in ocean Phœbus dips his wain,
assembly moving to and fro,
at once in air diffolves the wondrous show.

XXXI.

ls of Quiet, and of Sleep profound !
soft dominion o'er this Castle fways,
the widely-filent places round,
me, if my trembling pen displays
ever yet was fung in mortal lays.
w shall I attempt fuch arduous ftring,
have fpent my nights and nightly days
foul-deadening place, loofe-loitering ?
ow shall I for this uprear my moulted wing ?

XXXII.

on, my Mufe ! nor ftoop to low defpair,
np of Jove ! touch'd by celestial fire,
et fhalt fing of war and actions fair,
the bold fons of Britain will infpire ;
ent bards thou yet fhalt fweep the lyre ;
et fhalt tread in Tragic pall the ftage,
ove's enchanting woes, the hero's ire,
ge's calm, the patriot's noble rage,
g corruption down thro' every worthlefs age.

XXXIII.

ors, that knew no fhriU alarming bell,
fed knocker ply'd by villain's hand,
en'd into halls, where who can tell

What elegance and grandeur wide expand,
The pride of Turkey and of Persia land ?
Soft quilts on quilts, on carpets carpets spread,
And couches stretch'd around in seemly band,
And endless pillows rise to prop the head,
So that each spacious room was one full-swell'g bed

XXXIV.

And every where huge cover'd tables stood,
With wines high flavour'd and rich viands crown'd
Whatever sprightly juice or tasteful food
On the green bosom of this earth are found,
And all old Ocean genders in his round :
Some hand unseen these silently display'd,
Even undemanded, by a sign or sound ;
You need but wish, and, instantly obey'd,
Fair rang'd the dishes rose, and thick the glasses play'd

XXXV.

Here Freedom reign'd without the least alloy;
Nor gossip's tale, nor ancient maiden's gall,
Nor faintly Spleen, durst murmur at our joy,
And with envenom'd tongue our pleasures pall.
For why? there was but one great rule for all ;
To wit, that each should work his own desire,
And eat, drink, study, sleep, as it may fall,
Or melt the time in love, or wake the lyre,
And carol what, unbid, the Muses might inspire.

XXXVI.

The rooms with costly tapestry were hung,
Where was inwoven many a gentle tale,

Such as of old the rural poets sung,
Or of Arcadian or Sicilian vale;
Reclining lovers, in the lonely dale,
Pour'd forth at large the sweetly-tortur'd heart,
Or, fighting tender passion, swell'd the gale,
And taught charm'd Echo to resound their smart,
While flocks, woods, streams, around, repose and
peace impart.

XXXVII.

'Those pleas'd the most where, by a cunning hand,
Depainted was the Patriarchal age,
What time Dan Abraham left the Chaldee land,
And pastur'd on from verdant stage to stage,
Where fields and fountains fresh could best engage.
Toil was not then. Of nothing took they heed,
But with wild beasts the sylvan war to wage,
And o'er vast plains their herds and flocks to feed:
Blest sons of Nature they! true Golden Age indeed!

XXXVIII.

Sometimes the pencil, in cool airy halls,
Bade the gay bloom of vernal landscapes rise,
Or autumn's varied shades imbrown the walls:
Now the black tempest strikes the astonish'd eyes;
Now down the steep the flashing torrent flies;
The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
And now rude mountains frown amid the skies:
Whate'er Lorrain light-touch'd with softening hue,
Or savage Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew.

XXXIX.

Each sound, too, here to languishment inclin'd,
 Lull'd the weak bosom, and induced ease;
 Aërial music in the warbling wind,
 At distance rising oft', by small degrees,
 Nearer and nearer came, till o'er the trees
 It hung, and breath'd such soul-dissolving airs
 As did, alas! with soft perdition please:
 Entangled deep in its enchanting snares,
 The listening heart forgot all duties and all cares.

XL.

A certain music, never known before,
 Here lull'd the pensive melancholy mind;
 Full easily obtain'd. Behoves no more,
 But sidelong, to the gently-waving wind,
 To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
 From which, with airy-flying fingers light,
 Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
 The god of Winds drew sounds of deep delight,
 Whence, with just cause, the harp of Æolus* it hight.

XLI.

Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine?
 Who up the lofty diapason roll
 Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine,
 Then let them down again into the soul?

* This is not an imagination of the Author, there being in fact such an instrument, called Æolus's harp, which, when placed against a little rushing or current of air, produces the effect here described.

Now rising love they fann'd ; now pleasing dole
They breath'd, in tender musings, thro' the heart ;
And now a graver sacred strain they stole,
As when seraphic hands an hymn impart ;
Wild-warbling Nature all, above the reach of Art !

XLII.

Such the gay splendour, the luxurious state,
Of Caliphs old, who on the Tigris' shore,
In mighty Bagdat, populous and great,
Held their bright court, where was of ladies store,
And verse, love, music, still the garland wore :
When Sleep was coy, the bard, in waiting there,
Cheer'd the lone midnight with the Muse's lore*,
Composing music bade his dreams be fair,
And music lent new gladness to the morning air.

XLIII.

Near the pavilions where we slept still ran
Soft-tinkling streams, and dashing waters fell,
And sobbing breezes sigh'd, and oft' began
(So work'd the wizard) wintry storms to swell,
As heaven and earth they would together melt :
At doors and windows, threat'ning, seem'd to call
The demons of the tempest, growling fell,
Yet the least entrance found they none at all,
Whence sweeter grew our sleep, secure in massy hall.

* The Arabian caliphs had poets among the officers of the court, whose office it was to do what is here mentioned.

XLIV.

And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dre
Raising a world of gayer tinct and grace,
O'er which were shadowy cast Elysian gl
That play'd, in waving lights, from place
And shed a roseate smile on Nature's face.
Not Titan's pencil e'er could so array,
So fleece with clouds the pure ethereal spa
Ne could it e'er such melting forms displa
As loose on flowery beds all languishingly

XLV.

No, fair Illusions! artful Phantoms, no!
My Muse will not attempt your Fairy-land
She has no colours that like you can glow
To catch your vivid scenes too gross her b
But sure it is, was ne'er a subtler band
Than these same guileful angel-seeming sp
Who thus in dreams, voluptuous, soft, an
Pour'd all th' Arabian heaven upon our ni
And blest'd them oft' besides with more r

XLVI.

They where in sooth a most enchanting tr
Even feigning virtue; skilful to unite
With evil good, and strew with pleasure p
But for those fiends whom blood and broil
Who hurl the wretch, as if to hell outrigh
Down, down black gulfs, where sullen wa
Or hold him clambering all the fearful nig

On beetling cliffs, or pent in ruins deep,
They, till due time should serve, were bid far hence to

XLVII. [ксер.

Ye guardian Spirits! to whom man is dear,
From these foul demons shield the midnight gloom;
Angels of Fancy and of Love! be near,
And o'er the blank of sleep diffuse a bloom:
Evoke the sacred shades of Greece and Rome,
And let them virtue with a look impart;
But chief a while, O! lend us from the tomb
Those long-lost friends for whom in love we smart,
And fill with pious awe and joy-mixt woe the heart.

XLVIII.

Or are you sportive?—Bid the morn of youth
Rise to new light, and beam afresh the days
Of innocence, simplicity, and truth,
To cares estrang'd, and manhood's thorny ways.
Whatt'ransport, to retrace our boyish plays,
Our easy bliss, when each thing joy supply'd,
The woods, the mountains, and the warbling maze
Of the wild brooks!—But, fondly wandering wide,
My Muse! resume the task that yet doth thee abide.

XLIX.

One great amusement of our household was,
In a huge crystal magic globe to spy,
Still as you turn'd it, all things that do pass,
Upon this ant-hill earth ! where constantly
Of idly-busy men the restless fry

Run bustling to and fro with foolish haste,
 In search of pleasures vain that from them fly,
 Or which obtain'd the caitiffs dare not taste :
 When nothing is enjoy'd, can there be greater waste?

L.

Of Vanity the Mirrour this was call'd.
 Here you a muckworm of the town might see,
 At his dull desk, amid his legers stall'd,
 Ate up with carking care and penurie,
 Most like to carcase parch'd on gallow-tree.
 " A penny saved is a penny got ;"
 Firm to this scoundrel-maxim keepeth he,
 Ne of its rigour will he bate a jot,
 Till it has quench'd his fire and banished his pot.

LI.

Strait from the filth of this low grub, behold !
 Comes fluttering forth a gaudy spendthrift heir,
 All glossy gay, enamell'd all with gold,
 The silly tenant of the summer-air,
 In folly lost, of nothing takes he care ;
 Pimps, lawyers, stewards, harlots, flatterers vile,
 And thieving tradesmen, him among them share ;
 His father's ghost from Limbo-lake, the while,
 Sees this, which more damnation doth upon him pile.

LII.

This globe pourtray'd the race of learned men
 Still at their books, and turning o'er the page
 Backwards and forwards : oft' they snatch the pen,

As if inspir'd, and in a Thespian rage,
Then write, and blot, as would your ruth engage.
Why, Authors! all this scrawl and scribbling fore?
To lose the present, gain the future age,
Praised to be when you can hear no more,
And much enrich'd with fame when useless worldly
store?

LIII.

Then would a splendid city rise to view,
With carts, and cars, and coaches, roaring all:
Wide pour'd abroad behold the giddy crew,
See how they dash along from wall to wall;
At every door, hark how they thundering call!
Good Lord! what can this giddy rout excite?
Why, on each other with fell tooth to fall,
A neighbour's fortune, fame, or peace, to blight,
And make new tiresome parties for the coming night.

LIV.

The puzzling sons of Party next appear'd,
In dark cabals and nightly juntos met,
And now they whisper'd close, now shrugging rear'd
Th' important shoulder; then, as if to get
New light, their twinkling eyes were inward set.
No sooner Lucifer * recalls affairs,
Than forth they various rush in mighty fret;
When, lo! push'd up to power, and crown'd their cares,
In comes another sett, and kicketh them down stairs.

The morning star.

LV.

But what most shew'd the vanity of life,
 Was to behold the nations all on fire,
 In cruel broils engag'd, and deadly strife,
 Most Christian kings, inflam'd by black desire,
 With honourable ruffians in their hire,
 Cause war to rage, and blood around to pour :
 Of this sad work when each begins to tire,
 They sit them down just where they were before,
 Till for new scenes of woe peace shall their force re-

LVI.

[*store.*]

To number up the thousands dwelling here,
 An useless were, and, eke, an endless task,
 From kings, and those who at the helm appear,
 To gipsies brown in summer-glades who bask,
 Yea many a man, perdie, I could unmask,
 Whose desk and table make a solemn show,
 With tape-ty'd trash, and suits of fools that ask
 For place or pension laid in decent row ;
 But these I passen by, with nameless numbers *moe.*

LVII.

Of all the gentle tenants of the place,
 There was a man of special grave remark ;
 A certain tender gloom o'erspread his face,
 Pensive, not sad, in thought involv'd not dark ;
 As scot this man could sing as morning lark,
 And teach the noblest morals of the heart ;
 But these his talents were yburied stark ;

Of the fine stores he nothing would impart
Which or boon Nature gave, or nature-painting Art.
LVIII.

To noontide shades incontinent he ran,
Where purls the brooks with sleep-inviting sound,
Or when Dan Sol to slope his wheels began,
Amid the broom he bask'd him on the ground,
Where the wild thyme and camomil are found
There would he linger, till the latest ray
Of light fate trembling on the welkin's bound,
Then homewards thro' the twilight shadows stray,
Sauntering and slow: so had he passed many a day.

LIX.

Yet not in thoughtless slumber were they past;
For oft' the heavenly fire, that lay conceal'd
Beneath the sleeping embers, mounted fast,
And all its native light anew reveal'd;
Oft' as he travers'd the cerulean field,
And markt the clouds that drove before the wind,
Ten thousand glorious systems would he build,
Ten thousand great ideas fill'd his mind;
But with the clouds they fled, and left no trace be-

LX.

[hind.

With him was sometimes join'd, in silent walk,
(Profoundly silent, for they never spoke)
One shyer still, who quite detested talk;
Oft' stung by spleen, at once away he broke,
To groves of pine and broad o'ershadowing oak;

There inly thrill'd, he wander'd all alone,
 And on himself his penfive fury wroke,
 Ne ever utter'd word, save when first shone
 The glittering star of eve—"Thank Heaven! the day

LXI. [is done.]

Here lurk'd a wretch who had not crept abroad
 For forty years, ne face of mortal seen;
 In chamber brooding like a loathly toad,
 And sure his linen was not very clean.
 Through secret loop-holes, that had practis'd been
 Near to his bed, his dinner vile he took;
 Unkempt, and rough, of squalid face and mien,
 Our Castle's shame! whence, from his filthy nook,
 We drove the villain out for fitter lair to look.

LXII.

One day there chanc'd into these halls to rove
 A joyous youth, who took you at first sight;
 Him the wild wave of pleasure hither drove,
 Before the sprightly tempest tossing light:
 Certes, he was a most engaging wight,
 Of social glee, and wit humane tho' keen,
 Turning the night to day and day to night:
 For him the merry bells had rung, I ween,
 If in this nook of quiet bells had ever been.

LXIII.

But not even pleasure to excess is good:
 What most elates then sinks the soul as low,
 When spring-tide joy pours in with copious flood,
 The higher still th' exulting billows flow,

The farther back again they flagging go,
And leaves us grovelling on the dreary shore.
Taught by this son of Joy we found it so,
Who, whilst he staid, kept in a gay uproar
Our madden'd Castle all, the abode of Sleep no more.

LXIV.

As when in prime of June a burnish'd fly,
Sprung from the meads, o'er which he sweeps along
Cheer'd by the breathing bloom and vital sky,
Tunes up amid these airy halls his song,
Soothing at first the gay reposing throng;
And oft' he tips their bowl; or nearly drown'd,
He, thence recovering, drives their beds among,
And scares their tender sleep, with trump profound,
Then out again he flies, to wing his mazy round.

LXV.

Another guest there was, of sense refin'd,
Who felt each worth, for every worth he had;
Serene, yet warm, humane, yet firm his mind,
As little touch'd as any man's with bad:
Him thro' their inmost walks the Muses lad,
To him the sacred love of Nature lent,
And sometimes would he make our valley glad;
Whenas we found he would not here be pent,
To him the better fort this friendly message sent:

LXVI.

"Come, dwell with us, true son of Virtue! come;
"But if, alas! we cannot thee persuade

" To lie content beneath our peaceful d
 " Ne ever more to quit our quiet glade,
 " Yet when at last thy toils, but ill apai
 " Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heav
 " Thou wilt be glad to seek the rural sha
 " There to indulge the Muse, and Natur
 " We then a lodge for thee will rear in Hag

LXVII.

Here whilom ligg'd th' Esopus * of the a
 But call'd by Fame, in soul ypricked·de
 A noble pride restor'd him to the stage,
 And rous'd him like a giant from his sleep
 Even from his slumbers we advantage rea
 With double force th' enliven'd scene he
 Yet quits not Nature's bounds. He know
 Each due decorum. Now the heart he fl
 And now with well-urg'd sense th' enlight
 ment takes.

LXVIII.

A bard here dwelt, more fat than bard b
 † Who, void of envy, guile, and lust of
 On virtue still, and Nature's pleasing the
 Pour'd forth his unpremeditated strain ;
 The world forsaking with a calm disdain,
 Here laugh'd he careless in his easy seat ;

* Mr. Quin.

† The following lines of this stanza were writ
of the Author,

Here quaff'd, encircled with the joyous train,
Oft' moralizing sage; his ditty sweet
He loathed much to write, ne cared to repeat.

LXIX.

Full oft' by holy feet our ground was trod,
Of clerks good plenty here you mote espy;
A little, round, fat, oily man of God,
Was one I chiefly mark'd among the fry:
He had a roguish twinkle in his eye,
And shone all glittering with ungodly dew,
If a tight damsel chanc'd to trippen by;
Which when observ'd, he shrunk into his mew,
And strait would recollect his piety anew,

LXX.

Nor be forgot a tribe who minded nought
(Old inmates of the place) but state-affairs;
They look'd, perdic, as if they deeply thought,
And on their brow sat every nation's cares.
The world by them is parcell'd out in shares,
When in the Hall of Smoke they congress hold,
And the sage berry sun-burnt Mocha bears
Has clear'd their inward eye: then, smoke-enroll'd,
Their oracles break forth mysterious as of old.

LXXI.

Here languid Beauty kept her pale-fac'd court:
Bevies of dainty dames, of high degree,
From every quarter hither made-resort,
Where, from gross mortal care and business free

They lay, por'd out in ease and luxury :
Or should they a vain shew of work assume,
Alas ! and well-a-day ! what can it be ?
To knot, to twist, to range the vernal blood,
But far is cast the distaff, spinning-wheel, and loom.

LXXII.

Their only labour was to kill the time,
And labour dire it is, and weary woe :
They sit, they loll, turn o'er some idle rhyme,
Then, rising sudden, to the glass they go,
Or saunter forth, with tottering step and slow :
This soon too rude an exercise they find ;
Strait on the couch their limbs again they throw,
Where hours on hours they sighing lie reclin'd,
And court the vapoury god soft-breathing in the wind.

LXXIII.

Now must I mark the villany we found ;
But, ah ! too late, as shall estsoons be shewn.
A place here was, deep, dreary, under ground,
Where still our inmates, when unpleasing grown,
Discas'd, and loathsome, privily were thrown.
Far from the light of heaven, they languish'd there,
Unpity'd, uttering many a bitter groan,
For of these wretches taken was no care ;
Fierce fiends and hags of hell their only nurses were.

LXXIV.

Alas ! the change ! from scenes of joy and rest,
To this dark den, where Sickness tosa'd away.

Here Lethargy, with deadly sleep oppress'd,
Stretch'd on his back, a mighty lubbard, lay
Heaving his sides, and snored night and day;
To stir him from his traunce it was not eath,
And his half-open'd eyne he shut straitway;
He led, I wot, the softest way to death,
And taught withouten pain and strife to yield the

LXXV.

[breath.

Of limbs enormous, but withal unsound,
Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the Hydropsy:
Unweildy man! with belly monstrous round,
For ever fed with watery supply;
For still he drank, and yet he still was dry.
And moping here did Hypochondria sit,
Mother of Spleen, in robes of various dye,
Who vexed was full oft' with ugly fit,
And some her frantic deem'd, and some her deem'd

LXXVI.

[a wit.

A lady proud she was, of ancient blood,
Yet oft' her fear her pride made crouchen low;
She felt, or fancy'd, in her fluttering mood,
All the diseases which the Spittles know,
And sought all physic which the shops bestow,
And still new leaches and new drugs would try,
Her humour ever wavering to and fro;
For sometimes she would laugh, and sometimes cry,
Then sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew not why.

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Q

LXXVII.

Fast by her side a listless Maiden pin'd,
With aching head, and squeamish heart-burnings;
Pale, bloated, cold, she seem'd to hate mankind,
Yet lov'd in secret all forbidden things.
And here the Tertian shakes his chilling wings;
The sleepless Gout here counts the crowing cocks,
A wolf now gnaws him, now a serpent stings:
Whilst Apoplexy cram'd Intemperance knocks
Down to the ground at once, as butcher felleth ox:

THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

CANTO II.

The Knight of Arts and Industry,
And his achievements fair,
That by his Castle's overthrow
Secur'd and crown'd were.

I.

ESCAP'D the Castle of the fire of Sin,
Ah! where shall I so sweet a dwelling find?
For all around, without, and all within,
Nothing save what delightful was and kind,
Of goodness favouring and a tender mind,
E'er rose to view : but now another strain,
Of doleful note, alas! remains behind :
I now must sing of pleasure turn'd to pain,
And of the false enchanter Indolence complain.

II.

Is there no patron to protect the Muse,
And fence for her Parnassus' barren soil ?
To every labour its reward accrues,
And they are sure of bread who swink and toil;
But a fell tribe th' Aonian hive despoil,
As ruthless wasps oft' rob the painful bee :
Thus while the laws not guard that noblest toil,
Ne for the Muses other meed decree,
They praised are alone, and starve right merrily.



III.

I care not, Fortune! what you me deny;
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;
You cannot shut the windows of the sky,
Thro' which Aurora shews her brightening face;
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve;
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,
And I their toys to the great children leave:
Of fancy, reason, virtue, nought can me bereave.

IV.

Comethen, my Muse! and raise a bolder song;
Come, lig no more upon the bed of sloth,
Dragging the lazy languid line along,
Fond to begin, but still to finish loath,
Thy half-writ scrolls all eaten by the moth:
Arise, and sing that generous imp of fame,
Who with the sons of Softness nobly wroth,
To sweep away this human lumber came,
Or in a chosen few to rouse the slumbering flame.

V.

In Fairy-land there liv'd a knight of old,
Of feature stern, Selvaggio well yclep'd,
A rough unpolish'd man, robust and bold,
But wondrous poor: he neither sow'd nor reap'd,
Ne stores in summer for cold winter heap'd;
In hunting all his days away he wore;
Now scorch'd by June, now in November sleep'd,

Now pinch'd by biting January fore,
He still in woods purfu'd the libbard and the boar.

VI.

As he one morning, long before the dawn,
Prick'd thro' the forest to dislodge his prey,
Deep in the winding bosom of a lawn,
With wood wild-fring'd, he mark'd a taper's ray,
That from the beating rain and wintry fray
Did to a lonely cott his steps decoy ;
There, up to earn the needments of the day,
He found Dame Poverty, nor fair nor coy ;
Her he compress'd, and fill'd her with a lusty boy.

VII.

Amid the green-wood shade this boy was bred,
And grew at last a knight of muckle fame,
Of active mind and vigorous lustyhed,
The Knight of Arts and Industry by name.
Earth was his bed, the boughs his roof did frame ;
He knew no beverage but the flowing stream ;
His tasteful well-earn'd food the sylvan game,
Or the brown fruit with which the woodlands teem :
The same to him glad summer or the winter breme.

VIII.

So pass'd his youthly morning, void of care,
Wild as the colts that through the commons run,
For him no tender parents troubled were,
He of the forest seem'd to be the son,
And certes had been utterly undone,

But that Minerva pity of him took,
 With all the gods that love the rural wonne,
 That teach to tame the foil and rule the crook ;
 Ne did the sacred Nine disdain a gentle look.

IX.

Of fertile genius him they nurtur'd well,
 In every science and in every art,
 By which mankind the thoughtless brutes excel,
 That can or use, or joy, or grace, impart,
 Disclosing all the powers of head and heart :
 Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd,
 That brace the nerves, or make the limbs alert,
 And mix elastic force with firmness hard :
 Was never knight on ground mote be with him com-

X.

[par'd.

Sometimes, with early morn, he mounted gay
 The hunter-steed, exulting o'er the dale,
 And drew the roseat breath of orient day ;
 Sometimes, retiring to the secret vale,
 Yclad in steel, and bright with burnish'd mail,
 He strain'd the bow, or tofs'd the sounding spear ;
 Or darting on the goal, outstripp'd the gale ;
 Or wheel'd the chariot in its mid-career ;
 Or strenuous wrestled hard with many a tough com-

XI.

[peer.

At other times he pry'd thro' Nature's store,
 Whate'er she in th' ethereal round contains,

ate'er she hides beneath her verdant floor,
e vegetable and the mineral reigns ;
else he scann'd the globe, those small domains,
ere restless mortals such a turmoil keep,
seas, its floods, its mountains, and its plains ;
more he search'd the mind, and rous'd from sleep
of moral seeds whence we heroic actions reap.

XII.

r would he scorn to stoop from high pursuits
heavenly Truth, and practise what she taught.
n is the tree of Knowledge without fruits,
netimes in hand the spade or plough he caught,
th-calling all with which boon earth is fraught ;
netimes he ply'd the strong mechanic tool,
rear'd the fabric from the finest draught ;
d oft' he put himself to Neptune's school,
hting with winds and waves on the vext ocean pool.

XIII.

solace then these rougher toils, he try'd
touch the kindling canvass into life ;
h Nature his creating pencil vy'd,
th Nature, joyous at the mimic strife :
to such shapes as grac'd Pygmalion's wife
hew'd the marble ; or, with varied fire,
rous'd the trumpet and the martial fife ;
bade the lute sweet tenderness inspire ;
verses fram'd that well might wake Apollo's lyre.

XIV.

Accomplish'd thus, he from the woods issu'd,
Full of great aims, and bent on bold emprise;
The work which long he in his breast had brew'd
Now to perform he ardent did devise,
To wit, a barbarous world to civilize.
Earth was till then a boundless forest wild,
Nought to be seen but savage wood and skies;
No cities nourish'd arts, no culture smil'd,
No government, no laws, no gentle manners mil'd

XV.

A rugged wight, the worst of brutes, was man;
On his own wretched kind he, ruthless, prey'd;
The strongest still the weakest over-ran;
In every country mighty robbers sway'd,
And guile and ruffian force were all their trade.
Life was a scene of rapine, want, and woe,
Which this brave knight, in noble anger, made
To swear he would the rascal rout o'erthrow,
For, by the powers Divine, it should no more be so

XVI.

It would exceed the purport of my song,
To say how this best fun, from orient climes
Came beaming life and beauty all along,
Before him chasing Indolence and crimes.
Still as he pass'd, the nations he sublimed,
And calls forth Arts and Virtues with his ray:
Then Egypt, Greece, and Rome, their golden time

efflive had ; but now in ruins grey
y lie, to slavish sloth and tyranny a prey.

XVII.

rown his toils, Sir Industry then spread
swelling sail, and made for Britain's coast.
lvan life till then the natives led,
he brown shades and green-wood forest lost,
careless rambling where it lik'd them most ;
r wealth the wild deer bounding thro' the glade ;
y lodg'd at large, and liv'd at Nature's cost ;
spear and bow, withouten other aid,
not the Roman steel their naked breast dismay'd.

XVIII.

k'd the soil, he lik'd the clement skies,
k'd the verdant hills and flowery plains.
his my great, my chosen Isle (he cries),
, whilst my labours Liberty sustains,
Queen of Ocean all assault disdains,
lik'd he less the genius of the land,
eedom apt and persevering pains,
to obey, and generous to command,
per'd by forming Heaven with kindest, firmest

XIX.

[land.

, by degrees, his master-work arose,
tever Arts and Industry can frame ;
tever finish'd Agriculture knows,
Queen of arts ! from heaven itself who came
n Eden flourish'd in unspotted fame :

And still with her sweet Innocence we find,
 And tender Peace, and joys without a name,
 That, while they ravish, tranquillize the mi-
 Nature and Art at once delight and use comt

XX.

Then towns he quicken'd by mechanic arts,
 And bade the fervent city glow with toil ;
 Bade social Commerce raise renowned marts
 Join land to land, and marry soil to soil,
 Unite the poles, and without bloody spoil
 Bring home of either Ind the gorgeous store:
 Or, should despotic rage the world embroil
 Bade tyrants tremble on remotest shores,
 While o'er the encircling deep Britannia's t

XXI.

The drooping Muses then he westward call'd
 From the fam'd City* by Propontic sea,
 What time the Turk th' enfeebled Grecian t
 Thence from their cloister'd walks he set the
 And brought them to another Castalie,
 Where Isis many a famous nourling breeds
 Or where old Cam soft-paces o'er the lea
 In pensive mood, and turns his Doric reeds
 Thewhilsthisflocks at large the lonely shepher

XXII.

Yet the fine arts were what he finish'd least.
 For why ? they are the quintessence of all,

* Constantinople.

The growth of labouring time, and flow increast ;
Unless, as seldom chances, it should fall,
That mighty patrons the coy Sisters call
Up to the sun-shine of uncumber'd ease,
Where no rude care the mounting thought may thrall,
And where they nothing have to do but please :
Ah! gracious God! thou know'st they ask no other fees.

XXIII.

But now, alas ! we live too late in time :
Our patrons now even grudge that little claim,
Except to such as seek the soothing rhyme :
And yet, forsooth, they wear Mæcena's name,
Poor sons of puffed-up Vanity, not Fame,
Unbroken spirits, cheer! still, still remains
Th' eternal Patron, Liberty! whose flame,
While she protects, inspires the noblest strains,
The best, and sweetest far, are toil-created gains.

XXIV.

When as the knight had fram'd, in Britain land,
A matchless form of glorious government,
In which the sovereign laws alone command,
Laws stablish'd by the public free consent,
Whose majesty is to the sceptre lent ;
When this great plan, with each dependant art,
Was settled firm, and to his heart's content,
Then sought he from the toilsome scene to part,
And let life's vacant eve breathe quiet thro' the heart.

XXV.

For this he chose a farm in Deva's vale,
 Where his long allies peep'd upon the main ;
 In this calm feat he drew the healthful gale ;
 Here mix'd the chief, the patriot, and the swain,
 The happy monarch of his sylvan train ;
 Here, sided by the guardians of the fold,
 He walk'd his rounds, and cheer'd his blest domain :
 His days, the days of unstain'd Nature, roll'd,
 Replete with peace and joy, like patriarchs of old.

XXVI.

Witness, ye lowing Herds! who gave him milk ;
 Witness, ye Flocks! whose woolly vestments far
 Exceeds soft India's cotton or her silk ;
 Witness, with autumn charg'd, the nodding car,
 That homeward came beneath sweet evening's star,
 Or of September moons the radiance mild :
 O hide thy head, abominable War !
 Of crimes and ruffian idleness the child :
 From heaven this life ysprung, from hell thy glories

XXVII.

[vild.

Nor from his deep retirement banish'd was
 Th' amusing care of rural Industry :
 Still, as with grateful change the seasons pass,
 New scenes arise, new landscapes strike the eye,
 And all th' enliven'd country beautify :
 Gay plains extend where marshes slept before ;
 O'er recent meads th' exulting streamlets fly ;

Dark frowning heaths grow bright with Ceres' store,
And woods imbrown the steep, or wave along the shore.

XXVIII.

As nearer to his farm you made approach,
He polish'd Nature with a finer hand :
Yet on her beauties durst not Art encroach ;
'Tis Art's alone these beauties to expand.
In graceful dance immingled o'er the land,
Pan, Pales, Flora, and Pomona play'd :
Here, too, brisk gales the rude wild common fann'd,
An happy place ; where free, and unafraid,
Amid the flowering brakes each coyer creature

XXIX. [stray'd.

But in prime vigour what can last for ay ?
That soul-enfeebling wizzard Indolence,
I whilom sung, wrought in his works decay :
Spread far and wide was his curs'd influence ;
Of public virtue much he dull'd the sense,
Even much of private ; ate our spirit out,
And fed our rank luxurious vices : whence
The land was overlaid with many a lout !
Not, as old Fame reports, wise, generous, bold, and

XXX. [stout.

A rage of pleasure madden'd every breast ;
Down to the lowest lees the ferment ran :
To his licentious wish each must be blest,
With joy be fever'd, snatch it as he can.
Thus Vice the standard rear'd ; her arrier-ban

Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word,
 " Mind, mind yourselves! why should the vulgar man,
 " The lacquey be more virtuous than his lord?
 " Enjoy this span of life! 'tis all the gods afford."

XXXI.

The tidings reach'd to where, in quiet hall,
 The good old Knight enjoy'd well-earn'd repose.
 " Come, come, Sir Knight! thy children on thee call:
 " Come, save us yet, ere ruin round us close!
 " The demon Indolence thy toils o'erthrows."
 On this the noble colour stain'd his cheeks,
 Indignant, glowing through the whitening snows
 Of venerable eld; his eye full-speaks
 His ardent soul, and from his couch at once he breaks.

XXXII.

I will (he cry'd), so help me, God! destroy
 That villain Archimage.—His page then strait
 He to him call'd, a fiery-footed boy,
 Benempt Dispatch. " My steed be at the gate;
 " My bard attend; quick, bring the net of Fate."
 This net was twisted by the Sisters three,
 Which when once cast o'er harden'd wretch, too late
 Repentance comes: replevy cannot be
 From the strong iron grasp of vengeful Destiny.

XXXIII.

He came, the bard, a little Druid-wight,
 Of withered aspect; but his eye was keen,
 With sweetness mix'd. In russet brown bedight,

As is his sister * of the copses green,
He crept along, unpromising of mien.
Gross he who judges so. His soul was fair,
Bright as the children of yon' azure sheen.
True comeliness, which nothing can impair,
Dwells in the mind: all else is vanity and glare.

XXXIV.

Come (quoth the Knight), a voice has reach'd mine ear:
The demon Indolence threatens overthrow
To all that to mankind is good and dear:
Come, Philomelus! let us instant go,
O'erturn his bowers, and lay his Castle low.
Those men, those wretched men! who will be slaves,
Must drink a bitter wrathful cup of woe!
But some there be thy song, as from their graves,
Shall raise. Thrice happy he! who without rigour saves.

XXXV.

Issuing forth, the Knight bestrode his steed,
Of ardent bay, and on whose front a star
Shone blazing bright; sprung from the generous breed
That whirl of active day the rapid car,
He pranc'd along, disdainful gate or bar.
Mean time the bard on milk-white palfrey rode;
An honest sober beast, that did not mar
His meditations, but full softly trode;
And much they moraliz'd as thus yfere they yode.

* The nightingale.

XXXVI.

They talk'd of virtue, and of human blifs ;
 What else so fit for man to settle well ?
 And still their long researches met in this,
 This truth of truths, which nothing can refel ;
 " From virtue's fount the purest joys out-well.
 " Sweet rills of thought that cheer the conscions soul ;
 " While vice pours forth the troubled streams of hell,
 " The which, howe'er disguis'd, at last with-dole
 " Will, thro' the tortur'd breast, their fiery torrent

XXXVII.

[roll.

At length it dawn'd, that fatal valley gay,
 O'er which high wood-crown'd hills their summits
 On the cool height a while our palmers stay, [rear:
 And, spite even of themselves, their senses cheer ;
 Then to the vizard's wonne their steps they steer :
 Like a green isle it broad beneath them spread,
 With gardens round, and wandering currents clear,
 And tufted groves to shade the meadow-bed,
 Sweet airs and song ; and without hurry all seem'd

XXXVIII.

[glad.

" As God shall judge me, Knight! we must forgive
 " (The half enraptur'd Philomelus cry'd)
 " The frail good man, deluded, here to live,
 " And in these groves his musing fancy hide.
 " Ah! nought is pure. It cannot be deny'd
 " That virtue still some tincture has of vice,
 " And vice of virtue. What should then betide,

ut that our charity be not too nice?
ome, let us those we can to real bliss entice."

XXXIX.

y, sicker (quoth the Knight), all flesh is frail,
o pleasant sin and joyous dalliance bent;
at let not brutish vice of this avail,
nd think to 'scape deserved punishment.
stice were cruel, weakly to relent;
om Mercy's self she got her sacred glaive;
race be to those who can and will repent,
at penance, long and dreary, to the slave,
'ho must in floods of fire his gross foul spirit lave."

XL.

s holding high discourse, they came to where
curfed carle was at his wonted trade,
tempting heedless men into his snare,
witching wife, as I before have said:
when he saw, in goodly geer array'd,
grave majestic Knight approaching nigh,
by his side the bard so sage and staid,
countenance fell; yet oft' his anxious eye
k'd them, like wily fox who roosted cock doth

XLI.

[spy.

less, with feign'd respect he bade give back
rabble-rout, and welcom'd them full kind;
ck with the noble twain, they were not slack
orders to obey, and fall behind.
a he resum'd his song, and, unconfin'd,

Rij

Pour'd all his music, ran thro' all his strings ;
 With magic dust their eyne he tries to blind,
 And virtue's tender airs o'er weakness flings.
 What pity bese his song who so divinely sings !

XLII.

Elate in thought, he counted them his own,
 They listen'd so intent with fix'd delight ;
 But they instead, as if transmew'd to stone,
 Marvell'd he could with such sweet art unite
 The lights and shades of manners, wrong and right.
 Mean time the silly crowd the charm devour,
 Wide pressing to the gate. Swift, on the Knight
 He darted fierce, to drag him to his bower,
 Who backning shunn'd his touch, for well he knew its

XLIII.

[power.

As in throng'd amphitheatre, of old,
 The wary Retiarius* trapp'd his foe,
 Even so the Knight, returning on him bold,
 At once involv'd him in the Net of Woe,
 Whereof I mention made not long ago.
 Enrag'd at first, he scorn'd so weak a jail,
 And leapt, and flew, and flounced to and fro ;
 But when he found that nothing could avail,
 He sat him felly down, and gnaw'd his bitter nail.

XLIV.

Alarm'd, th' inferior demons of the place
 Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells around,

* A gladiator, who made use of a net, which he threw over adversary.

stormy clouds deform'd the welkin's face,
 from beneath was heard a wailing sound,
 infernal sprights in cavern bound;
 each sadness every creature strook,
 lightnings flash'd, and horror rock'd the ground:
 crowds on crowds out pour'd with blemish'd
 look,

on time's last verge this frame of things had
 XLV. [shook.

as the short-liv'd tempest was yspent,
 'd from the jaws of vext Avernus' hole,
 hush'd the hubbub of the rabblement,
 industry the first calm moment stole:
 ere must (he cry'd), amid so vast a shoal,
 some who are not tainted at the heart,
 't poison'd quite by this same villain's bowl:
 he then, my Bard! thy heavenly fire impart:
 each soul with soul, till forth the latent spirit

XLVI. [start.¹⁴

ward obey'd; and taking from his side,
 'e it in seemly sort depending hung,
 British harp, its speaking strings he try'd,
 which with skilful touch he deftly strung,
 tinkling in clear symphony they rung:
 as he felt the Muses come along,
 'o'er the chords his raptur'd hand he flung,
 play'd a prelude to his rising song:
 child, like midnight mute, ten thousand round
 him throng.

XLVII.

Thus, ardent, burst his strain,—

“ Ye hapless Race !

“ Dire-labouring here to smother Reason’s ray,

“ That lights our Maker’s image in our face,

“ And gives us wide o’er earth unquestion’d sw

“ What is th’ ador’d Supreme Perfection, say ?

“ What but eternal never-resting soul,

“ Almighty power, and all-directing day,

“ By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll ;

“ Whofills, surrounds, informs, and agitates the w

XLVIII.

“ Come, to the beaming God your hearts unfo

“ Draw from its fountain life ! ’Tis thence, al

“ We can excel. Up from unfeeling mold,

“ To seraphs burning round th’ Almighty’s thr

“ Life rising still on life, in higher tone,

“ Perfection forms, and with perfection blifs.

“ In universal Nature this clear shewn,

“ Not needeth proof : to prove it were, I wis,

“ To prove the beauteous world excels the brute at

XLIX.

“ Is not the field, with lively culture green,

“ A sight more joyous then the dead morafs ?

“ Do not the skies, with active ether clean,

“ And fann’d by sprightly Zephyrs, far surpass

“ The foul November-fogs, and slumb’rous ma

“ With which sad Nature veils her drooping fac

“ Does not the mountain-stream, as clear as g

to II. THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE. 201

Day-dancing on, the putrid pool disgrace?
The same in all holds true, but chief in human race.

L.

It was not by vile loitering in ease,
That Greece obtain'd the brighter palm of art,
That soft yet ardent Athens learn'd to please,
To keen the wit, and to sublime the heart,
In all supreme! complete in every part!
It was not thence majestic Rome arose,
And o'er the nations shook her conquering dart:
For Sluggard's brow the laurel never grows;
Renown is not the child of indolent Repose.

LI.

Had unambitious mortals minded nought
But in loose joy their time to wear away,
Had they alone the lap of Dalliance sought,
Pleas'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude Nature's state had been our state to-day;
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,
No arts had made us opulent and gay;
With brother-brutes the human race had graz'd;
None e'er had soar'd to fame, none honour'd been,

LII. [none prais'd.

Great Homer's song had never fir'd the breast
To thirst of glory and heroic deeds;
Sweet Maro's Muse, sunk in inglorious rest,
Had silent slept amid the Mincian reeds:
The wits of modern time had told their beads,

" And Monkish legends been their only strains ;
 " Our Milton's Eden had lain wrapt in weeds,
 " Our Shakspeare stroll'd and laugh'd with Warwick
 " swains,
 " Ne had my master Spenser charm'd his Mulla's

LII.

[plain:

" Dumb, too, had been the sage historic Muse,
 " And perish'd all the sons of ancient fame ;
 " Those starry lights of virtue, that diffuse
 " Through the dark depth of time their vivid flame,
 " Had all been lost with such as have no name.
 " Who then had scorn'd his ease for others' good ?
 " Who then had toil'd rapacious men to tame ?
 " Who in the public breach devoted stood,
 " And for his country's cause been prodigal of blood ?

LIV.

" But should to fame your hearts unfeeling be,
 " If right I read, you pleasure all require ;
 " Then hear how best may be obtain'd this fee,
 " How best enjoyed this Nature's wide desire.
 " Toil, and be glad ! let Industry inspire
 " Into your quicken'd limbs her buoyant breath !
 " Who does not act is dead ; absorpt entire
 " In mazy sloth, no pride, no joy he hath :
 " O leaden-hearted Men, to be in love with death !

LV.

" Ah ! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven,
 " When drooping health and spirits go amiss ?

How tasteless then whatever can be given ?
Health is the vital principle of bliss,
And exercise of health. In proof of this,
Behold the wretch who flugs his life away
On swallow'd in Disease's sad abyss,
While he whom Toil has brac'd, or manly play,
Is light as air each limb, each thought as clear as

LVI.

[day.

Who can speak the vigorous joys of health !
Unlogg'd the body, unobscur'd the mind ;
The morning rises gay with pleasing health,
The temperate evening falls serene and kind,
In health the wiser brutes true gladness find,
See ! how the younglings frisk along the meads,
As May comes on and wakes the balmy wind ;
Ere long rampant with life, their joy all joy exceeds ;
Yet what but high-strong health this dancing plea-

LVII.

[saunce breeds !

But here, instead, is foster'd every ill,
Which or disemper'd minds or bodies know.
Come then, my kindred Spirits ! do not spill
Your talents here. This place is but a show,
Whose charms delude you to the den of Woe :
Come, follow me, I will direct you right,
Where Pleasure's roses, void of serpents, grow,
Innocent as sweet : come, follow this good Knight,
And you will bless the day that brought him to
your fight.

LVIII.

" Some he will lead to courts, and some to camps,
 " To senates some, and public sage debates,
 " Where, by the solemn gleam of midnight-lamps,
 " The world is pois'd, and manag'd mighty states;
 " To high discovery some, that new-creates
 " The face of earth; some to the thriving mart;
 " Some to the rural reign and softer fates;
 " To the sweet Muses some, who raise the heart:
 " All glory shall be yours, all Nature, and all Art.

LIX.

" There are, I see, who listen to my lay,
 " Who wretched sigh for virtue, but despair.
 " All may be done (methinks I hear them say),
 " Even death despis'd, by generous actions fair;
 " All, but for those who to these bowers repair,
 " Their every power dissolv'd in luxury,
 " To quit of torpid sluggishness the lair,
 " And from the powerful arms of Sloth get free,
 " 'Tis rising from the dead—Alas!—it cannot be!

LX.

" Would you then learn to dissipate the band
 " Of these huge threat'ning difficulties dire,
 " That in the weak man's way like lions stand,
 " His soul appall, and damp his rising fire?
 " Resolve, resolve, and to be men aspire.
 " Exert that noblest privilege, alone,
 " Here to mankind indulg'd; control desire;

Canto II. THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

"Let godlike Reason, from her sovereign throne
"Speak the commanding word—I Will!—and [

LXI.

"Heavens! can you then thus waste, in shameful
"Your few important days of trial here?
"Heirs of eternity! yborn to rise
"Through endless states of being, still more near
"To bliss approaching, and perfection clear,
"Can you renounce a fortune so sublime?
"Such glorious hopes, your backward steps to stee
"And roll, with vilest brutes, through mud and slim
"No! no!—your heaven-touch'd hearts disdain th

LXII.

"Enough! enough!" they cry'd.—Straits, from th
The better sort on wings of transport fly: [crowd
As when amid the lifeless summits proud
Of Alpine cliffs, where to the gelid sky
Snows pil'd on snows in wintry torpor lie,
The rays divine of vernal Phœbus play;
Th' awaken'd heaps, in streamlets from on high,
Rous'd into action, lively leap away,
Glad-warbling through the vales, in their new being

LXIII.

Not less the life, the vivid joy serene,
That lighted up these new-created men,
Than that which wings th' exulting spirit clean,
When, just deliver'd from this fleshly den,
Soaring seeks its native skies agen;
Volume II.

How light its essence! how unclogg'd its powers,
 Beyond the blazon of my mortal pen!
 Even so we glad forlook these sinful bowers,
 Even such enraptur'd life, such energy was ours.

LXIV.

But far the greater part, with rage inflam'd,
 Dire-mutter'd curses, and blasphem'd high Jove.
 "Ye sons of Hate! (they bitterly exclaim'd)
 "What brought you to this seat of peace and love?
 "While with kind Nature, here amid the grove,
 "We pass'd the harmless Sabbath of our time,
 "What to disturb it could, fell men, remove
 "Your barbarous hearts? is happiness a crime?
 "Then do the fiends of hell rule in yon' heaven sub-

LXV.

[lime.

"Ye impious Wretches!" (quoth the Knight in wrath)
 "Your happiness behold!"—Then strait a wand
 He wav'd, an anti-magic power that hath,
 Truth from illusive falsehood to command.
 Sudden the landscape sinks on every hand;
 The pure quick streams are marshy puddles found;
 On baleful heaths the groves all blacken'd stand,
 And o'er the weedy, foul, abhorred ground,
 Snakes, adders, toads, each loathsome creature, crawl

LXVI.

[around.

And here and there, on trees by lightning scath'd,
 Unhappy weights who loathed life yhung,
 Or in fresh gore and recent murder bath'd,

weltring lay; or else, infuriate flung
 the gloomy flood, while ravens sung
 funeral dirge, they down the torrent rowl'd :
 e, by distemper'd blood to madness flung,
 doom'd themselves; whence oft, when night
 control'd
 world, returning hither their sad spirits howl'd.

LXVII.

time a moving scene was open laid ;
 lazar-house I whilom in my lay
 tinted have, its horrors deep-display'd,
 gave unnumber'd wretches to the day,
 tossing there in squalid misery lay.
 as of sacred light th' unwonted smile
 'd on these living catacombs its ray,
 ough the drear caverns stretching many a mile,
 ick up-rai'd their heads, and dropp'd their woes

LXVIII.

[a-while.

Heaven ! (they cry'd) and do we once more see
 on' blessed sun, and this green earth so fair ?
 re we from noisome damps of pest-house free ?
 id drink our souls the sweet ethereal air ?
 thou ! or Knight or God ! who holdest there
 at fiend, oh ! keep him in eternal chains !
 t what for us, the children of Despair,
 ought to the brink of hell, what hope remains ?
 pentance does itself but aggravate our pains."

LXIX.

The gentle Knight, who saw their rueful case,
 Let fall adown his silver beard some tears :
 “ Certes (quoth he) it is not even in Grace
 “ T’ undo the past, and eke your broken years,
 “ Nathless, to nobler worlds Repentance rears,
 “ With humble hope, her eye ; to her is given
 “ A power the truly contrite heart that cheers ;
 “ She quells the brand by which the rocks are riven ;
 “ She more than merely softens, she rejoices Heaven.

LXX.

“ Then patient bear the sufferings you have earn’d,
 “ And by these sufferings purify the mind :
 “ Let wisdom be by past misconduct learn’d,
 “ Or pious die, with penitence resign’d ;
 “ And to a life more happy and refin’d,
 “ Doubt not, you shall, new creatures, yet arise.
 “ Till then, you may expect in me to find
 “ One who will wipe your sorrow from your eyes,
 “ One who will sooth your pangs, and wing you to

LXXI. [the skies.]

They silent heard, and pour’d their thanks in tears.
 “ For you (resum’d the Knight with sterner tone)
 “ Whose hard dry hearts th’ obdurate demon fears,
 “ That villain’s gifts will cost you many a groan ;
 “ In dolorous mansion long you must bemoan
 “ His fatal charms, and weep your stains away ;
 “ Till, soft and pure as infant goodness grown,

to feel a perfect change; then who can say
 that grace may yet shine forth in Heaven's eter-
 nal day?"

LXXII.

He said, his powerful wand he wav'd anew :
 Then, a glorious angel train descends,
 Charities, to-wit, of rosy hue,
 And Love their looks a gentle radiance lends,
 With seraphic flame compassion blends,
 And, delighted, to their charge they fly ;
 Then, lo ! a goodly hospital ascends,
 Which they bade each lenient aid be nigh,
 To smooth the sick-bed smooth of that sad company.

LXXIII.

As a worthy edifying sight,
 Gives to human-kind peculiar grace,
 The kind hands attending day and night,
 And tender ministry, from place to place :
 To prop the head ; some, from the pallid face
 Wipe off the faint cold dews weak Nature sheds ;
 To reach the healing draught ; the whilst, to chase
 Fear supreme, around their soften'd beds
 A holy man by prayer all opening Heaven dis-

LXXIV.

[preds,

aided by a glad acclaiming train
 Whom he rescu'd had from gaping hell,
 Turn'd the Knight, and to his hall again
 Leading, sought of Peace the mossy cell ;

Yet down his cheeks the gems of pity fell,
 To see the helpless wretches that remain'd,
 There left through delves and deserts dire to yell;
 Amaz'd, their looks with pale dismay were stain'd,
 And spreading wide their hands they meek repentance

LXXV. [feign'd.

But, ah! their scorn'd day of grace was past;
 For (horrible to tell!) a desert wild
 Before them stretch'd, bare, comfortless, and vast,
 With gibbets, bones, and carcases defil'd.
 There nor trim field nor lively culture smil'd;
 Nor waving shade was seen, nor fountain fair;
 But sands abrupt on sands lay loosely pil'd, [care,
 Through which they floundering toil'd with painful
 Whilst Phœbus smote them sore, and fir'd the cloud-

LXXVI. [less air.

Then, varying to a joyless land of bogs,
 The sadden'd country a grey waste appear'd,
 Where nought but putrid steams and noisome fogs
 For ever hung on drizzly Auster's beard;
 Or else the ground by piercing Caurus fear'd,
 Was jagg'd with frost, or heap'd with glazed snow;
 Through these extremes a ceaseless round they steer'd,
 By cruel fiends still hurry'd to and fro,
 Gaunt Beggary, and Scorn, with many hell-hounds

LXXVII. [moe,

The first was with base dunghill ragsyclad,
 Tainting the gale, in which they flutter'd light;

orbid hue his features, sunk, and sad ;
 yellow eyne shook forth a sickly light ;
 o'er his lank jaw-bone, in piteous plight,
 black rough beard was matted rank and vile ;
 ill to see ! an heart-appalling sight !
 time foul scurf and blotches him defile,
 logs, where'er he went, still barked all the

LXXVIII. [while,

other was a fell despightful fiend ;
 holds none worse in baleful bower below ;
 pride, and wit, and rage, and rancour, keen'd ;
 an alike, if good or bad, the foe :
 nose up-turn'd, he always made a show
 he smelt some nauseous scent ; his eye
 cold, and keen, like blast from Boreal snow,
 taunts he casten forth most bitterly.
 were the twain that off drove this ungodly fry.

LXXIX.

so through Brentford town, a town of mud,
 herd of brisly swine is prick'd along,
 filthy beasts, that never chew the cud,
 grunt, and squeak, and sing their troublous song,
 oft' they plunge themselves the mire among ;
 by the ruthless driver goads them on,
 ay of barking dogs the bitter throng
 as them renew their unmelodious moan ;
 never find they rest from their unresting fone.

A POEM

Sacred to the Memory of

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Inscribed to the Right Honourable

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

SHALL the great soul of Newton quit this earth
To mingle with his stars, and every Muse,
Astonish'd into silence, shun the weight
Of honours due to his illustrious name?
But what can man?—Even now the sons of Light, 5
In strains high warbled to seraphic lyre,
Hail his arrival on the coast of bliss.
Yet am not I deterr'd, tho' high the theme,
And sung to harps of angels, for with you,
Ethereal Flames! ambitious, I aspire 10
In Nature's general symphony to join.

And what new wonders can ye show your guest!
Who, while on this dim spot, where mortals toil,
Clouded in dust, from Motion's simple laws
Could trace the secret hand of Providence, 15
Wide-working thro' this universal frame?

Have ye not listen'd while he bound the Suns
And Planets to their spheres! th' unequal task
Of human-kind till then? Oft' had they roll'd
O'er erring man the year, and oft' disgrac'd 20

pride of schools, before their course was known.
 in its causes and effects to him,
 piercing sage! who sat not down and dream'd
 nantic schemes, defended by the din
 pecious words and tyranny of names, 25
 bidding his amazing Mind attend,
 | with heroic Patience years on years
 p-searching, saw at last the System dawn,
 | shine, of all his race, on him alone.
 /hat were his raptures then! how pure! how strong!
 | what the triumphs of old Greece and Rome, 31
 his diminish'd, but the pride of boys
 ome small fray victorious! when, instead
 hatter'd parcels of this earth usurp'd
 iolence unmanly, and fore deeds 35
 ruelty and blood, Nature herself
 d all subdu'd by him, and open laid
 every latent glory to his view.
 ll intellectual Eye, our solar round
 : gazing thro', he by the blended power 40
 Gravitation and Projection saw
 whole in silent harmony revolve;
 n unassisted vision hid, the Moons
 cheer remoter planets numerous form'd,
 him in all their mingled tracks were seen. 45
 also fix'd our wandering Queen of Night,
 ether she wanes into a scanty orb,
 waxing broad, with her pale shadowy light,

In a soft deluge, overflows the sky.
 Her every motion clear-discerning, he 50
 Adjusted to the mutual main, and taught
 Why now the mighty mass of water swells
 Resistless, heaving on the broken rocks,
 And the full river turning, till again
 The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves 55
 A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Then breaking hence, he took his ardent flight
 Thro' the blue infinite, and every star,
 Which the clear concave of a winter's night
 Pours on the eye or astronomic tube, 60
 Far-stretching, snatches from the dark abyss;
 Or such as farther in successive skies
 To Fancy shine alone, at his approach
 Blaz'd into suns, the living centre each
 Of an harmonious system; all combin'd, 65
 And rul'd unerring by that single power
 Which draws the stone projected to the ground.

O unprofuse Magnificence divine!
 O Wisdom truly perfect! thus to call
 From a few causes such a scheme of things, 70
 Effects so various, beautiful, and great,
 An universe complete! and, O belov'd
 Of Heaven! whose well-purg'd penetrative eye
 The mystic veil transpiercing, inly scann'd
 The rising, moving, wide-establish'd frame. 75
He, first of men, with awful wing pursu'd

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The Comet thro' the long elliptic curve,
 Round innumerable worlds he wound his way,
 All to the forehead of our evening sky
 Return'd, the blazing wonder glares anew, 80
 And o'er the trembling nations shakes dismay.
 The heavens are all his own, from the wild rule
 Of whirling vortices and circling spheres
 To their first great simplicity restor'd.
 The Schools astonish'd stood, but found it vain 85
 To combat still with demonstration strong,
 And, unawakened, dream beneath the blaze
 Of Truth. At once their pleasing visions fled,
 With the gay shadows of the morning mix'd,
 When Newton rose, our philosophic Sun. 90
 Th' ærial flow of Sound was known to him,
 From whence it first in wavy circles breaks,
 Till the touch'd organ takes the message in.
 Nor could the darting beam of Speed immense
 Escape his swift pursuit and measuring eye. 95
 Even Light itself, which every thing displays,
 Long undiscover'd, till his brighter mind
 Untwisted all the shining robe of day;
 And, from the whitening undistinguish'd blaze
 Collecting every ray into his kind, 100
 To the charm'd eye educ'd the gorgeous train
 Of parent-colours. First the flaming Red,
 Sprung vivid forth; the tawny Orange next;
 And next delicious Yellow; by whose side

Fell the kind beams of all-refreshing Green: 105
 Then the pure Blue, that swells autumnal skies,
 Ethereal play'd; and then, of sadder hue,
 Emerg'd the deepened Indico, as when
 The heavy-skirted evening droops with frost;
 While the last gleamings of refracted light 110
 Dy'd in the fainting Violet away.

These, when the clouds distil the rosy shower,
 Shine out distinct adown the watry bow,
 While o'er our heads the dewy vision bends
 Delightful, melting on the fields beneath. 115
 Myriads of mingling dyes from these result,
 And myriads still remain; infinite source
 Of beauty, ever-flushing, ever-new!

Did ever poet image aught so fair,
 Dreaming in whispering groves by the hoarse brook!
 Or prophet, to whose rapture Heaven descends! 121
 Even now the setting sun and shifting clouds,
 Seen, Greenwich, from thy lovely heights, declare
 How just, how beautiful the refractive law.

The noiseless tide of time, all bearing down 125
 To vast eternity's unbounded sea,
 Where the green islands of the happy shine,
 He stemm'd alone, and to the source (involv'd
 Deep in primeval gloom) ascending, rais'd
 His lights at equal distances, to guide 130
 Historian, wilder'd on his darksome way.

But who can number up his labours? who

His high discoveries sing? when but a few
Of the deep-studying race can stretch their minds
To what he knew? in Fancy's lighter thought, 135
How shall the Muse then grasp the mighty theme?

What wonder, then, that his devotion swell'd
Responsive to his knowledge! for could he,
Whose piercing mental eye diffusive saw
The finish'd university of things 140
In all its order, magnitude, and parts,
Forebear incessant to adore that Power
Who fills, sustains, and actuates the whole?

Say, ye who best can tell, ye happy few!
Who saw him in the softest lights of life, 145
All unwith-held, indulging to his friends
The vast unborrow'd treasures of his mind,
Oh, speak the wondrous Man! how mild, how calm,
How greatly humble, how divinely good;
How firm establish'd on eternal truth; 150
Fervent in doing well, with every nerve
Still pressing on, forgetful of the past,
And panting for perfection; far above
Those little cares and visionary joys
That so perplex the fond impassion'd heart 155
Of ever-cheated, ever-trusting man.

And you, ye hopeless, gloomy-minded Tribe!
You who, unconscious of those nobler flights
That reach impatient at immortal life,
Against the prime endearing privilege 160

Of being dare contend, say, can a soul
 Of such extensive, deep, tremendous powers,
 Enlarging still, be but a finer breath
 Of spirits dancing thro' their tubes a while,
 And then for ever lost in vacant air? 165

But hark! methinks I hear a warning voice,
 Solemn as when some awful change is come, [full;
 Sound thro' the world—" 'Tis done—The measure's
 " And I resign my charge."—Ye mouldering Stones!
 That build the towering pyramid, the proud 170
 Triumphal arch, the monument effac'd
 By ruthless ruin, and whate'er supports
 The worshipp'd name of hoar Antiquity,
 Down to the dust! what grandeur can ye boast,
 While Newton lifts his column to the skies, 175
 Beyond the waste of time. Let no weak drop
 Be shed for him. The virgin in her bloom
 Cut off, the joyous youth, and darling child,
 These are the tombs that claim the tender tear
 And elegiac song; but Newton calls 180
 For other notes of gratulation high,
 That now he wanders thro' those endless worlds
 He here so well descried, and wondering talks,
 And hymns their Author with his glad compeers.

O Britain's boast! whether with angels thou 185
 Sittest in dread discourse, or fellow-blest,
 Who joy to see the honour of their kind;
 Or whether mounted on cherubic wing,

thy swift career is with the whirling orbs,
 Comparing things with things, in rapture lost, 190
 And grateful adoration, for that light
 Plenteous ray'd into thy mind below,
 From Light himself; Oh! look with pity down
 On human-kind, a frail, erroneous race!
 Alas the spirit of a downward world! 195
 Where thy dejected Country chief preside,
 And be her Genius called! her studies raise,
 Correct her manners, and inspire her youth:
 For, though deprav'd and sunk, she brought thee forth,
 And glories in thy name; she points thee out 200
 To all her sons, and bids them eye thy star;
 While in expectation of the second life,
 When time shall be no more, thy sacred dust
 Mingles with her kings, and dignifies the scent.

A POEM
TO THE
MEMORY
Of the Right Honourable the
LORD TALBOT,

LATE CHANCELLOR OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

Addressed to his Son.

WHILE, with the public you, my Lord, lament
A friend and father lost, permit the Muse,
The Muse assign'd of old a double theme,
To praise dead worth and humble living pride,
Whose generous task begins where int'rest ends: 5
Permit her on a Talbot's tomb to lay
This cordial verse sincere, by Truth inspir'd,
Which means not to bestow, but borrow fame.
Yes, she may sing his matchless virtues now—
Unhappy that she may.—But where begin? 10
How from the diamond single out each ray,
Where all, tho' trembling with ten thousand hues,
Effuse one dazzling undivided light?

Let the low-minded of these narrow days
No more presume to deem the lofty tale 15
Of ancient times, in pity to their own,

Romance. In Talbot we united saw
 The piercing eye, the quick-enlighten'd soul,
 The graceful ease, the flowing tongue of Greece,
 Join'd to the virtues and the force of Rome. 20

Eternal Wisdom, that all-quick'ning sun,
 Whence every life, in just proportion, draws
 Directing light and actuating flame,
 Ne'er with a larger portion of its beams
 Awaken'd mortal clay. Hence steady, calm, 25
 Diffusive, deep, and clear, his reason saw,
 With instantaneous view, the truth of things;
 Chief what to human life and human bliss
 Pertains, that noblest science, fit for man;
 And hence, responsive to his knowledge, glow'd 30
 His ardent virtue. Ignorance and vice
 In consort foul agree, each heightening each,
 While virtue draws from knowledge brighter fire.

What grand, what comely, or what tender sense,
 What talent, or what virtue, was not his? 35
 What that can render man or great or good,
 Give useful worth or amiable grace?
 Nor could he brook in studious shade to lie,
 In soft retirement, indolently pleas'd
 With selfish peace. The Syren of the wife, 40
 (Who steals th' Aonian song, and in the shape
 Of Virtue woos them from a worthless world)
 Tho' deep he felt her charms, could never melt
 His strenuous spirit, recollected, calm

As silent Night, yet active as the day. 45
 The more the bold, the bustling, and the bad,
 Press to usurp the reins of power, the more
 Behoves it Virtue, with indignant zeal,
 To check their combination. Shall low views
 Of sneaking int'rest or luxurious vice, 50
 The villain's passions, quicken more to toil,
 And dart a livelier vigour thro' the soul,
 Than those that, mingled with our truest good,
 With present honour and immortal fame
 Involve the good of all ? An empty form, 55
 Is the weak virtue that amid the shade
 Lamenting lies, with future schemes, amus'd,
 While Wickedness and Folly, kindred powers,
 Confound the world. A Talbot's, different far,
 Sprung ardent into action, that disdain'd 60
 'To lose in death-like sloth one pulse of life
 'That might be sav'd ; disdain'd for coward Ease
 And her insipid pleasures, to resign
 The prize of glory, the keen sweets of toil,
 And those high joys that teach the truly great 65
 'To live for others, and for others die.

Early, behold ! he breaks benign on life.
 Not breathing more beneficence, the Spring
 Leads in her swelling train the gentle Airs ;
 While gay, behind her, smiles the kindling waste 70
 Of ruffian storms and winter's lawless rage.
 In him Astræa, to this dim abode

Of ever-wandering men, return'd again;
 To blefs them his delight, to bring them back,
 From thorny error, from unjoyous wrong, 75
 Into the paths of kind primeval faith,
 Of happinefs and juftice. All his parts,
 His virtues all, collected, fought the good
 Of human-kind. For that he, fervent, felt
 The throb of patriots when they model ftates; 80
 Anxious for that, nor needful fleep could hold
 His ftill-awaken'd foul; nor friends had charms
 To ftal, with pleafing guile, one ufeul hour;
 Toil knew no languor, no attraction joy.
 Thus with unwearied fteps, by Virtue led, 85
 He gain'd the fummit of that facred hill
 Where, rais'd above black Envy's dark'ning clouds,
 Her fpotlefs temple lifts its radiant front.
 Be nam'd, victorious Ravagers! no more;
 Vanifh, ye human Comets! fhink your blaze, 90
 Ye that your glory to your terrors owe,
 As o'er the gazing defolated earth
 You fcatrer famine, peftilence, and war!
 Vanifh before this vernal fun of Fame!
 Effulgent fweetnefs! beaming life and joy. 95
 How the heart liften'd while he pleading fpoke!
 While on the enlighten'd mind, with winning art,
 His gentle reafon fo perfuafive ftole,
 That the charm'd hearer thought it was his own.
 Ah! when, ye Studios of the laws! again 100

Shall such enchanting lessons bless your ear?
 When shall again the darkest truths, perplex,
 Be set in ample day? when shall the harsh
 And arduous open into smiling ease?
 The solid mix with elegant delight? 105
 His was the talent with the purest light
 At once to pour conviction on the soul,
 And warm with lawful flame th' impassion'd heart.
 That dangerous gift with him was safely lodg'd
 By Heaven. He, sacred to his country's cause, 110
 To trampled Want and Worth, to suffering Right,
 To the lone Widow's and her Orphan's woes,
 Reserv'd the mighty charm. With equal brow,
 Despising then the smiles or frowns of Power,
 He all that noblest eloquence effus'd, 115
 Which generous passion, taught by reason, breathes:
 Then spoke the man, and over barren Art
 Prevail'd abundant Nature. Freedom then
 His client was, Humanity and Truth.

Plac'd on the seat of justice, there he reign'd 120
 In a superior sphere of cloudless day,
 A pure intelligence. No tumult there,
 No dark emotion, no intemp'rate heat,
 No passion e'er disturb'd the clear serene
 That round him spread. A zeal for right alone, 125
 The love of justice, like the steady sun,
 Its equal ardour lent; and sometimes rais'd
 Against the sons of Violence, of Pride,

TO THE MEM. OF THE L. TALBOT. 225

bold Deceit, his indignation gleam'd,
 ill by sober dignity restrain'd. 130
 tuition quick, he snatch'd the truth,
 with progressive patience, step by step,
 confident, or to the slower kind,
 thro' the maze of falsehood trac'd it on,
 at the last, evolv'd, it full appear'd, 135
 even the loser own'd the just decree.
 When, in senates, he, to freedom firm,
 hsten'd freedom, plann'd salubrious laws,
 various learning, his wide knowledge, then,
 insight deep into Britannia's weal, 140
 aneous seem'd from simple sense to flow,
 the plain patriot smooch'd the brow of law.
 precious swell, no frothy pomp of words,
 in the cheated ear: no study'd maze
 clamoration to perplex the right, 145
 arkening threw around: safe in itself,
 own force, all-powerful Reason spoke;
 on the great, the ruling point, at once
 beam'd decisive day, and show'd it vain
 ngthen farther out the clear debate. 150
 ction breathes conviction; to the heart,
 d ardent forth in eloquence unbid,
 heart attends; for let the venal try
 every hard'ning stupifying art,
 must prevail, zeal will enkindle zeal, 155
 Nature, skilful touch'd, is honest still.

Behold him in the councils of his prince.
 What faithful light he lends? How rare, in court
 Such wisdom! such abilities! and, join'd
 To virtue so determin'd, public zeal,
 And honour of such adamantine proof,
 As even Corruption, hopeless, and o'er-aw'd,
 Durst not have tempted! Yet of manners mild,
 And winning every heart, he knew to please,
 Nobly to please; while equally he scorn'd
 Or adulation to receive or give.

Happy the state where wakes a ruling eye
 Of such inspection keen, and general care!
 Beneath a guard so vigilant, so pure,
 Toil may resign his careless head to rest,
 And ever-jealous Freedom sleep in peace.
 Ah! lost untimely! lost in downward days!
 And many a patriot counsel with him lost!
 Counsels that might have humbled Britain's foe
 Her native foe, from eldest time by Fate
 Appointed, as did once a Talbot's arms.

Let Learning, Arts, let universal Worth,
 Lament a patron lost, a friend and judge.
 Unlike the sons of Vanity, that, veil'd
 Beneath the patron's prostituted name,
 Dare sacrifice a worthy man to pride,
 And flush confusion o'er an honest cheek.
 When he conferr'd a grace, it seem'd a debt
 Which he to merit, to the public, paid,

TO THE MEM. OF THE L. TALBOT. 227

o the great all-bounteous Source of good. 185
 mpathizing heart itself receiv'd
 enerous obligation he bestow'd.
 this indeed, is patronizing worth.
 kind protector him the Muses own,
 orn with noble pride the boasted aid 190
 telefs Vanity's insulting hand,
 racious stream that cheers the letter'd world,
 the noisy gift of summer's noon,
 e sudden current from the naked root
 s the little soil which yet remain'd, 195
 only more dejects the blushing flowers :
 tis the soft-descending dews at eve,
 lent treasures of the vernal year,
 ging deep their stores the still night long,
 with returning morn, the freshen'd world 200
 grance all, all beauty, joy, and song.
 l let me view him in the pleasing light
 vate life, where pomp forgets to glare,
 where the plain unguarded soul is seen.
 , with that truest greatness he appear'd, 205
 1 thinks not of appearing ; kindly veil'd
 soft graces of the friendly scene,
 ing social confidence and ease :
 e the converse of the wise and good,
 ous, disentangling every power, 210
 reathing mix'd improvement with delight,
 cn amid the various-blossom'd spring,

Or gentle-beaming autumn's pensive shade,
 The philosophic mind with Nature talks.
 Say ye, his Sons! his dear Remains! with whom 21
 The father laid superfluous state aside,
 Yet rais'd your filial duty thence the more,
 With friendship rais'd it, with esteem, with love,
 Beyond the ties of blood, oh! speak the joy,
 The pure serene, the cheerful wisdom mild, 22
 The virtuous spirit, which his vacant hours,
 In semblance of amusement, thro' the breast
 Infus'd. And thou, O Rundle*! lend thy strain,
 Thou darling friend! thou brother of his soul!
 In whom the head and heart their stores unite; 23
 Whatever Fancy paints, Invention pours,
 Judgment digests, the well-tun'd bosom feels,
 Truth natural, moral, or divine, has taught,
 The Virtues dictate, or the Muses sing.
 Lend me the plaint which, to the lonely main, 24
 With Memory conversing, you will pour,
 As on the pebbled shore you, pensive, stray,
 Where Derry's mountains a bleak crescent form,
 And mid their ample round receive the waves,
 That from the frozen Pole resounding, rush, 25
 Impetuous. Tho' from native sunshine driven,
 Driven from your friends, the sunshine of the soul
 By slanderous Zeal, and politics infirm,
 Jealous of worth, yet will you bless your lot,

* Dr. Rundle, late Bishop of Derry in Ireland.

TO THE MEM. OF THE L. TALBOT. 229

All you triumph in your glorious fate, 240
 Ice Talbot's friendship glows to future times,
 Mild, warm; of kindred tempers born;
 And, by experience, into flow esteem,
 Confidence unbounded, love not blind,
 The sweet light from mingled minds disclos'd,
 Mingled chymic oils as bursts the fire. 246
 Too, remember well that cheerful bowl
 Round his table flow'd. The serious there
 Mix'd with the sportive, with the learn'd the plain;
 A softened wisdom, candour temper'd mirth, 250
 Wit its honey lent, without the sting.
 Simple Nature's unaffected sons,
 Blameless Indians, round their forest-cheer,
 Any lawn or shady covert set,
 More unspotted converse; nor, of old, 255
 Rome's awful consuls, her Dictator-swains,
 Nor the product of their Sabine farms
 Far'd, with stricter virtue fed the soul:
 Yet in Athens, at an Attic meal,
 Where Socrates presided, fairer truth, 260
 More elegant humanity, more grace,
 More refin'd, or deeper science, reign'd.
 Not far beyond the little vulgar bounds
 Family, or friends, or native land,
 First degrees, and with proportion'd flame, 265
 Endowed his benevolence; a friend
 To human kind, to parent Nature's works.
June 11. \

Of free access, and of engaging grace,
 Such as a brother to a brother owes,
 He kept an open judging ear for all, 270
 And spread an open countenance, whose smile'd
 The fair effulgence of an open heart;
 While on the rich, the poor, the high, the low,
 With equal ray, his ready goodness shone:
 For nothing human foreign was to him. 275

Thus to a dread inheritance, my Lord,
 And hard to be supported, you succeed;
 But kept by virtue, as by virtue gain'd,
 It will, thro' latest time, enrich your race,
 When grosser wealth shall moulder into dust, 280
 And with their authors in oblivion sunk
 Vain titles lie, the servile badges oft
 Of mean submission, not the meed of worth.
 True genuine honour its large patent holds
 Of all mankind, thro' every land and age, 285
 Of universal Reason's various sons,
 And even of God himself, sole perfect Judge!
 Yet know these noblest honours of the mind
 On rigid terms descend: the high-plac'd heir,
 Scann'd by the public eye, that, with keen gaze, 290
 Malignant seeks out faults, cannot thro' life,
 Amid the nameless insects of a court,
 Unheeded steal; but, with his fire compar'd,
 He must be glorious, or he must be scorn'd.
 This truth to you, who merit well to bear 295

A name to Britons dear, th' officious Muse
May safely sing, and sing without reserve.

Vain were the plaint, and ignorant the tear,
That should a Talbot mourn. Ourselves, indeed,
Our country robb'd of her delight and strength, 300
We may lament: yet let us, grateful, joy
That we such virtues knew, such virtues felt,
And feel them still, teaching our views to rise
Thro' ever-bright'ning scenes of future worlds.
Be dumb, ye worst of Zealots! ye that, prone 305
To thoughtless dust, renounce that generous hope,
Whence every joy below its spirit draws,
And every pain its balm. A Talbot's light,
A Talbot's virtues, claim another source
Than the blind maze of undesigning blood; 310
Nor when that vital fountain plays no more,
Can they be quench'd amid the gelid stream.

Methinks I see his mounting spirit, freed
From tangling earth, regain the realms of day,
Its native country, whence, to bless mankind, 315
Eternal Goodness on this darksome spot
Had ray'd it down a while. Behold! approv'd
By the tremendous Judge of heaven and earth,
And to th' Almighty Father's presence join'd,
He takes his rank, in glory and in bliss, 320
Amid the human worthies. Glad around
Crowd his compatriot shades, and point him out,
With joyful pride, Britannia's blameless worth.

Ah ! who is he that with a fonder eye
 Meets thine enraptur'd ?—'Tis the best of sons !
 The best of friends !—Too soon is realiz'd
 That hope which once forbade thy tears to flow
 Mean while the kindred souls of every land
 (Howe'er divided in the fretful days
 Of prejudice and error), mingled now,
 In one selected never-jarring state,
 Where God himself their only monarch reign
 Partake the joy ; yet, such the sense that still
 Remains of earthly woes, for us below,
 And for our loss, they drop a pitying tear.
 But cease, presumptuous Muse ! nor vainly st
 To quit this cloudy sphere that binds thee dov
 'Tis not for mortal hand to trace these scenes,
 Scenes that our gross ideas grovelling cast
 Behind, and strike our boldest language dumb
 Forgive, immortal Shade ! if aught from ea
 From dust low-warbled, to those groves can
 Where flows celestial harmony, forgive
 This fond superfluous verse. With deep-felt
 On every heart impress'd, thy deeds themselv
 Attest thy praise. Thy praise the widows' sig
 And orphans' tears embalm. The good, the
 The sons of Justice, and the sons of Strife,
 All who or freedom or who interest prize,
 A deep-divided nation's parties all
 Conspire to swell thy spotless praise to heaven

TO THE MEM. OF THE L. TALBOT.

232

lad heaven receives it, and seraphic lyres
With songs of triumph thy arrival hail.
How vain this tribute, then! this lowly lay!
Nought is vain which gratitude inspires. 355
The Muse, besides, her duty thus approves
To virtue, to her country, to mankind,
To ruling Nature, that, in glorious charge,
To her priests, gives it her, to hymn
Whatever good and excellent she forms. 360

POEMS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

V E R S E S

Occasioned by the

DEATH OF MR. AIKMAN,

A particular friend of the Author's.

As those we love decay, we die in part,
String after string is sever'd from the heart,
Till loosen'd life, at last, but breathing clay,
Without one pang is glad to fall away.
Unhappy he who latest feels the blow,
Whose eyes have wept o'er every friend laid low,
Dragg'd ling'ring on from partial death to death,
Till, dying, all he can resign is breath.

TO THE REV. MR. MURDOCH,

RECTOR OF STRADDISHALL IN SUFFOLK, 1738.

Thus safely low, my Friend ! thou can'st not fall:
Here reigns a deep tranquillity o'er all:
No noise, no care, no vanity, no strife;
Men, woods, and fields, all breathe untroubled life.
Then keep each passion down, however dear;
Trust me, the tender are the most severe.
Guard, while 'tis thine, thy philosophic ease,
And ask no joy but that of virtuous peace;

That bids defiance to the storms of fate :
High bliss is only for a higher state.

EPITAPH ON MISS STANLEY.

HERE, Stanley ! rest, escap'd this mortal strife,
Above the joys, beyond the woes of life,
Fierce pangs no more thy lively beauties stain,
And sternly try thee with a year of pain :
No more sweet Patience, feigning oft' relief,
Lights thy sick eye, to cheat a parent's grief :
With tender art, to save her anxious groan,
No more thy bosom presses down its own :
Now well-earn'd peace is thine, and bliss sincere :
Ours be the lenient, not unpleasing tear !

O ! born to bloom, then sink beneath the storm,
To show us Virtue in her fairest form ;
To show us artless Reason's moral reign,
What boastful Science arrogates in vain ;
Th' obedient passions knowing each their part,
Calm light the head, and harmony the heart !

Yes, we must follow soon, will glad obey,
When a few suns have roll'd their cares away,
Tir'd with vain life, will close the willing eye ;
'Tis the great birthright of mankind to die,
Blest be the bark that wafes us to the shore
Where death-divided friends shall part no more !
To join thee there, here with thy dust repose,
Is all the hope thy hapless mother knows.

A P A R A P H R A S E

ON THE

Latter part of the sixth chapter of St. Matthew.

WHEN my breast labours with oppressive care,
 And o'er my cheek descends the falling tear;
 While all my warring passions are at strife,
 O! let me listen to the words of Life!
 Raptures deep-felt his doctrine did impart,
 And thus he rais'd from earth the drooping heart.

Think not, when all your scanty stores afford
 Is spread at once upon the spring board;
 Think not, when worn the homely robe appears,
 While on the roof the howling tempest bears,
 What farther shall this feeble life sustain,
 And what shall clothe these shiv'ring limbs again.
 Say, does not life its nourishment exceed?
 And the fair body its investing weed?

Behold! and look away your low despair—
 See the light tenants of the barren air;
 To them nor stores nor granaries belong,
 Nought but the woodland and the pleasing song;
 Yet your kind heavenly Father bends his eye
 On the least wing that flits along the sky.
 To him they sing when Spring renews the plain,
 To him they cry in Winter's pinching reign,
 Nor is their music nor their plaint in vain.

ears the gay and the distressful call,
with unsparing bounty fills them all.
observe the rising lily's snowy grace,
serve the various vegetable race;
neither toil nor spin, but careless grow,
see how warm they blush! how bright they glow!
at regal vestments can with them compare!
at king so shining! or what queen so fair
, careless, thus the fowls of heaven he feeds,
o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads,
he not care for you, ye Faithless! say,
: unwise? or, are ye less than they?

ODES.

ODE.

I.

TELL me, thou Soul of her I love!
Ah! tell me, whither art thou fled,
To what delightful world above,
Appointed for the happy dead?

II.

Or dost thou, free, at pleasure, roam
And sometimes share thy lover's woe
Where, void of thee, his cheerless h
Can now, alas! no comfort know?

III.

Oh! if thou hover'st round my walk,
While under ev'ry well-known tree
I to thy fancy'd shadow talk,
And every tear is full of thee;

IV.

Should then the weary eye of Grief,
Beside some sympathetic stream,
In slumber find a short relief,
Oh! visit thou my soothing dream.

ODE.

ONIGHTINGALE! best poet of the
That plaintive strain can ne'er belong

Blest in the full possession of thy love :
 O lend that strain, sweet Nightingale ! to me.
 'Tis mine, alas ! to mourn my wretched fate :
 I love a maid who all my bosom charms,
 Yet lose my days without this lovely mate ;
 Inhuman Fortune keeps her from my arms.
 You, happy Birds ! by Nature's simple laws
 Lead your soft lives, sustain'd by Nature's fare ;
 You dwell wherever roving Fancy draws,
 And love and song is all your pleasing care :
 But we, vain slaves of interest and of pride,
 Dare not be blest, lest envious tongues should blame ;
 And hence, in vain, I languish for my bride :
 O mourn with me, sweet Bird ! my hapless flame.

O D E.

TO SERAFINA.

THE wanton's charms, however bright,
 Are like the false illusive light,
 Whose flattering un auspicious blaze
 To precipices oft' betrays ;
 But that sweet ray your beauties dart,
 Which clears the mind and cleans the heart,
 Is like the sacred Queen of Night,
 Who pours a lovely gentle light
 Wide o'er the dark, by wanderers blest,
 Conducting them to peace and rest.

A vicious love depraves the mind,
 'Tis anguish, guilt, and folly, join'd ;
 But Seraphina's eyes dispense
 A mild and gracious influence ;
 Such as in visions angels shed
 Around the heav'n-illumin'd head.
 To love thee, Seraphina ! sure
 Is to be tender, happy, pure ;
 'Tis from low passions to escape,
 And wooe bright Virtue's fairest shape ;
 'Tis ecstacy with wisdom join'd,
 And heaven infus'd into the mind.

ODE

ON ÆOLUS'S HARP*.

I.

ETHEREAL Race, inhabitants of Air,
 Who hymn your God amid the secret grove,
 Ye unseen Beings ! to my harp repair,
 And raise majestic strains, or melt in love.

II.

Those tender notes, how kindly they upbraid !
 With what soft woe they thrill the lover's heart !
 Sure from the hand of some unhappy maid,
 Who dy'd of love, these sweet complainings part.

* Æolus's Harp is a musical instrument, which plays with the wind, invented by Mr. Oswald ; its properties are fully described in the *Castle of Indolence*.

III.

But hark ! that strain was of a graver tone,
On the deep strings his hand some hermit throws ;
Or he the sacred Bard*, who sat alone
In the drear waste, and wept his people's woes.

IV.

Such was the song which Zion's children sung,
When by Euphrates' stream they made their plaint ;
And to such sadly solemn notes are strung
Angelic harps, to sooth a dying faint.

V.

Methinks I hear the full celestial choir
Thro' heaven's high dome their awful anthem raise ;
Now chanting clear, and now they all conspire
To swell the lofty hymn from praise to praise.

VI.

Let me, ye wand'ring Spirits of the wind !
Who, as wild Fancy prompts you, touch the string,
Smit with your theme, be in your chorus join'd,
For till you cease my Muse forgets to sing.

* Jeremiah.

O D E

IN THE MASK OF ALFRED.

I.

WHEN Britain first, at Heaven's command,
 Arose from out the azure main,
 This was the charter of the land,
 And guardian angels sung this strain;
 "Rule, Britannia! rule the waves;
 "Britons never will be slaves."

II.

The nations, not so blest as thee,
 Must, in their turns, to tyrants fall;
 While thou shalt flourish great and free,
 The dread and envy of them all.
 "Rule," &c.

III.

Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
 More dreadful from each foreign stroke:
 As the loud blast that tears the skies,
 Serves but to root thy native oak.
 "Rule," &c.

IV.

Thee haughty tyrants ne'er shall tame:
 All their attempts to bend thee down,
 Will but arouse thy generous flame,
 But work their woe, and thy renown.
 "Rule," &c.

V.

To thee belongs the rural reign;
Thy cities shall with commerce shine:
All thine shall be the subject main,
And every shore its circles thine.

"Rule," &c.

VI.

The Muses, still with Freedom found,
Shall to thy happy coast repair:
Blest Isle! with matchless beauty crown'd,
And manly hearts to guard the fair.

"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves;

"Britons never will be slaves."

S O N G S.

S O N G.

I.

ONCE day the God of fond desire,
On mischief bent, to Damon said,
Why not disclose your tender fire,
Not own it to the lovely maid?

II.

The shepherd mark'd his treach'rous art,
And, softly sighing, thus reply'd;
'Tis true, you have subdu'd my heart,
But shall not triumph o'er my pride.

III.

The slave in private only bears
Your bondage who his love conceals;
But when his passion he declares,
You drag him at your chariot-wheels.

S O N G.

HARD is the fate of him who loves,
Yet dares not tell his trembling pain,
But to the sympathetic groves,
But to the lonely listening plain.

Oh! when she blesses next your shade,
 Oh! when her footsteps next are seen
 In flowery tracts along the mead,
 In fresher mazes o'er the green,
 Ye gentle Spirits of the vale!
 To whom the tears of love are dear,
 From dying lilies waft a gale,
 And sigh my sorrows in her ear,
 O tell her what she cannot blame,
 Tho' fear my tongue must ever bind;
 Oh! tell her that my virtuous flame
 Is as her spotless soul refin'd.
 Not her own guardian angel eyes
 With chaster tenderness his care,
 Not purer her own wishes rise,
 Not holier her own sighs in prayer.
 But if, at first, her virgin fear
 Should start at Love's suspected name,
 With that of Friendship sooth her ear—
 True love and friendship are the same.

S O N G.

I.

UNLESS with my Amanda blest,
 In vain I twine the woodbine bower;
 Unless to deck her sweeter breast,
 In vain I rear the breathing flower:

II.

Awaken'd by the genial year,
In vain the birds around me sing;
In vain the freshening fields appear:
Without my love there is no spring.

S O N G.

FOR ever, Fortune! wilt thou prove,
An unrelenting foe to love,
And when we meet a mutual heart,
Come in between, and bid us part?
Bid us sigh on from day to day,
And wish, and wish the soul away,
Till youth and genial years are flown,
And all the life of life is gone?
But busy, busy still art thou,
To bind the loveless joyless vow,
The heart from pleasure to delude,
To join the gentle to the rude.
For once, O Fortune! hear my prayer,
And I absolve thy future care;
All other blessings I resign,
Make but the dear Amanda mine.

S O N G.

COME, gentle God of soft desire!
Come and possess my happy breast,
Not fury-like in flames and fire,
Or frantic folly's wildness dress;

But come in Friendship's angel-guise:
Yet dearer thou than friendship art,
More tender spirit in thy eyes,
More sweet emotions at the heart.
O come with Goodness in thy train,
With Peace and Pleasure, void of storm,
And wouldst thou me for ever gain,
Put on Amanda's winning form.

A NUPTIAL SONG.

Intended

To have been inserted in the fourth act of Sophonisba.

COME, gentle Venus! and assuage
A warring world, a bleeding age;
For Nature lives beneath thy ray,
The wintry tempests haste away,
A lucid calm invests the sea,
Thy native deep is full of thee;
The flowering earth, where'er you fly,
Is all o'er spring, all sun the sky;
A genial spirit warms the breeze;
Unseen among the blooming trees,
The feather'd lovers tune their throat,
The desert grows a soften'd note;
Glad o'er the meads the cattle bound,
And love and harmony go round.

But chief into the human heart
You strike the dear delicious dart;
You teach us pleasing pangs to know,
To languish in luxurious woe;
To feel the generous passions rise,
Grow good by gazing, mild by sighs;
Each happy moment to improve,
And fill the perfect year with love,

Come, thou delight of heaven and earth!
To whom all creatures owe their birth;
Oh come, sweet smiling! tender, come!
And yet prevent our final doom;
For long the furious God of war
Has crush'd us with his iron car,
Has rag'd along our ruin'd plains,
Has soil'd them with his cruel stains,
Has sunk our youth in endless sleep,
And made the widow'd virgin weep.
Now let him feel thy wonted charms;
Oh! take him to thy twining arms!
And, while thy bosom heaves on his,
While deep he prints the humid kiss,
Ah! then his stormy heart controul,
And sigh thyself into his soul.

A HYMN

ON SOLITUDE.

HAIL, mildly pleasing Solitude!
Companion of the wise and good,
But from whose holy, piercing eye,
The herd of fools and villains fly.

Oh! how I love with thee to walk,
And listen to thy whisper'd talk,
Which innocence and truth imparts,
And melts the most obdurate hearts.

A thousand shapes you wear with ease,
And still in every shape you please.
Now wrapt in some mysterious dream,
A lone philosopher you seem;
Now quick from hill to vale you fly,
And now you sweep the vaulted sky.
A shepherd next, you haunt the plain,
And warble forth your oaten strain.
A lover now, with all the grace
Of that sweet passion in your face:
Then, calm'd to friendship, you assume
The gentle-looking Hartford's bloom,
As, with her Musidora, she
(Her Musidora fond of thee)
Amid the long-withdrawing vale,
Awakes the rival'd nightingale.

Thine is the balmy breath of Morn,
Just as the dew-bent rose is born;
And while meridian fervours beat,
Thine is the woodland dumb retreat:
But chief, when evening scenes decay,
And the faint landscape swims away,
Thine is the doubtful soft decline,
And that best hour of musing thine.

Descending angels bless thy train,
The virtues of the sage and swain;
Plain Innocence, in white array'd,
Before thee lifts her fearless head:
Religion's beams around thee shine,
And cheer thy glooms with light divine;
About thee sports sweet Liberty;
And rapt Urania sings to thee.

Oh! let me pierce thy secret cell,
And in thy deep recesses dwell.
Perhaps from Norwood's oak-clad hill,
When Meditation has her fill,
I just may cast my careless eyes
Where London's spiry turrets rise,
Think of its crimes, its cares, its pain,
Then shield me in the woods again.

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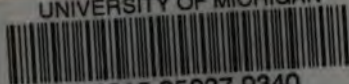
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